"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold Monday; fair, rising temperature Tuesday; moderate north gales, diminishing.
☞For full weather report see Page 13

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,205. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LANE AND HOUSTON LEAD IN THE RACE FOR WAR PORTFOLIO

President, Back from Cruise Today, Believed to Have Reached Some Decision.

WILL HEAR SUGGESTIONS

Has Appointments to See Congressmen with Candidates for Place Garrison Quit.

CLARK DEFENDS KITCHIN

"Arrant Nonsense and Tomfoolery" to Talk of Deposing Leader on Preparedness Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gradually the attitude of President Wilson, as it was when he left here on Friday night, with regard to the selection of a Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, is becoming known. There is reason to believe that, although the President had not closed his mind to filling the vacancy from outside the present Cabinet circle, he was strongly inclined to offer the position to Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, or David F. Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture.

The President, it is understood, had indicated that he thought a certain man not in the Cabinet would make an excellent Secretary of War, and gave some consideration to his qualifications. The impression was created, it is said, among those who were acquainted with the President's views in this connection that there was a strong likelihood that the place would be tendered to this man. But prior to the President's departure for his week-end cruise on the Mayflower the situation was understood to have changed, and the probability then was that either Mr. Lane or Mr. Houston would be asked to change portfolios.

The name of the man outside the Cabinet who was looked upon so favorably has not been disclosed. He had been thought of by Mr. Wilson almost immediately after Mr. Garrison's resignation reached the White House. The President was of the opinion that, in view of the exigencies of the national defense situation, a new Secretary of War should be appointed without delay, and he showed during the short time he was in Washington following the retirement of Mr. Garrison that he was anxious to find a successor as quickly as possible. Knowledge of this has led to the belief that when the President returns from his cruise tomorrow he will have made up his mind pretty well on the subject.

A Week of Conferences.

President Wilson's return will mark the beginning of a busy week of conferences with leaders in Congress over the appointment of a new Secretary of War, as well as national defense plans and other pending legislation. Among those with whom the President has appointments tomorrow are several Congressional delegations with candidates for the vacancy in his Cabinet, and others who want to suggest men for the Assistant Secretaryship. The President's advisers think that the new Secretary of War will be permitted to name his assistant.

Other delegations of representatives have appointments to urge the President to visit their districts in his next tour of the country to advocate preparedness. The President has indicated, however, that he does not expect to start soon on another trip.

The usual semi-weekly Cabinet meetings, Tuesday and Friday, and the Congressional reception Friday night also are on the week's program, and there will be conferences the latter part of the week with House leaders on the Rural Credit bill, and with House and Senate leaders on national preparedness.

Speaker Clark Aroused.

A great stir has been caused among Democratic Congressmen by the disclosure that some of their number, including members opposed to the preparedness policy of the Administration, are about to make known to Representative Claude Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that for the good of the party he must take steps immediately to procure preparedness legislation or retain the leadership in name only. Speaker Clark was one of those who were aroused by this news, and he issued a statement today that all the talk about "demoting" Mr. Kitchin was "arrant nonsense," and that it was "utter tomfoolery" to chatter about "sidetracking" the North Carolina member. It was apparent, however, that the Speaker's statement was directed to an exaggerated phase of the reports about the movement confronting Mr. Kitchin, which had it that the effort would be directed toward his actual removal as floor leader and that Mr. Clark would take his place.

The movement to get action through Mr. Kitchin, or, failing that, to have some Democrat more in sympathy with the Administration's purposes take charge of preparedness legislation on the floor, is real and substantial. The most significant thing about it is that it embraces some of Mr. Kitchin's closest friends and admirers. These men have come to the conclusion that unless a national defense program is offered to the House without delay, and the

Continued on Page 6.

101,208,315 PERSONS NOW IN THE NATION

Population Increasing at Rate of 4,433 a Day, Census Bureau Experts Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Census Bureau experts estimated today that the population of the United States on Jan. 1 last was 101,208,315, and that by July 1 next it would be 102,017,302. On July 1 last year they figured the population at 100,399,318. Western States have led in growth, Washington heading the list, with Oklahoma, Nevada, North Dakota, and New Mexico following in the order named.

The bureau's estimates are based on the rate of increase between the 1900 and 1910 censuses.

The population of New York State will be 10,273,375 on July 1 next, according to the estimate. The bureau gives the following estimates for the State: July 1, 1915, 10,086,568; Jan. 1, 1916, 10,179,971; July 1, 1916, 10,273,375.

Based on the average annual increase in New York State between 1900 and 1910, it is assumed that the increase in population is 93,403 every six months. According to this computation, the population of the State will be 10,927,203 on Jan. 1, 1920.

It is estimated by the bureau that there is an increase of 808,997 in the population of the United States every six months, or an annual increase of 1,617,994. The census estimate is that the population of the country is increasing at the rate of 4,433 a day—184 every hour and 3 1-15 persons every minute.

GRAHAME-WHITE REPORTED WOUNDED

British Aviator, Now a Lieutenant, Said to Have Been Injured in Action.

HAZEBROUCK, France, Feb. 13.—Claude Grahame-White, the British aviator, has been wounded gravely. No details have been obtained. He was commissioned a Lieutenant last month.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—In reference to the report from Hazebrouck, France, that Claude Grahame-White has been seriously injured, The Daily Sketch says that it is probably untrue. He was at the Hendon aerodrome until 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and was seen in London later.

BRITISH MARRIED MEN TO BE CALLED IN MARCH

Daily Mail's Announcement Follows That Affecting the Unmarried Under Derby's Plan.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—The first call to the married men who attested under the Derby scheme, The Daily Mail says, will be issued about a month hence.

A dispatch sent from London on Saturday said that all single men were to be called to the colors during the coming week.

REPORTS A ZEPPELIN IN TROUBLE AT SEA

Danish Observer Says High Winds Forced L-20 Out of Her Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Off Blaavand, near Esbjerg, on the west coast of Denmark, the Zeppelin L-20 today tried to steer southward, but was unable to do so owing to the strong wind, and was driven back over the North Sea.

An eyewitness says that the airship's engines were working very irregularly.

MAJOR GRENFELL WOUNDED.

Financier Joined the Army After Failures of His Companies.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—Major Arthur Grenfell has been wounded in France. Major Grenfell was a director of the Canadian Agency, Ltd., and Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., bankers, which failed in June, 1914. He suffered severe losses in the failures, necessitating the sale of his valuable paintings and property.

Some time later he joined the Royal Bucks Hussars and subsequently was attached to the Ninth Lancers.

NORTHCLIFFE SCORNS POST.

Ministry of Aviation Not Agreeable to Editor.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The suggestion that he should become Minister of Aviation has not been accepted agreeably by Lord Northcliffe. In an editorial today The Daily Mail, one of Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, says:

"Some newspapers and many thousands of correspondents suggest that Lord Northcliffe should be placed in charge of the air department. Lord Northcliffe's reply is that there are men better able than he to undertake the task. Furthermore, he could not conscientiously take part in a Government that is fighting a defensive rather than an offensive war."

WILL CLOSE DISTILLERIES.

British Government Will Turn Them Into Munitions Factories.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—The Government will immediately take over all the large whisky distilleries and use them as munitions factories, says The Daily Chronicle.

The newspaper adds that the step will be facilitated by the fact that the Government intends to prohibit the importation of barley for distilling purposes.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Siberia, Naples to New York, was 440 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon.

PREDICTS REVOLT IF WHITMAN RUNS

Brackett Calls Sulzer's Administration "Respectable in Comparison."

FEARS WRECK OF PARTY

Demand for Vouchers for Fair Journey Reveals a Republican Insurrection.

THE GOVERNOR IS SILENT

Hint of Court Action if the Controller Fails to Produce the Items of Expenditures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, old-line Republican leader, said tonight that the Whitman Administration was fast wrecking the Republican Party in New York, and that the Governor's renomination would lead to an open revolt in the ranks of the party. Coming from a political compatriot of William Barnes, this statement is regarded as crystallizing the fight against the renomination of Governor Whitman.

The issue is made clearer by the fact that Senator Brackett's assertion was made in explanation of the demand he made yesterday upon the State Controller for the vouchers of the expenditures of the Whitman party's journey to the San Francisco Exposition in order, he said, that he might be able to tell how much the State paid for "booze" used on the trip.

Senator Brackett is a member of a committee of ten which a few days ago asked the Controller for the items of extraordinary expenses of the State, including the Whitman trip. When the Controller invited Mr. Brackett and the others to his office tomorrow to talk it over, Mr. Brackett replied that he would attend no such conference, and then proceeded to inform the Controller just what he wanted.

Associated with Senator Brackett on the committee of ten that desires to gain publicity for the Whitman party's expenditures are such Republican leaders as Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; Alexander M. White, treasurer of the Republican State Committee; Otto T. Bannard and Herbert Parsons. THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning analyzed the demand for the Whitman party's alleged "booze" expenditures as an attempt to embarrass Governor Whitman's ardent candidacy for renomination. The statements of Senator Brackett tonight confirm that analysis.

When he was asked tonight about the motive back of the letter which he sent to Controller Travis yesterday, Senator Brackett was at first non-committal, but when he was asked if he was going to New York on Tuesday to attend the Republican State Convention in Carnegie Hall which will name delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in June, he said:

"No, I am not going."

Now, Senator Brackett is a delegate to that convention by all the rules. When he was pressed for a reason, he said:

"Well, if I did go, I would have to vote against Governor Whitman as a delegate-at-large to the convention."

"What's the matter with Whitman?" the Senator was asked.

"I think," said Senator Brackett, "that Governor Whitman's renomination would lead to an open revolt in the Republican Party in this State. His Administration has led to a deplorable situation. I never expected to live to see the time when Sulzer's Administration was respectable in comparison with another.

"Now is the time for action. If Governor Whitman is continued in office for two years more the Republican party in the State will be in sorry straits. If something isn't done right now the party will be wrecked."

Senator Brackett also said that he had heard much opposition to Governor Whitman's renomination in the rank and file of the Republican Party.

"The only persons who would feel at all perturbed over the failure of Whitman to secure the renomination," Senator Brackett continued, "would be a lot of job-holders. The rank and file of the party would be glad of it.

"This is the year to thresh it out. We will be in better shape in 1918 if we admit our mistakes now and try to deal with them now rather than to postpone action for two years. We are sure to win in the nation this year and what happens in this State, as far as the Governor goes, will in no way affect the national results."

Denies Organizing Opposition.

Senator Brackett denied that he had organized an opposition to Whitman to aid any other man.

"I have no particular candidate," he said. "I think Senator Elon R. Brown would be a splendid man. Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton would also be a mighty fine candidate. Nathan L. Miller of Cortland County would also make a strong candidate. Senator Brown is classed as a Barnes man; Hinman is anti-Barnes. Take your choice.

"I don't know of a man in the State who knows the needs of the people and who is as familiar with the business of government as Elon R. Brown or Harvey D. Hinman. It's high time we had in the Governor's chair a man who understood the State's business."

Senator Brackett was asked just what he expected to accomplish if he found any "booze" vouchers for the Whitman party.

"I anticipate," he replied, "that we will get a Governor with some manhood in him. When a political party makes a mistake it ought to admit it,

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Athens Hears Bulgaria Seeks Peace; Bulgar Minister Here Discredits Report

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph Company received the following dispatch yesterday from Athens:

"It is confirmed in Entente circles that Bulgaria has made overtures for a separate peace to the Entente Powers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—M. Stephan Panaretoff, the Bulgarian Minister in Washington, said tonight that he knew nothing of reports coming from Athens to the effect that Bulgaria was seeking a separate peace. The Minister added, however, that he did not believe the reports. To further questions he replied that on the side of the Central Powers there was, as far as he knew, no agreement like that of the Quadruple Entente binding the powers signatory not to make separate peace; but, judging from the course of events and the success of Bulgarian and Teutonic arms, he did not think separate peace negotiations probable.

Clayton Rockill, Consul General of Bulgaria at New York, said yesterday that no word had reached him that the Bulgarian Government was seeking separate peace with the Entente Powers.

"I have received no word from the Government or from the legation at Washington," he said.

When Bulgaria declared war on Serbia on Oct. 14 last it was said at Sofia that her action was directed only against Serbia, her object being to end the "Serbian menace" and to conquer the Macedonian possessions of that country. Strong indications of a disinclination to carry the war further unless attacked have been given in dispatches from Bulgarian sources. Opposed to these, however, is the fact that Kaiser Wilhelm recently journeyed to Nish, Serbia, to meet Czar Ferdiand, and that the Bulgarian ruler is at present visiting the Kaiser at German Headquarters.

SPURNS MISER GOLD; TAINTED, SAYS NIECE

Miss Kitching, with Tolstoy's Ideas of Wealth and Only $300 a Year, Refuses $40,000.

RICH IN HER PHILOSOPHY

Says She Has What Money Can't Buy, Intelligence, Love, and Will—Calls Uncle Meanest of Men.

Although she has only $300 a year for her living, Miss Edith Kitching, 51 years old, of 24 Bank Street, in Greenwich Village, has refused an inheritance of $40,000, and perhaps $200,000, because the terms under which it has been left to her are repugnant to her moral sense and because she believes the money was ill-gotten.

Miss Kitching is one of those who hold to the view of Count Tolstoy that money, aside from a sufficiency for bare necessities, is unnecessary to happiness.

"All the best things in life," said she, "can be got without money, and none of the best things can be got with it. There are only three things in the universe that have any intrinsic value, and those are intelligence, love, and will. To acquire these things I have all the money I need."

Miss Kitching is a slight woman, rosy cheeked, vivacious, and sturdy. All she desires of worldly goods are in her little hall room in Bank Street. She sleeps on a board, for, says she, "I became used to sleeping on Mother Earth while I was in Europe, and any one who has learned to sleep on the earth never again wants a soft bed."

She explained that for thirty years she had studied philosophy, and that her great hope was to help people to understand their own souls. Specifically, she is interested in carrying out the ideals of Thomas Davidson, expressed in his book, "Education of the Wage Earners."

Gave Most to Philanthropy.

The money which she inherited and refuses was left to her by an uncle, Francis F. Ripley, who died in his seventy-ninth year at his home at 80 State Street, Brooklyn, on Nov. 10 last. He left no will, but in a tin box, hid so carefully that it almost escaped notice, was found a paper assigning his wealth to seven individuals and institutions. The assignments were as follows:

Miss Edith Kitching	$40,000
Long Island College Hospital	20,000
Wayside Home	13,000
House of St. Giles the Cripple	10,000
Miss Annie Ingalls	10,000
Brooklyn Hospital	12,000
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society	10,000

For forty years Mr. Ripley was a clerk in the Bank of New York and earned a good salary. He lived very frugally and saved every cent he could. When he retired from business he invested his savings in mortgages. He had ninety-five mortgages when he died. Collecting the interest on his mortgages and buying and reading books were his sole occupations. He had many acquaintances, but few friends.

The old man always locked himself in his rooms at night and barricaded the doors with furniture. He slept with two old-fashioned pistols, fully loaded, close by his head. He never went out without carrying a heavy loaded cane. He never let any one into his rooms of late years except his landlady, Mrs. Mary Curley, an old family friend, and she only went into them once a week to put things in order as far as he would permit.

On a petition filed by Miss Kitching with Surrogate Ketcham of Kings County, the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn was appointed administrator of the estate. The company estimates the estate, mostly in mortgages, to be worth about $200,000. Miss Kitching, according to an official of the trust company, is the only heir-at-law of the estate, and is legally entitled to the entire estate unless the assignments are declared valid by the court. Claims have been made for shares of the estate by the assignees, but the case has not yet been put upon the docket.

Miss Kitching, however, will have none of this wealth. First, she feels that the money is tainted. Her uncle, she says, was the worst sort of a miser. "Miserliness is the one sin that kills all humanity in a person," she said. "At the age of 14 Mr. Ripley began to acquire those habits which afterward so changed his nature that he made life miserable for every human being that came into contact with him.

Became Cruel and Subtle.

"My grandmother said that when he began to acquire these habits his face and form began to change. He became subtly cruel to members of his own family. His intellect was keen, but his nature was so ugly that no man could bear his company, and only a few women. He was engaged to marry three times, and every time the woman he was to marry found out what sort of a man he was and refused him.

"I do not remember that he ever attempted to relieve suffering in any way. There are other ways of killing people than by stabbing them. Through his cruelty and meanness he gradually killed all those of his family who were nearest to him, and he died with the guilt of these deaths upon his conscience."

"How do you know this?" Miss Kitching was asked.

"Because of what he told me about a year before he died," she said. "Just

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PRENDERGAST LAUDS SUBWAY CONTRACTS

Defends Their Provisions and Says the People Demanded Them.

HAD TO BE PREFERENTIAL

Controller Says Thompson Committee Has Brought Out Little Not Discussed Years Ago.

Controller William A. Prendergast issued a statement last night charging that the Thompson Legislative Committee, by failing to call well-informed witnesses and to conduct the dual subway contract investigation systematically, had been responsible for making public a mass of inaccurate and misleading statements concerning it.

Before giving out the typewritten statement, Mr. Prendergast said that he had no criticism to make of the conduct of Bainbridge Colby as counsel for the committee, and that he considered Mr. Colby was doing his work well. On the other hand, he insisted that it did not appear that the committee was seeking the best testimony concerning the subway contracts, or that it was taking the easiest course to get at the truth. Controller Prendergast called his statement of last night the "first installment in the education of the Thompson Committee on the subway contracts."

Mr. Prendergast said that practically all of the questions raised as if new by the Thompson Committee, regarding the dual subway contracts, were well known and had been thoroughly threshed out, but were placed in a false light on the record of the committee, for the reason that the witnesses called upon to explain them were men who did not know the subject.

To bring out the history of the dual subway contracts properly, he said that William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and George McAneny, ex-Borough President and ex-President of the Board of Aldermen—two men who as officials knew every phase of the development of the contracts—should first be called to the witness stand.

City Charges to "Construction."

Mr. Prendergast added that one "notorious" new fact had been brought to light by the Thompson Committee—the charge that President Shonts of the Interborough had said that the $2,000,000 described as the engineer's commission in the third-tracking of the elevated roads was really to be applied to certain "commitments and obligations" incurred regarding the dual subway contracts. On this point Mr. Prendergast says:

"It is to be regretted that upon the publication of this charge, Mr. Shonts did not immediately demand a hearing before the committee for the purpose of meeting the charge and explaining it thoroughly. Personally, and as an official, I hope the committee will sift this transaction to the very bottom. It will deserve commendation for disclosing the real truth."

Mr. Prendergast says that if the Interborough paid a bonus of $125,000 to Mr. Shonts and charged that item to the construction account where it would be met in part by the city the charge is an improper one. He says that the Interborough had the right to charge the services of its officials to the construction account, and that the city had made such charges to the extent of $1,261,353.

Questions concerning the dual subway contracts will be taken up when the Thompson Committee resumes its sessions today, but Bainbridge Colby, counsel for the committee, refused to say what witnesses he would call first. Mr. Colby has announced that more letters that passed between President Shonts and J. P. Morgan & Co. will be introduced in evidence.

Witnesses will be called this week to explain why certain prominent lawyers received pay from the Interborough while they attended sessions of the Constitutional Convention last Fall.

Criticises Thompson Committee.

This is Controller Prendergast's statement in full:

As the result of the work of the Thompson Committee the newspapers of this city for the last few days have been filled with a mass of inaccurate and misleading statements regarding the dual subway contracts. As the only member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment now in office who voted for those contracts, I deem it my duty, not only as a city official, but acting in the interest of truth and accuracy, to raise my voice against this storm of misconception, and in some cases, malicious misrepresentation.

As far as the Thompson Committee is concerned, I hope it will pursue every line of inquiry and dig deep into every development that would tend to show that there had been the slightest improper use of the public in-

Continued on Page 20.

GERMAN SEA ORDER TO GO TO CABINET

President Likely to Lay Problem of Armed Liners Before His Advisers Tomorrow.

LANSING STUDIES THE NOTE

Probably Will Confer with Mr. Wilson Today on the Policy to be Adopted.

ITALY TO ARM ALL SHIPS

London Legal Expert Says Germany Began a Fight on the Old Sea Law Before the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — Secretary Lansing studied at his home tonight the text of the memorandum from Berlin announcing the intention of the German Government to regard armed merchant ships of the Entente Allies as war vessels after Feb. 29. He will discuss the subject with President Wilson either tomorrow, upon the President's return from his week-end cruiser on the Mayflower, or on Tuesday before the meeting of the Cabinet. It is probable that the memorandum will be placed before the Cabinet.

The text of the memorandum from Austria, similar to that issued by Germany, had not arrived at the State Department tonight, but was momentarily expected.

It is considered doubtful that an announcement of the position the United States will take in the matter will be defined until both documents have been carefully digested and considered. Between now and the time the attitude of the Government is made known, the State Department may notify the representatives of the Entente Allies here of the receipt of the documents from the Central Powers, so that their Governments may be completely informed on the subject.

PREDICTS SEA OUTLAWRY.

Messaggero of Rome Says Germans Are Gloating Over New Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Messaggero, commenting on the language used by the German press in welcoming an intensification of submarine warfare, calls it "bloody delight," and adds:

"The German press gloats in advance over the joy of spilling afresh innocent blood, of achieving new assassinations in refined, brigand-like massacres. We have no doubt, however, that the Entente Powers, especially England, will know how to confront this new and furious assault of the wild beasts."

TRACES FIGHT ON SEA LAW.

Briton Says Germans Opposed Arming Liners Before the War.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 13.—The Times publishes an article by its legal expert discussing the German memorandum, in which it is declared that Germany some time before the war attempted to destroy the right of merchantmen to be armed for defense.

The article says that Dr. Schramm, legal adviser to the German Armiralty, in his manual of prize law published just before the outbreak of hostilities, threw over the old rule recognized by his predecessor, Dr. Perels. Also, at a meeting of the Institute of International Law at Oxford just prior to the war, the article adds, the opposition to the recognition of the old rule came from Germany. The article also contends that the old rule has been asserted most emphatically by the United States since 1793.

TO HEAR SUBMARINE EXPERT.

House Committee Summons Admiral Grant, Chief of Flotilla.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Information about submarine warfare and the limitations of submersibles will be given to the House Naval Committee this week by Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, who was assigned by Secretary Daniels several months ago to command the submarines of the Atlantic Fleet. The Admiral will address the committee tomorrow, fresh from duty at sea with his under-water flotilla, and also from closest consideration of the shortcomings of American submarines. His examination probably will last well into the week. Several members of the committee have shown a desire to go into the subject exhaustively with other witnesses, who have referred them to Admiral Grant for exact information.

The assignment of Admiral Grant was in line with Secretary Daniels's policy of placing flag officers with each important element of the fleet in working out a co-ordinated scheme of fleet organization. He has been in frequent conference during the last few months with the designers of the department, and numerous changes in submarine construction have been decided upon as a result of his reports.

Last year the flotilla was commanded by Commander Yates Stirling, whose testimony before the Congressional committees then as to the inefficiency of the boats was of a startling nature. Commander Stirling will be summoned before the House Committee after Admiral Grant has testified.

Chairman Padgett of the committee does not expect the conclusion of hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill before the middle of May at the present rate of progress. Secretary Daniels's proposed five-year program, to include ten dreadnoughts and six battle cruisers, will come up after all items dealing with the present establishment, in commission, building, or authorized, have been gone over. Mr. Padgett believes it will require only a short time after the hearings are closed to complete commit-

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15 KILLED, MANY HURT IN ITALY BY AIR BOMBS

Austrian Fliers Damage a Hospital and Sant' Apollinare Basilica at Ravenna.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Austrian aeroplanes made a raid yesterday over Ravenna and the neighboring towns of Codigoro and Bottrighe, in northeastern Italy, near the Adriatic. A Havas dispatch from Rome says fifteen persons were killed and a number of others wounded, including several women and children.

A hospital and the basilica of Sant' Apollinare at Ravenna were damaged.

VIENNA, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

> At sea Saturday afternoon a seaplane squadron destroyed two station warehouses and the Ravenna station and badly damaged sulphur and sugar factories. Some conflagrations were observed. The seaplanes were violently bombarded by the anti-aircraft post at Goreini.
>
> A second squadron hit the pumping works at Codigoro Cavanelle with several heavy bombs.
>
> All the aeroplanes returned safely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Intense indignation has been aroused throughout Italy by the Austrian air raid on Ravenna, one of the most interesting cities in Western Europe, containing rich treasures of Byzantine art.

It is pointed out that no possible military advantage could accrue from the attack since for many miles around Ravenna there are no fortifications of any kind. The basilica of Sant' Apollonare, the porch of which was destroyed, is as famous in the art history of the world as is the Pantheon at Rome. Garibaldi, when fleeing from Austrian troops in 1867, took refuge in Ravenna's famous pine forest, where his heroic wife, Anita, died.

The Church of Sant' Apollinare was erected in the years 535 to 538, and was consecrated in 549 by St. Maximian. It was restored in 1779, and is the largest of the basilicas still existing at Ravenna.

SMITH'S CABINET RANK DIDN'T AVERT ARREST

British Attorney General Detained at the Front; Released with a Reprimand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—London gossip is busying itself with the story of Sir Frederick E. Smith's misadventures in France in the course of the trip which the Attorney General took in company with Andrew Bonar Law, David Lloyd George, and other prominent men.

When the members of the party had accomplished the special business which took them to Paris, Sir Frederick conceived the idea of paying a visit to his friend, Winston Spencer Churchill, who is doing duty as Major of his regiment at the front. Borrowing a fast motor car, Sir Frederick was speedily in touch with Mr. Churchill, with whom he had a talk lasting so long that it was impossible for the Attorney General to return to Paris the same day. He, accordingly, took a room in a certain village and retired to rest.

He was rudely awakened by a military police officer who requested to see his permit to be within the military zone. Sir Frederick had omitted to provide himself with a military pass, and, though the Colonel's uniform which he had worn on leaving Paris had got him into the lines, the fact that he was Attorney General and Cabinet Minister was not sufficient to make his stay there altogether pleasant. As a matter of fact, he was put under arrest by the Provost Marshal.

Sir Frederick told the officer that he was a Cabinet Minister and also held the military rank of Colonel.

"Am I speaking to a soldier or a civilian?" asked the Provost Marshal. Sir Frederick's knowledge of both civil and military law led him to select the quality of civilian as the best issue out of his dilemma, and, according to the authorities here, he was well advised in doing so.

A good deal of telegraphing was done before the Attorney General was allowed to return to Paris, and there is a story that before he was allowed to go the British Commander in Chief read him a lesson on his carelessness.

GERMAN SCOUT FLEET OUT IN THE NORTH SEA

Squadron Using Zeebrugge as Its Base Is Reported to Have Left That Port.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—The Telegraaf says the German scout vessels in the North Sea are believed to have gone out of Zeebrugge, as it is known armed trawlers are stationed there, and that some vessels which formerly were not at that port have been lying there under steam.

Small German warships have been active in the North Sea recently. The German War Office announced last week that two "British cruisers" had been sunk, but the British said the vessels referred to were mine sweepers, one of which failed to return to port.

FEARS FRENCH CRUISER HAS BEEN TORPEDOED

Paris Has Had No Tidings of the Amiral Charner, a Patrol Craft Since Feb. 8.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The following official statement was given out here today:

"The Ministry of Marine fears for the fate of the cruiser Amiral Charner, which has been patrolling the Syrian coast. No news has been received from the cruiser since Feb. 8 when, according to a German telegram, a submarine sank a French warship."

The Amiral Charner carried a crew of 370. She was 347 feet long, 46 feet beam, and displaced 4,680 tons. She was armed with two 7.6-inch guns in turrets, forward and aft, six 5.5-inch guns, four 9-pounders, four 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, and four torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1889.

WHY NOT BE INDEPENDENT As well as save money? Have your own electric light plant. The Bruston Automatic E. L. & P. Co., Inc., 126 Liberty St., New York City. 'Phone Rector 9854.—Advt.

GERMANS MAKE FIVE ASSAULTS AT HILL IN ARTOIS

Checked by French Curtain of Fire and Counterattacks in All-Day Battle.

GAIN IN THE CHAMPAGNE

Advanced Positions Near Ste. Marie-a-Py Carried on a Front of 700 Yards.

BRITISH REVERSE ON TIGRIS

Korna Camp Raided by Turkish Volunteers, and Its Garrison Forced to Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Five German attacks on French positions near Hill 140, in Artois, were made yesterday, all but one being repulsed by the intense fire of the French artillery and infantry. The fifth was only momentarily successful, the Germans being immediately ejected from the trenches by a counterattack. The French admit the capture of some sections of advanced trenches between Tahure and Somme-Py, in Champagne, where the Germans announce that their gains were more than 700 yards of front. Fierce artillery actions are reported from the Soissons-Rheims front, as well as effective work by the French guns in the Argonne and Upper Alsace.

The statement issued by the French War Office tonight reads as follows:

> In Artois the day was marked by a series of German attacks, extending from Hill 140 as far as the road between Neuville and La Folie.
>
> In the morning the first attack was made without result to the west of Hill 140. In the afternoon, after a violent bombardment of our positions, the enemy attacked at four different points along our front. Three of these attacks were stopped short by our curtain of fire and the fire of our infantry. In the course of the fourth the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line trench to the west of Hill 140. He was driven out of it by an immediate counterattack, in which he suffered appreciable losses in dead and wounded.
>
> A German aeroplane, cannonaded by our batteries, was brought down in flames to the east of Givenchy. To the south of Frise an attack with Grenades on our works failed.
>
> To the east of the Oise we bombarded the enemy organizations in front of Fontenoy. Between Soissons and Rheims the German artillery was particularly active. In the sectors of Soissons, Chassemy, and La Poupelle, our curtain of fire cut short infantry actions in the course of preparation.
>
> In Champagne, in an isolated action between the roads from Navarin and St. Souplet, we made some prisoners. To the east of the road from Tahure to Somme-Py, the enemy gained a foothold in some sections of the advanced trenches.
>
> In the Argonne we carried out a destructive fire on the enemy organizations to the north of Le Four de Paris.
>
> In Upper Alsace an enemy attack to the east of Seppois was halted by our artillery fire.

The French afternoon communiqué says:

> To the north of Vic-sur-Aisne our artillery dispersed enemy detachments which had advanced as far as our wire entanglements.
>
> To the northeast of Soissons the Germans were able, following a bombardment, to reach one of our trenches in the neighborhood of the Crouy road. A counterattack ejected them immediately. The enemy left a number of dead on the field, and we made some prisoners, of whom one was an officer.
>
> In Champagne, in the region to the northeast of the Butte du Mesnil, the Germans late yesterday and during the night directed five successive counterattacks against the trenches previously captured by us. All these attempts were repulsed.
>
> In Lorraine there were artillery duels in the sectors of Reillon and the Forest of Parroy. In the same region several reconnoitring parties of the enemy were dispersed by our fire.

Following is the official statement from Berlin:

> In Flanders, after lively artillery fighting, our patrols and strong reconnoitring detachments penetrated positions of the enemy. Several mines were exploded effectively. Southeast of Boesinghe more than forty Englishmen were captured.
>
> British artillery bombarded the town of Lille yesterday and Friday. Considerable material damage was done, but there was no loss of life or destruction of military property.
>
> On our front between La Bassée Canal and Arras, and also south of the Somme, hostilities were impeded by bad weather. In the fighting in the region northwest and west of Vimy up to Feb. 9 we captured nine officers, 682 men, thirty-five machine guns, two mine-throwers, and stores of various descriptions.
>
> Our artillery shelled heavily the enemy's positions between the Oise and Rheims, with good success, as is confirmed by patrols.
>
> In Champagne, south of Ste. Marie-a-Py, we stormed French positions extending over about 700 yards, capturing four officers and 202 men. Northwest of Massiges the enemy unsuccessfully made two violent attacks. Hand grenade battles continue without interruption over the portion of our trenches to the [illegible] of Maisons

de Champagne, which the French occupied on Feb. 11.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle we destroyed by five large explosions the advanced trenches of the enemy over a front of thirty to forty yards.

Lively artillery fighting is proceeding in Lorraine and in the Vosges. South of Russe, east of St. Dié, a German detachment penetrated advanced portions of the enemy's position and captured more than thirty chasseurs.

Our aeroplanes bombarded enemy positions and the railway establishments at La Panne and Poperinghe (in Belgium.) An attack made by an enemy aeroplane on Ghistelles, south of Ostend, caused no damage.

The British official statement on the campaign in the Western zone reads as follows:

Last night we sprung a mine west of Hulluch. Our troops occupied the near rim and suffered no casualties.

There was considerable artillery fire on both sides during the day. The enemy artillery was active about Authuile, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Cuinchy, and Armentières. Our trenches north of Hooge were bombarded.

There was considerable aerial activity on both sides about Ypres.

BELGIANS SINK A GUNBOAT

And Capture Its German Crew on Lake Tanganyika, Africa.

HAVRE, Feb. 13.—A dispatch received from the Belgian forces operating on Lake Tanganyika, Africa, says the German gunboat Hedwig von Wissman has been sunk in a naval combat off Albertville.

Two of the German crew were killed. The remainder of the men on board the gunboat were made prisoners.

SCORNS FOE'S REPORTS.

They Seek to Lower Dignity of Italian Army, Cadorna Says.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A Havas dispatch from Rome, under Saturday's date, says the Italian Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, has issued a statement declaring that once and for all he disdains to take any notice of Austrian attempts "by false bulletins and other methods" to "lower the dignity" of the Italian Army commander, who on the other hand claims that all Italian bulletins are carefully drawn up and "admit neither of denial nor attenuation."

ROME, Feb. 13.—The following official communication was issued today:

Our artillery action today was markedly effective against columns of wagons on the eastern slopes of Braena, in the Lagarina Valley, against parties of enemy soldiers in the environs of Luserna, in the Astico Valley, and against the Col Donazzo station, in the Sugana Valley. In the Sexten Valley our bombardment set fire to the Dolomites Hotel.

In the Plezzo basin of the Upper Isonzo at daybreak Saturday, the enemy by a surprise attack, made in considerable strength, succeeded in penetrating our entrenchments in the Rombon zone.

In the Gorizia sector enemy batteries, firing from positions near Ubbia and Savona against our positions on Podgora, were silenced by our artillery.

VIENNA, Feb 13, (via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

The nightly Italian attack against the position taken by us in the Rombon region was repulsed. Here there has been a more violent hostile artillery action. As is the case almost daily, Gorizia again has been subjected to shelling.

RUSSIANS HOLD GAINS.

German Attempt to Retake Important Village on Dvinsk Front Fails.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.—The War Office communication issued today says:

In the Riga sector there has been an intense artillery duel in the Olai and Bersemunde regions. Our artillery caused an explosion within the enemy lines near Vever, south of Ikskull.

Near Jacobstadt the Germans tried to approach our trenches west of Lievenhof, but our troops pushed them back.

On the Dvinsk sector the firing has been most intense near Illoukst, where the Germans threw hand grenades which emitted asphyxiating gas. A German attempt to surround the village of Garbounovka, which we had captured, was defeated by our cross fire.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says significance is attached by Russians to the capture of the village of Garbounovka, announced yesterday by the War Office at Petrograd. It is said possession of this town renders the defense of Dvinsk more secure, as Garbounovka lies on the direct road to Dvinsk.

BERLIN, Feb. 13, (via London.)—The following official bulletin concerning the operations on the Russian front was issued today:

The situation generally is unchanged. East of Baranovichi two advanced positions held by the Russians on the west bank of the Czara were stormed.

SINK EIGHT TURK SHIPS.

Russian Destroyers, in Coast Raid, Also Destroy Some Bridges.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.—Raids by Russian warships along the Turkish coast continue with satisfactory results. The latest official bulletin says:

On the Black Sea Friday our destroyers demolished by their shell fire bridges in the coast region and sank eight sailing ships.

RED CROSS UNIT FOR RUSSIA

Americans to Go to Petrograd and Relieve Present Workers.

At the request of the German authorities, George T. Marye, United States Ambassador to Russia, has notified the officials of the American Red Cross in Washington that another party of American volunteer workers is wanted for service in the prison camps in Russia and Siberia. The announcement was made from Washington yesterday that Dr. Edward T. Devine, Professor of Social Economy at Columbia University, and Director of the School of Philanthropy, had been chosen to direct the work of the new hospital unit.

Following a conference with Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of the American Red Cross, held yesterday in Washington, the plans of Dr. Devine's expedition were given out as agreed on, subject to the approval of the German and Russian Governments. The party will be ready to leave this country within two weeks.

The idea of forming a unit of American workers in detention and prison camps originated in the voluntary service of American doctors and nurses who left Germany and co-operated with American attachés in Petrograd in making regular inspection of military prisoners and sending reports for the belligerent Governments. Their work has doubled, and half the number are about to leave Petrograd for vacations in their own country. Young men, experienced as volunteer relief workers, will be chosen. They need not be doctors nor have medical knowledge, as much of the work is routine.

In a memorandum sent to this country Ambassador Marye stated that there were at present nearly 800,000 prisoners of war in Russia and Siberia, the greater number of whom were Austrians. Many of them were women and children, although a recent exchange of prisoners had reduced the numbers of women. A general supervision of these prisoners is one of the regular duties of the staff of the American Embassy, in addition to its work as general clearing house for the commercial and personal difficulties of the citizens of all the belligerents as they clash in the Russian Empire.

DROVE THE BRITISH FROM A TIGRIS CAMP

Turkish Volunteers Dispersed a Force 150 Miles South of Kut-el-Amara.

SKIRMISHES UP THE RIVER

Constantinople Reports the Cutting of British Telegraph Lines Near Sheik Saad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13, (via London.)—Defeat of the British in a battle near Korna, on the Mesopotamian front, was announced today by the War Office. It is said the British were compelled to flee, abandoning their dead.

The statement follows:

A reconnoitering column proceeding in the direction of Sheik Saad destroyed telegraph lines of the enemy in that neighborhood and by its fire compelled a hostile motor vessel to retire.

Near Felahie and Kutlel-Amara there is occasional infantry and artillery firing.

Our volunteer divisions attacked the hostile camp west of Korna on Monday. The fighting continued until night, when the enemy was compelled to flee in a southerly direction, abandoning numerous dead. We captured some prisoners and a quantity of arms, munitions, and beasts of burden.

Korna is at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, more than 150 miles downstream from Kut-el-Amara. The fact that it is at so great a distance from the scene of the main operations of the Mesopotamian campaign gives ground for the assumption that the "volunteers" mentioned in the dispatch from Constantinople are irregular Arab forces whose purpose is to threaten the British line of communications.

Townshend a Popular Hero.

LONDON, Jan. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The remarkable stand which has been made by Major Gen. Charles V. F. Townshend and his comparatively small body of British troops at Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, where for nearly two months they have been besieged by a large army of Turks, has raised General Townshend to a high place in the esteem of the English public.

This far-away war theatre has been watched with the deepest interest by those at home since the British repulsed the Turks at Ctesiphon and began their retreat to Kut, and the exploits of General Townshend have occupied much space in the newspapers, some military critics hailing him as one of the most brilliant soldiers the Empire has produced.

During the long siege General Townshend has beaten off all attacks of the Ottoman troops and kept his little force intact. Every dispatch which has come through from the commander has been read with deepest interest by the public, which has feared that the relieving army, which is said to have been held up by natural obstacles, would reach Kut-el-Amara too late. General Townshend's recent report that he had sufficient supplies for his soldiers greatly relieved the minds of the British people, who now are anxiously awaiting the outcome.

When the full story is told of the battle of Ctesiphon, the retreat to Kut, and the siege it is expected to make as thrilling a chapter as any in the history of the world war, and the name of General Townshend will occupy an important place in that story. The conflict at Ctesiphon was desperate work, and the General himself fought as fiercely as any of his soldiers who that day put to flight a body of Ottoman troops said to have been six times their number. There were critical moments, and it was at these times that General Townshend showed himself to be a cool and resourceful commander and an able tactician. Four times he rallied his men and led them in their charges.

Military critics declare that the victory of Ctesiphon was a magnificent one, but that the retreat to Kut will equal, if not surpass, it as a successful military achievement under disadvantages of an extraordinary kind. It is stated that not only did General Townshend ward off the Turks, but he did so with a loss insignificant under the circumstances, and he succeeded in taking with him all his wounded. It has been declared that the men under him would follow General Townshend anywhere.

General Townshend is said to have forced his way up to a high command through sheer merit. When he was only a Lieutenant he became an avid student of Napoleon. He studied every work on the military theories and practices of that great General. He made it a rule to study seven hours a day, and he never failed in carrying out his investigations of the military genius of "the master."

Further, he visited every battlefield on which Napoleon fought and reconstructed for himself the disposition of the forces in the battles which decided the fate of nations. It is stated that there probably is no greater authority on Napoleonic warfare in the British Army than he.

General Townshend long before 1914 had studied the possibility of war with Germany. He always held that when war did come Great Britain would not be able to rely solely on her navy, but would need to have a great army ready for the field. Believing that this country would require an army of millions, not thousands, he favored compulsory service. He expressed the opinion that Germany would make her attack on France, and eventually on England, through Belgium, and many times surveyed what he thought would be the coming battlefield.

The General is 54 years of age. He is heir presumptive to the Townshend marquisate.

GERMAN TROOPS TO TURKEY

Twenty-five Thousand Reported in Bulgaria on Their Way South.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—There has been a large influx of German troops into Turkey, acording to a Bucharest dispatch to The Times.

About 25,000 Germans arrived last week at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, and proceeded to Shumla, which is 55 miles west of Varna, and, it is understood, will continue their journey to Turkey.

HERO'S BROTHER ENDS LIFE.

Francis Pegoud Found Hanging to Tree Near Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The body of Francis Pegoud, brother of Adolphe Pegoud, the aviator, who was killed in action nearly six months ago, was found by a passerby yesterday hanging from a tree in the vicinity of Versailles. Pegoud, apparently a suicide, was 36 years old, and had been employed in a munitious factory. He had been depressed owing to his brother's death and to financial difficulties, it was said.

FAVORS WHEAT RESERVES.

London Times Discusses Depletion of the British Stocks.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—The Times in an editorial articles this morning discusses the present depletion of the wheat stocks as revealed by the issue of the official returns for Jan. 1, which it declares are not of a reassuring character.

The Times urges the formation of wheat reserves. It admits, however, that little is known of Government purchases in Canada, about which great secrecy is preserved, and moreover, there have been hints in trade papers that the Government was a heavy purchaser of wheat in January.

FORCE TURKISH PASSES THROUGH DEEP SNOW

With Temperature 25 Below Zero Russians Near Erzerum Win Another Victory.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 13.—The Russian Caucasus Army continues its victorious progress notwithstanding the rigorous Winter weather. Today's official bulletin says:

In actions near Erzerum our troops, advancing through deep snow and with the temperature sometimes 25 degrees below zero, (Fahrenheit,) have forced almost inaccessible passes and continue to make progress. They took some dozens of officers and over 700 Turkish regulars prisoner, and captured seven guns, and, in addition, machine guns, ammunition wagons, an ammunition store, and many cattle.

A violent explosion was observed in one of the Erzerum forts after our bombardment. We dislodged the Turks from a position near Khynysskala, (fifty miles southeast of Erzerum,) and occupied the town of Khopy after an engagement.

In Persia, in the region of Hamadan, we occupied the town of Duletabad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—Relative to the operations on the Caucasus front, the following official communication was issued today:

On our left wing there has been artillery firing. In the centre, fighting between advanced posts continues. The enemy was driven from out positions by a counterattack, and lost many dead.

ENGLAND TO CUT IMPORTS.

Government to Rule That Two-Thirds Must Be Lopped Off.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—It is understood that the Government has decided to give over the entire week after Tuesday to a discussion of amendments to the royal address, which will open the way for interpellations on many matters connected with the war.

After the formal opening of Parliament, which for the first time since the end of Queen Victoria's reign will not be made by the sovereign in person, and will therefore lack the accustomed pageantry, it is expected that Premier Asquith will make one of his periodical reviews of the war. It is not unlikely that the Premier's review will be concerned largely with measures contemplated for the enforcement of national economy. Once the address is voted the Government will take the whole time of the House for financial business.

With regard to restriction on imports, it is stated that the Government in the first instance will rule that only one-third of existing imports will be permitted. It is interesting to note in connection with probable duration of the war that political gossip already talks of arrangements to prolong still further the life of the present Parliament, which expires at the end of September.

FORD TO ADVERTISE VIEWS.

Newspaper and Magazine Space Will be Utilized Against War.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—Henry Ford is about to launch a country-wide campaign of newspaper and magazine advertising against the program for big expenditures on naval and military forces now before Congress, it was learned tonight. A representative of Mr. Ford said tonight that the automobile manufacturer had been considering for some time such a campaign in connection with his work for universal peace, but that details had not been concluded.

It is said that Mr. Ford's chief object in preparing the campaign is to follow out his announcement in September that he would devote millions to an educational campaign against war and preparedness. Mr. Ford, commenting upon the attitude of city newspapers toward the preparedness proposition, an attitude which he declared unfair in that it gave wide publicity to the preparedness side and either ignored or ridiculed the opposition to big increases in the army and navy, said he intended to bring before the people of the country the "dark side" of the preparedness proposition.

He takes the ground that the present agitation for preparedness is inspired and financed by munition makers. Copies of Representative Tavenner's speech charging that officers of the Navy League were interested in war munitions traffic will be distributed by the Ford workers.

PREACHES ON DEFENSE.

The Rev. Dr. Burrell Believes It an Immediate Necessity.

In his sermon at the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell said the United States Government should prepare to defend the lives of Americans on the seas, and to help the weak nations.

"People surrender certain personal rights for the good of all," he said. "We have a right to expect return in payment for what we surrender. Among the things we have a right to expect in return is adequate defense; defense of our rights, wherever we are, whether upon the Lusitania or elsewhere. No nation lives to itself alone. The Monroe Doctrine is the high-water mark of unselfish interest in our neighbors. What did it do? It set a goal, and it helped to make the United States the one open and avowed Christian nation of the earth."

The speaker declared it to be the duty of Christian people to support the Government in the present crisis.

HOTEL WRECKED BY BOMB.

Foreigners Supervising Munitions Manufacture Lives There.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 13.—The second explosion within two months near the plant of the Allegheny Steel Company took place early this morning, when a bomb that had been placed under the porch of the Trees Hotel, at Brackenridge, near Tarentum, a few blocks away from the main entrance to the works, exploded with a terrific noise that awakened the town. The explosion partially wrecked the hotel and the adjoining buildings on either side—the Post Office an a barber shop.

Detectives are investigating the explosion, which is believed to have something to do with the steel plant where orders for war munitions for the Allies are being filled. The foreign agents who are here superintending the manufacture of the munitions stay at the hotel.

Ferries from Sweden to England.

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Feb. 14, (via London.)—In connection with a plan to start a Swedish steamship service between England, Sweden, and Russia it is learned that steam ferries will carry merchandise trucks between Gothenburg, Sweden, and Immingham, England, without transshipment, thus replacing the large steamers that have been built for this trade.

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RUMANIA HEARS OF KAISER'S THREAT

Has Troops Enough to "Wake Her from Her Dreams," He Told Bulgar Czar.

ANGRY OVER GRAIN SALES

Kingdom's Mobilization Is Completed and the General Staff Is Finishing Defense Works.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—An undated dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Bucharest says:

"The situation continues very serious. The German Minister, Baron von Busch, who went to Berlin for instructions, today had a long interview with the President of the Council. He is reported to have intimated that Berlin considered the sale of grain to England as a hostile act, as, indeed, Germany characterized it in her recent note.

"The German Minister concluded by saying that Germany expected Rumania at least to announce definitely a strict neutrality. As a guarantee of this policy she asked that Rumanian troops should be dispersed in different parts of the kingdom. In certain political circles the step taken by the German Minister is regarded as an ultimatum."

The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Milan according to which, the correspondent of the Secolo at Umghein says, the Bucharest paper Adverul states that the Kaiser, in reply to questions addressed to him by King Ferdinand at Nish on the subject of Rumania, said:

"If Rumania does not credit the fate of Belgium because that country is far away, I hope she is not blind to the spectacle of Serbia, on her own frontiers; but if that fails to awaken her from her dreams, we Germans, Austrians, Bulgars and Turks have sufficient troops to throw across the Danube, and the distance from the Danube to Bucharest is only thirty-seven miles."

The Adverul adds that this declaration has been communicated to diplomatic circles in Bucharest.

The Times Bucharest correspondent, referring to the Austro-German protest against the sale of 80,000 wagons of wheat to the British Government, says:

"Great irritation is manifested in the Germanophile press here, and it would seem that Germany regards the Anglo-Rumanian bargain as a diplomatic defeat and as a mode of depriving her of supplies upon which she had counted with certainty. Germany now demands the same rights for the purchase of cereals as those accorded to Britain, and she proposes to purchase at the same price as that charged to the British the remaining stock of wheat available for exportation, and also 100,000 wagons of maize. Germany insists upon payment in Rumanian money owing to the depreciation of the mark.

"The German demand for equality of privileges was pressed with great insistence and it was conceded by the Rumanian Government. Unquestionably the object of Germany is to bring about the fall of the present Ministry and substitute for it a Government under Marghiloman, but that politician will be unable to maintain himself in power without the aid of Bratiano and a general election would hardly result in a victory of the Germanophile party here owing to the general antipathy to German influence."

The same correspondent in a later dispatch says:

"The newspapers state that the authorities have been informed that German agents, ignoring the authority of the Central Commission for Exports, have purchased by secret contract 400,000 tons of wheat for the purpose of preventing the realization of its sale to the British Government, and that the Government is determined to forbid the export of wheat thus sold. As a certain amount of wheat and other cereals must be retained for internal consumption, the Government can, if necessary, requisition the amount thus acquired by the Germans."

Bratiano Cabinet Growing Stronger.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Bucharest, died today, states that the position of the Bratiano Cabinet is growing stronger on account of the clearly defined royal attitude and an agreement with the opposition, which has decided to give its full support to the Government.

The mobilization of the army, the dispatch states, has been completed by calling up a new class, and the General Staff is finishing defense works along the Carpathians and on the banks of the Danube, on the new Dobrudja territory. In his last interview with Premier Bratiano, the Bulgarian Minister, M. Radoff, insisted that Rumania ought to join Bulgaria and Germany for an attack on Russia. Premier Bratiano answered that Rumania's best interests would be served by maintaining armed neutrality.

The dispatch concludes with the statement that German agents are buying up cereals regardless of price, and that the Rumanian Government is requisitioning metals, especially copper, the export of which has been prohibited, as well as leather. The delivery to Bulgaria of 100,000 pairs of shoes for peasants has been stopped.

VENIZELOS TO LIE LOW.

Says He Has No Intention of Re-Entering Political Life at Present.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14. — The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent, wiring on Saturday says:

"The newspapers are busily discussing the probability of a return to political life of M. Venizelos. The former Premier is reported to contemplate contesting the vacant seat of Mitylene, and in consequence there is a flutter of excitement in political and Government circles.

"M. Venizelos, whom I saw today, assured me that he had no intention at the present moment of departing from the policy of aloofness which he decided upon a couple of months ago. He said he had not the slightest interest in the doings of the present Assembly and did not even trouble to read the published reports of its deliberations.

SERBIANS THANK FRANCE.

Deputies Have Faith in Victory of Allies, They Tell Poincare.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—President Poincaré today received a telegram from a number of Serbian Deputies who recently arrived at Nice, expressing their gratitude for the friendship of France, and their faith, despite the grave situation in which Serbia finds herself, in a final victory for France and her allies.

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REPORTS SCARE IN CANADA.

Dominion Said to Hold 14,000 Troops to Stop German Invasion.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Although the Canadian authorities are maintaining secrecy and a rigid press censorship has been established, it is known that the Canadian border tonight was bristling with armed men. At least 14,000 soldiers were on duty between Fort Erie, just across the river from Buffalo and Lewiston, near the mouth of the Niagara River, or were held in reserve ready for any emergency. The 84th Overseas Battalion arrived tonight from Brantford, Ont., and was assigned to duty along the border.

On this side of the border the cause for the intense alarm in Canada seems absurd, but the Canadians are taking it very seriously. They believe that a plot exists to send 10,000 armed Germans and Austrians across the river to seize the power house, bridges, and munition plants. Canadian Secret Service agents have been working here for weeks and it is said that Washington has been notified that a plot actually exists. A number of United States Secret Service men arrived here today. So far as the Buffalo police can learn the stories lack foundation in fact, but the Canadians refuse to be assured.

Every person crossing into Canada is subject to rigid scrutiny at Niagara Falls, Ont., where there are some important factories as well as the power plants supplying most of the Province of Ontario. The guards have been doubled and machine guns have been placed at all of the bridge approaches. A message from Toronto says that three battalions of men are held in readiness to be rushed to the border if needed. Even the Home Guards at Bridgeburg have been called out and are assisting the regulars in patrolling.

All trains are searched and ferry boats are manned by soldiers as they approach the Canadian shore. A machine gun detachment has been ordered to Fort Erie and it is said that the military commander at that place has asked that a battery of artillery be sent.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—Questioned tonight regarding rumors that there was danger of an invasion of Canada at Niagara Falls, General Logie, commanding the Toronto Divisional area, authorized the statement that reported movements of Canadian troops were unfounded, but he said precautions had been taken to deal with any possible emergency.

TO ENLIST AMERICANS.

Brigade of 5,000 Being Raised in Canada for the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—Canada is to have a complete brigade of 5,000 Americans by birth or parentage on the fighting line in Flanders. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, has authorized Major C. Seymour Bullock, late of New York, now of the Ninety-seventh Battalion, American Legion, stationed at the Exhibition Camp here, and now over 200 over strength, to complete plans for a Dominion-wide campaign for men of American birth or parentage to join the Canadian Army. Tonight Major Bullock declared that he had received such a large number of applications from Americans to join the American Legion that he believed the whole brigade would be ready for active service in the Fall.

With a view to facilitating the speedy enlistment of the men from all parts of the Dominion, Sir Sam Hughes has ordered the military authorities to open offices in Vancouver, B. C.; Calgary, Alta.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Fort William, and Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec; St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. In this way it is expected that Ontario will produce another battalion of 1,200 men, and that the remaining three battalions will be recruited in double companies of 250 men each from the various sections of the Western and Maritime provinces.

KASTELLA IS DISMISSED.

Canada Won't Let German-Born Ex-Official Leave the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 13.—August Kastella, Superintendent of Dredging, has been dismissed. Two days ago his resignation was asked for, but he refused to accede to the request.

Kastella is a native-born German who entered the Canadian Government service in 1911. He was not at that time a naturalized subject of Canada, and pressure had to be brought to bear on him before he would take out his naturalization papers. As Superintendent of Dredging he is familiar with work that has been done in Canadian harbors since the war broke out, and his continuation in that position has aroused public indignation, particularly since the burning of the Parliament Buildings.

Some months ago Kastella's operations came under the suspicion of Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, and he was suspended pending an investigation. The Minister dismissed him as the result of the investigation. Mr. Rogers said tonight:

"Kastella has not been dismissed on account of his nationality; his work has been unsatisfactory. He will be kept under surveillance and will not be allowed to leave the country."

BUYING FAT FOR GERMANY.

Agents in Switzerland Will Attempt to Have the Embargo Raised.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne says:

"German agents, especially women, are buying large quantities of fat and wool in Switzerland preparatory to asking the Government to allow their exportation, which is now forbidden. It is suggested that Switzerland's refusal to acquiesce would cause Germany to decline to allow Switzerland to receive coal, sugar, and soda from Germany"

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The majority of player-pianos on the market are the assembled products of two factories. The piano is made in one factory and the player action in another. This, however, is not the case with the
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PRINCE ANSWERS CRITICS OF GREECE

Nicholas, in Open Letter to French Writer, Echoes Arguments of the King.

SEEKS TO JUSTIFY INACTION

Blames Entente Powers for Fact That Hellenic Army Has Not Joined Their Forces.

ATHENS, Friday, Feb. 11, (Via Paris, Feb. 12,) (Delayed.)—Prince Nicholas of Greece, brother of King Constantine and Military Governor of the Interior Zone, has authorized The Associated Press to publish an open letter addressed by him to Emil Hebbard of the Paris Temps, under the date of Feb. 9, with a view to "clearing up the grave misunderstanding which has arisen precisely at the moment Greece might have hoped to see the fact recognized that she does not forget a debt of gratitude sacred to her."

"Greece has remained neutral," says the letter. "She has never declared herself unwilling at any price to abandon neutrality. The contrary is proved by several propositions made during the course of the present war to the Entente powers, which are well known in the European chancelleries.

"Those persons have been mistaken who have claimed that Greece's pretensions were exaggerated. Such certainly was not the case in the condition for Greek participation in the war imposed by the Gounaris Cabinet, namely, that the territorial integrity of the kingdom should be respected during the war and until the signing of a peace treaty by those very powers at the side of whom Greece declared herself ready to fight.

"The condition was not accepted, as such promise at that juncture was capable of offending Bulgaria. Is it the fault of our Government, and therefore of Greece, if the negotiations failed?

"At the beginning of the war one group of belligerents—the Central Powers—begged for Greece's participation in the war, while the Entente Powers insisted that she remain tranquil, so as not to extend the conflict to the Balkans. Later, the situation changed diametrically. The second group asked Greece to join with it, while the first group desired her to continue her inaction. Greece still remained neutral.

"Is it just to insinuate that she did so through pro-Germanism when it is evident that she simply followed her original course toward the two groups of belligerents?"

After reciting the benefits to the Entente of Greece's benevolent neutrality, Prince Nicholas continues:

"If it is considered for a moment what the operations of the Entente Powers would have been without this elasticity given the notion of neutrality, it doubtless cannot fail to be understood what Geece has been to the cause of the Entente during the war.

"But there have been reproaches that Greece did not keep her engagement with Serbia, that she deserted her ally at a critical moment, despite the assurances of all these Governments that the terms of the Greco-Serbian treaty would be complied with. I personally have very special reasons to appreciate our alliance with Serbia, as I myself took an active part in the negotiations leading to the alliance. I can affirm that the treaty did not obligate Greece to enter a campaign to defend Serbia simultaneously attacked by Bulgaria and the Central Powers. It is a Balkan treaty, applying only to Balkan policy."

The Prince goes on to say that the treaty engaged Serbia to furnish certain forces under conditions which proved materially impossible of fulfillment, and observes that the Entente Powers failed to make up the deficit.

"Had Greece participated," he continues, "she could not have saved the Serbian army operating at such a distance that our forces would not have been able to effect a junction in time. The Greek army would probably have suffered the fate of the Serbian army, and the Bulgarians, with the Austro-Germans and Turks, would today, as enemies, be in our territory. Would Greece, weakened to this point, be of any use to Serbia, and therefore to the allied cause?

"The Entente press repeats on every occasion that we ought to enter the struggle to save the Balkan equilibrium. The equilibrium is as necessary to us as to the other Balkan peoples. We shall do all possible to safeguard it. But would it be any better maintained were we beaten and crushed? Was this equilibrium always so dear to the Entente Powers, which sometimes employed pressure on us, and even their ally, Serbia, to break it up in favor of Bulgaria?"

After referring to the "humiliations and gratuitous insults," which Greece has suffered at the hands of the Entente Powers, Prince Nicholas makes especial complaint of "the doubt expressed in the Anglo-French press of the good faith and sincerity of our King and his Government and of the sentiments of the Hellenic people toward the allied troops."

"No suspicion," he says, "could more deeply wound the national pride of the Hellenic people than mistrust of their traditional hospitality and the word of their sovereign."

MORE KAMERUN REFUGEES.

140 Germans Reach Fernando Po—Will Be Sent to Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Governor of the Island of Fernando Po, West Africa, in a dispatch announces that 140 German officers have arrived at Santa Isabel from the German Kamerun.

They will be sent to Spain for internment by the next steamer calling at the island.

BELGIUM'S NEED IS GREAT.

Relief Commission Shows That Much More Money Is Required.

"There are more than 2,000,000 destitute women and children in Belgium and Northern France, who will suffer for months without proper shoes and clothing if the Commission for Relief in Belgium does not receive thousands of dollars more during the next few weeks."

This was the statement made yesterday at the offices of the commission, 120 Broadway, and it was said in addition that the commission had succeeded in raising barely one-fourth of the $4,000,000 in money and clothes for which it appealed to the American people. According to the commission, the Belgian climate at this season is "terrible." Returning relief agents have reported that they suffered more from cold in Belgium than any one suffered in any part of the United States. Much of the suffering, it was pointed out, was due to the fact that the low land of the country, much of it below sea level, is always soggy and wet.

The commission gave out these statements, it was said, to correct the impression among some Americans that conditions in Belgium were improved. The truth is, according to the commission, that the situation is getting worse and the need for American help growing greater daily. The commission announced that, since the beginning of its Winter campaign, it had purchased 296,000 pairs of shoes at an estimated cost of $400,000.

"It would have been impossible," said a representative of the commission, "to have obtained this number of shoes at such a price had it not been for the co-operation of Thomas G. Plant, a retired shoe manufacturer of Boston, who used his influence in our behalf and also contributed $1,000 to the fund."

The commission further announced a contribution of $2,000 from the Dollar Christmas Fund, which brought the total of the fund's contributions up to $55,000. The committee named by the President to co-operate with the commission is composed of Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman and Treasurer; S. Reading Bertron, C. A. Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Elbert H. Gary, Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Trumbull, Frank A. Vanderlip, and John Beaver White.

APPOINTS PEACE CHAIRMEN.

State League to Form Permanent Organization on Feb. 22.

A permanent organization of the New York State League to Enforce Peace is to be formed at a conference to be held in the Hotel Manhattan on Washington's Birthday. Former President Taft is the head of the league, and the conference was called yesterday by William J. Schieffelin, temporary Chairman for New York State.

It was announced also by Mr. Schieffelin that he had appointed forty temporary County Chairmen, who are expected to begin the permanent State organization after the meeting here. The name of but one of the several speakers was announced yesterday, and it was Judge Alton B. Parker.

The following are the County Chairmen appointed by Mr. Schieffelin: Dr. John H. Finley, Albany; La Mont M. Bowers, Broome; William McCarroll, Kings; Ansley Wilcox, Erie; Albert G. Cornwell, Chemung; Frank Randel Hathaway, Columbia; J. M. Himebaugh, Chautauqua; Theodore S. Kessler, Sullivan; W. E. Harding, Genesee; J. D. Frederiksen, Herkimer; Delos F. Wilcox, Queens; Charles P. Niell, Richmond; G. A. Beal, Orange; Peter A. Porter, Niagara; George W. Ray, Chenango; Herbert S. Houston, Nassau; Luther W. Mott, Oswego; Walter H. Jaycox, Suffolk; G. S. Shattuck, Yates; President Henry N. McCracken of Vassar, Dutchess; Richard C. Shannon, Monroe; James F. Hooker, Schenectady; Elmer E. Brown, Bronx; Arthur S. Tomkins, Rockland; F. R. Hazard, Onondaga; William C. Sanger, Oneida; Melvil Dewey, Essex; W. H. Vary, Jefferson; A. T. Clearwater, Ulster, and Professor Samuel T. Orth of Cornell, Tompkins.

SPLIT IN THE FIGHT FOR PREPAREDNESS

Defense Society Formed by Dissenters Who Had Quit the Security League.

C. S. THOMPSON EXPLAINS

Says Publicity Committee Plan to Report on Administration's Work Was Opposed.

In answer to questions about the formation of the American Defense Society and its relation to the National Security League, supposed by some to be a rival, although both organizations are working for preparedness, C. S. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Defense Society, has issued a statement which he first read at the secret conference in the Hotel Biltmore recently when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a member of the society's Advisory Board, participated in the discussions.

Mr. Thompson's statement disclosed that the American Defense Society was formed by the dissatisfied Publicity Committee of the National Security League. Members of the committee, of which Mr. Thompson was the Chairman, were displeased with the policy of the league. They regarded it as too mild in its propaganda for preparedness, and were especially provoked by what they considered too trusting an attitude toward the Wilson Administration.

In his statement Mr. Thompson says that Cushing Stetson, John F. Hubbard and himself constituted the Publicity Committee of the league in July, 1915. They had carried on the preparedness campaign of the league by means of pamphlets, letters, meetings and military exhibits, and then they recommended "a non-partisan report of what the Administration at Washington was doing and what it was not doing." Mr. Thompson continues:

At this point, however, the efforts of the Publicity Committee of the National Security League to tell what the administration was "not doing," met with decided opposition. One official declared he would resign if anything more were said regarding the shortcomings of the Secretary of the Navy. It was then argued that the best results could be obtained by working "with the Administration." The word "pork barrel," used in connection with Congress, was then ordered stricken from their literature. There would be no war exhibits; no mass meetings, no more articles on the Secretary of the Navy. Should we work in harmony with the Administration?

On the facts of unpreparedness we were all agreed. There was no dispute, either, on the need of an early remedy. It was simply a question as to the best policy for the league. Should we give up an immediate, aggressive, non-partisan campaign?

Mr. Thompson charges the Wilson Administration with neglect of the need for preparedness, and adds:

Was it advisable to work in harmony with the Administration? At this time, was it not plain just how much interest Congress and the Administration had in the subject? There was urgent need, we believed, of some one's saying what the Administration was doing, and also what it was failing to do.

Despairing of persuading the National Security League to adopt their policies Mr. Thompson and his associates decided to found their own organization. Taking as many as possible of the members and friends of the league with them, they formed the American Defense Society, which was incorporated Aug. 4, 1915, by Mr. Thompson, Mr. Stetson, Mr. Hubbard, George F. Sweeney, and Paul Thompson in the office of Henry C. Quinby.

"On the advisability of forming the American Defense Society," Mr. Thompson says, "the officials of the National Security League were not consulted. In fact, no one was consulted."

GERMAN SEA ORDER TO GO TO CABINET

Continued from Page 1.

tee consideration of the bill and get it into the House.

The Senate committee probably will not begin a study of the bill until the House hearings are nearing an end. As a rule the records of the House committee are used by the Senate committee, which calls only such witnesses as it finds necessary to amplify that record on certain points.

ITALY TO ARM ALL LINERS.

Captain of the San Giovanni Brings the News from Naples.

According to the statement made yesterday by Captain Romano of the Sicula-Americana liner San Giovanni, which arrived from Naples, the Italian Government intends to arm all its merchant vessels in the Atlantic trade with quick-firing guns instead of disarming those which have already been equipped.

"The San Giovanni has no guns on this voyage," the Captain said, "but the measurements have been made for the platform and deck plates so that the guns can be fitted on her when we arrive in Naples. The other steamers of the company, the San Giorgio and San Guglielmo will also be equipped with three-inch rapid fire guns, and will probably have them mounted when they reach New York on the next voyage."

The five Italian liners which have come into this harbor with guns, the Giuseppe Verdi, Verona, America, Stampalia and Caserta, and have been cleared by the Collector of the Port, belonged to the other Italian lines operating to New York.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

One British Freighter Reported Torpedoed Without Warning.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British steamship Springwell has been sunk in the Mediterranean while on her way from London to Calcutta. A Reuter dispatch to Malta says she was torpedoed without warning. The officers and crew, numbering seventy-three, were picked up and landed at Malta.

Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Cedarwood has been sunk. Two members of her crew were saved.

The Cedarwood, 654 tons gross, was built in 1907, and owned in Middlesbrough, England.

The Springwell was a 425-foot vessel of 5,595 tons gross. She was built in 1914 and owned by the Well Line of Newcastle, England.

MINE TEARS SHIP ASUNDER.

Norwegian Steamer Sinks Two Minutes After Being Hit.

HARTLEPOOL, England, Monday, Feb. 14.—Sixteen of the crew of the Norwegian ship Alabama which was sunk by a mine or a torpedo in the North Sea Thursday night, have been landed here. Two of the men are injured.

The explosion shattered the afterpart of the ship and she foundered in two minutes. The crew escaped in a boat and were picked up by another Norwegian ship and brought here.

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THE BELGIAN COAST UNDER GERMAN RULE

Spirit of the Conquered Population Which Waits for Deliverance.

SCENES ALONG THE BORDER

Many German Soldiers Sympathetic and Many Belgian Women Pity the Men While Deploring Their Deeds.

By A. HANS,
Belgian Correspondent in Sluis of the Amsterdam Telegraaf.

SLUIS, Holland, Jan. 20.—Otto Gottberg, the German writer who glorifies war as the supreme test of manhood and calls lovers of peace "old women afraid of hurting themselves," has published a book in which he describes the invasion of Flanders. He took an active part in this invasion, being a lieutenant in the German Army. In spite of the feelings of bitterness which the reading of this book causes to any Belgian reader, there is in it much which proves to him the utter failure of the German spirit to conquer a nation even if they have succeeded in temporarily conquering her territory. The Germans may be conquerors in the old brutal sense of the word, but they absolutely lack the psychological gifts and capacities necessary to national expansion; a gift possessed by the Romans in earlier days and which has made England today the greatest colonizer of the world.

Otto Gottberg proves this where he describes how at the head of his men he made his triumphal entry into Blankenberghe, the famous Belgian seaside town.

"Things were made very easy for us," he writes. "A mile outside the town we encountered the civil authorities, headed by the Burgomaster. They were dressed in black, their attire for solemn occasions, the tall hat on the head, and they brought us the keys of the town, making us feel like our forefathers in olden times. * * * Could we have had a more pleasant reception?" the writer asks.

Here, however, Otto Gottberg has made a great mistake. He did not realize the tragedy of the moment for those Flemish men, who in their solemn attire brought him the keys of the town as he describes.

After the Fleming has been married in this "solemn attire" it is reserved for funerals of dear relatives, and it was certainly a feeling of mourning, a spirit of grief which induced these men to pay "in solemn attire" this last respect to their poor country. Certainly it was not respect for the German soldiers. The Flemings knew what the entry of German soldiers meant in a peaceful town like theirs.

"You shall not regret having made things easy for us," said the German Lieutenant, as he tells it in his book. And now, some months later, there is mourning and grief all along the Belgian Coast. There is misery. Children ask for bread, and only too often a mother finds it impossible to still their hunger.

A Favored Watching Place.

Here, outside Sluis, the little Dutch town on the Belgian border, there is a hill which rises half a mile from the edge of Belgium. This is the favored watching place of hundreds of Belgians living here. One can see them stare toward the south. They can see the huge tower of Lisseweighe, which dominates all the north of Flanders, one of the historical pillars of the country, now used by the Germans for their wireless telegraphy. Every Fleming fears that something may happen to that. They can see also in the further distance the towers of Bruges, now under German domination. Once, hundreds of years ago, called "the Venice of the North." The beautiful fields of Flanders in between lie waste now, for the men are away, and even if the golden corn of days gone by were being grown it would be for the invader; it would merely feed German soldiers.

Now and again some one manages to cross the "cable of death" which runs along the border, and then hundreds of ears are eagerly waiting for news from the beloved country. But the news is always sad; more and more requisitioning, tales of friends or even a relative sent to prison for treason, or worse even, executed. Not long ago an innkeeper from Aelter, near Bruges, was executed with five other Flemings. Here is the story as I heard it from one who knew it:

One morning the innkeeper was called to the Kommandatur, and his wife waited in vain for him for five days. On the evening of the fifth day a parcel was brought to her from the station. She opened it, and one can hardly figure her horror when she found that it contained the suit of clothes which he had worn on the day she had seen him last. There was no message at all, but the woman feared the very worst, and only two days later a good-natured Landsturmer who had made inquiries told her that her husband had been executed at Bruges for high treason.

They were a peace loving couple keeping their inn and waiting patiently for the deliverance of their country, and the unhappy woman thought and thought what might have been her husband's crime—till at last a light came to her. Some time before, a woman from the village had come into the inn. She was the mother of a Belgian soldier at the front and asked the innkeeper if there was any means of sending him a letter. The innkeeper said: "I am going to Bruges next Saturday to the market. Give me your letter and I will inquire." The happy mother, in her joy, told this to neighbors. It spread further and further. It came to the eager ears of the Germans, and the innkeeper of Aelter was accused of spying, found guilty and shot. And I know that the simple man hardly knew the meaning of the word spying.

These are the tidings which reach us here from Belgium. I write only such as comes from reliable sources. Yet, wherever one goes, one witnesses things full of the tragedy of these days.

Christmas and New Year have again shown how little the Germans succeed in making friends with the Belgians. New Year is a great day in Flanders. No country is richer in traditions, almost every store has a history. Flanders is one museum of folklore for him who has studied this wonderful land, and now that we miss our freedom, it is remarkable how everybody sticks to the old traditions with an almost pious reverence, and an anxious fear of losing them.

The "New Year's Letter."

The great feature of New Year's Day is the New Year's letter, which children read to their parents and to their godfather, for a godfather is an important person in Flanders. These New Year's letters are usually written in the schools on beautiful letter paper, headed by decorative flower painting, and the child writes his wishes in a poetic style. It would be impossible to start New Year without this custom being fulfilled. This year, however, it has been very difficult. Many people in Belgium had sent their children to friends or relatives in Holland, because so many fatal accidents, caused by the electric cable, have occurred. It is hard to say how those people keep in communication with one another, yet I saw that here and there the "cable of death" did not prevent the children living in Holland from reading their New Year's letters to their parents in Belgium. I myself witnessed a most touching scene. On this (the Dutch) side of the frontier stood a child reading her New Year's letter to her parents, dressed in mourning on the other side, a few yards further away in Belgium. When the child was half way in the reading, however, the mother burst out into tears and the child, seeing her mother cry, could not continue. A little further stood a Landsturmer, who had witnessed the whole scene. Perhaps he thought of his own little girl far away in Germany. He came near, told the child to approach, lifted her up and put her in her mother's arms, saying: "It can only be for a minute or so, madame."

This is one of the many features of war away from the battlefield, but cruel war all the same. In the meantime, the sound of the guns continues. We are such experienced listeners now that we can almost tell from whence it comes.

There is always a huge interest when it sounds so near that we know that English warships are bombarding Zeebrugge. Then we rush to our observation hill and witness the warships and their shells. Zeebrugge has caused the Germans much trouble lately, for the harbor is full of sand and badly serves its purpose as a submarine base. There was once great expectation in the German army that when in possession of the Belgian coast, the way to England would open. Now the British sea monsters close Zeebrugge, and send their shells there where they do heavy damage. And I know that nothing is more feared today by German soldiers here than a landing of British troops.

The Germans never fail to show the Belgians any damage done by the British fleet, hoping to arouse in them an inimical feeling against the Allies. But here also they fail to such an extent that Belgians even accuse the Germans of doing the damage themselves. Some time ago I ventured to cross the frontier as far as Knocke, relying on my papers as a Dutch journalist. There I could see with my own eyes and hear for myself what German invasion and German rules mean.

Get What Germans Leave.

The Grand Hotel, facing the sea, is now the German officers' mess. There is no misery there, but outside at dinner time there is a file of children anxious to feed themselves with what is left from the officers' table. And every day the file grows longer. That is something one never saw in Flanders in peace time.

Since allied aviators once succeeded in throwing a bomb there, where officers were gathered in war council, all military centres are now in the midst of the population. What is even more striking, the prison of Knocke is now in the top floor of the Grand Hotel—all this since aviators visited Knocke.

In these prisons of Flanders are most interesting persons: Burgomasters kept in custody as hostages for the population of their villages and their doings; priests accused of doing more than required by their religious office; old ladies who simply practiced charity but were suspected of spying, and together with them a boy of 12 who had thrown mud at a German flag and now was elevated to the rank of prisoner!

There would be many comic sidelights if it all were not so fearfully tragic. The curé of St. George's, 60 years old, would not leave his church, and stayed there while the battle of St. George's was fought. When he saw his church collapse and hardly escaped death, he completely lost his senses. For days afterward he rode on an old horse, his long, white hair flying in the wind, through the naked fields, shouting out to soldiers and every one that he was St. George and would kill the Beast. The soldiers, full of respect for this tragic grief, would take him into their trenches, but no friends could urge him to seek safety. One stormy day he was buried under the walls of a collapsing barn. The soldiers found his body and gave him a funeral full of respect. This is only one of the many examples of the ravages of war in a country where the poetry of peace was the reigning atmosphere.

No Display of Hate.

It would be untrue, though, to say that there is a display of hate on the part of the Flemish population toward the German soldiers with whom they are compelled to live. The Fleming does not hate, and there are many cases of good understanding between invader and invaded. The main point is ever omitted in conversation; I mean the injustice of the very being in Belgium of this invader.

There is something sublime in the feeling of pity which the Belgians, especially the women, show toward the German soldiers. Often all of them, Germans as well as Belgians, seem to consider themselves mutual victims of a fatality far above their own will. Flemish mothers say of the German soldiers that "after all, they are a mother's children," and pity German mothers, wives, and sweethearts in the ratio of their own sorrow.

But all this reduces not in the least the Belgian sentiments of and longing for independence. It was in Bruges that a German soldier was billeted in a small house where an old man was the only occupant. They got on well together and often sat talking near the big Flemish stove. On the wall hung a picture of King Albert and one evening the German Landsturmer changed the conversation, asking, "Who is that?" while he pointed at the picture. The old Fleming rose from his chair, took his pipe out of his mouth, raised his cap, and said, "That is our much respected King Albert," and he sat down again.

The Landsturmer said, "Well, he is a fool. He is the man who has brought all this trouble on your country."

The two had agreed always until then, but the old man replied firmly: "Our King is the wisest man in the world, and he'll make things all right for this country. But then you and all your friends will have finished here." The Belgians know now, however, that they must be careful about their words, and that thinking is all they can do about certain things. Many a man has been heavily fined for saying that which did not please the "Kommandatur," and it is often true that walls have ears, as in the days of the Spanish inquisition.

A draper in Bruges had arranged his window so that his draperies formed the Belgian colors—black, yellow, and red. The result was that he was fined 1,000 marks. He pretended not to be able to pay, and he was sold up to the amount of the fine. That happened in the Rue des Pierre at Bruges.

As I repeat, I only publish those facts which reach me from reliable sources, for it is easily understood that in this country full of legends and with a people whose imagination beats all records, many extraordinary tales go round. But the naked truth, deprived of all imagination, is enough, and more than any romancer could invent. When the whole history of German domination in Belgium is told, no fiction will be required to write the most extraordinary novels.

"Making Things Easy."

"You'll never regret having made things easy for us," said the German Lieutenant-writer to the civilian authorities of Blankenberghe as he writes it down himself, and yet, even today, small farmers have to look on when they see their last pig, their last bag of flour "requisitioned." Many had brought their cattle across the border into Holland before the "cable of death" was laid. But the Kommandatur, that all-knowing institution, soon knew, and the owners could choose between imprisonment far away in Germany and letting their cattle come back to be put at the disposition of the German authorities.

Otto Gottberg describes how he wanted to be the first German soldier to look at the North Sea from the Belgian coast. He says that he intensely enjoyed this privilege and that he was full of pride, thinking of England being at the other side, easy to reach. There Otto Gottberg made another, nay two mistakes.

He was not the first German soldier to see the North Sea from the Belgian coast. German prisoners made at Liége by the Belgians and sent to England, were the first to see the North Sea from the Belgian coast. And his other great mistake was that never will the Germans reach England. The Belgian army keeps them busy from the southwest, and the Germans find the way across the sea barred by the British sea-monsters in front of Zeebrugge, which appear every time the Germans forget they are prisoners within their conquered harbor.

As far as Belgium is concerned, Germany makes mistake after mistake. Never will the Belgians be Germans, for it would be against nature itself. The blood of women and children is an impassable barrier between Germany and Belgium which time cannot remove, unless the spirit which made Germany what even Germans condemn disappears, the spirit that the right of the strongest is the best.

To Ease French Freight Traffic.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Ministers of War and Commerce have decreed that, beginning today, all railway stations throughout France shall be open for freight traffic on Sunday under the same regulations as are in force on week days. It has been found that the traffic at many stations is much heavier than it was in time of peace.

TEUTONS DISAGREE ON ECONOMIC UNION

German Agrarians and Austro-Hungarian Manufacturers Oppose Scheme.

PATRIOTIC PLEA ADVANCED

Question of Division of Territory After the War Enters Into Some Arguments.

Opposition by German agrarian interests and Austro-Hungarian manufacturers to the movement for an economic union of the Central European Powers, which is expected to raze the tariff walls between the two countries and eventually make them practically one nation, in both a business and political sense, is being met by the proponents of the scheme with the patriotic argument that no private interests must be allowed to stand in the way of anything that will tend to promote the economic welfare of the people as a whole.

Ever since the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Emperor Franz Josef in Vienna some eight weeks ago, at which details of the plan for a permanent economic alliance were supposed to have been discussed, the press of the two countries has been filled with all sorts of comments regarding the probable working out of the idea. The main point in the various articles and news stories is that the personal interests of the German landlords and farmers and those of the Austrian manufacturers lead them, in the great majority of cases, to fight against any plan that will diminish their incomes by obliging them to compete with their allies without the protection of a tariff trench.

German capitalists, with few notable exceptions, are enthusiastic advocates of the so-called tariff union, as are the farmers of Austria-Hungary, except those who fear that the industrial alliance will bring about the eventual political absorption of their country by Germany. Both of these groups are using the patriotic plea in behalf of the plan.

Arguments for Alliance.

In a long article in the Berliner Tageblatt of Dec. 4 on a meeting in Dresden, at which hundreds of the leading business men and politicians of the Central Empires had discussed the plan for an economic and political union at the same time the two Kaisers were in conference in Vienna, Arthur Norden, a well-known commercial and financial writer, voiced the sentiments of the pro-alliance party as follows:

"Antiquated and backward ideas must not be dragged along, but should be thrown overboard, for that is the way of the world. Thus we arrive at this most important conclusion: Private economic interests must step aside for the economic interests of the community. The German agrarian interests must not be allowed to block the importation of the Hungarian grain so welcome to the consumers, and Austria and Hungary must not oppose the importation of such industrial products as, thanks to the greater productive ability of Germany, can be brought in from there and sold to the advantage of the Austrians who use them.

"Negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary must not be conducted as a matter of private interests, but as something concerning the entire community. The mediators should not even proceed from the premise of obtaining the greatest benefits for their own country at the cost of the other contracting party, but should constantly keep in view everything that will contribute to the establishment and preservation of the tariff union."

Herr Norden explains that the Dresden conference decided against the idea of preferential duties, mainly because of the fear that Germany's enemies would find such an arrangement a handy weapon in the trade war that is expected to follow the present test of arms as affording a good reason for differentiating against goods made in Germany. The ultimate goal of the tariff union advocates is no tariff at all. After noting how the Austrian manufacturers are handicapped by all kinds of taxes and other drawbacks in their competition with the outside world, Herr Norden proposes identical laws affecting industry and the railroad managements of the two countries and the formation of stock companies with full freedom to operate in both nations. If this plan fails to prove satisfactory in some cases he recommends free trade in the products concerned, regardless of the possible injury of some private interests.

See Strength in Unity.

One of the principal arguments used by the German advocates of the industrial alliance is the fact that in making future trade agreements with other countries, much better terms can be obtained if the Teuton diplomats have back of them the united force of 120,000,000 consumers.

Although there is a strong sentiment in favor of the tariff union in the Dual Monarchy, some Austrian publicists have not failed to draw attention to the fact that Germany did not show so much enthusiasm for this alliance when the markets of the world were open to her manufactures. At the Dresden meeting a representative of German "big business" strongly disputed the implication, but Herr Norden declares that there is no doubt that the present and prospective loss of markets has spurred many an exporter to action. Nevertheless, he feels sure that the men who are engineering the deal look at the affair from a much higher and more patriotic standpoint. He is also sure that, no matter how bitter a trade war may be waged against Germany in the future, the skill of her inventors and exporters will be able to surmount the barriers raised against her goods.

While the general scheme for an economic union that will take in Bulgaria and Turkey and present a solid front to the rest of the world is a picture that charms the masses of the Teuton countries, the bankers of Germany are inclined to make haste slowly in the matter so as not to cause more trouble than is necessary to German exporters who have been accustomed to regard the wide world as their field. This view is expressed as follows by Arthur von Gwinner, head of the Deutsche Bank, in a Christmas article in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna:

"If the exchanges were fixed upon a permanent basis, the German Empire might accept customs unity with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, although very considerable branches of German industry would have to suffer in the process. We could also offer our allies a firmly fixed share in the joint home market through cartels, or by other means. I have, however, been informed by able and far-seeing friends in the Austrian banking and industrial world that these two ways are impossible for Austrian interests, because coal and iron are more costly to produce in Austria-Hungary than in the German Empire, and also for obvious and immutable geographical reasons.

Fears Quarrel with World.

"The one thing which Germany's highly developed industry cannot stand is that we should, by granting one-sided preferences to our friends, quarrel with the whole world. What, therefore, remains possible is simple enough—the necessary protection for those that need protection, and, for the rest, mutual good-will and sincere friendship."

According to a report sent out from Budapest through the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, the Hungarian Minister of Finance informed the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 30 of an agreement which he had just concluded with a group of capitalists controlled by the Deutsche Bank, for the development of oil and gas resources in Hungary. The company received a fifty-year concession which may be extended for twenty-five years, in case $20,000,000 shall have been invested at the end of thirty-five years. The company is capitalized at $4,000,000, of which the Government gets $800,000 in stock for the concession, 10 per cent. of all profits between 10 and 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. of all profits above 25 per cent.

The differences of opinion prevailing in the ranks of the Hungarian manufacturers on the question of the economic union are brought out in an interview with Dr. Hegegüs, the Vice President of the Hungarian Association of Manufacturers, and a member of the Hungarian Chamber, printed in the Neues Wiener Journal, in which he urges caution, saying:

"The Association of Hungarian Manufacturers has had the matter of our economic relations with Germany under consideration for some time. It may as well be said at once that the views held by the representatives of the different branches of industry are by no means identical. When the question is brought up all kinds of opinions are expressed, from blunt negatives to cordial agreement.

"It is impossible to insist upon the discussion of any particular economic policy until we know definitely the extent of the territory to which this economic policy is to be applied. From the standpoint of the individual manufacturer it matters little, perhaps, which copper mine in some of the lands we have occupied shall belong to the monarchy and which shall not. This point, however, becomes of prime importance if we are to consider it in relation to a possible economic rapprochement with our neighbors. It is clear that the question can be discussed only when we know definitely where we stand as regards the territory it is desired to exploit—whether we are to expand eastward or westward."

As Prelude to Peace.

"Nevertheless, a dispatch to The London Times on Dec. 13 said that the Vossische Zeitung has published resolutions, adopted at a secret conference of the German-Austro-Hungarian Economic Association held in Vienna, declaring that Germany and Austria-Hungary must establish the foundations of the most far-reaching economic unity before they entered into peace negotiations, and that this scheme must be founded upon preferences, and not be limited to customs unity. Then, when treaties were worked out, they should not contain the most favored nation clause.

Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, is a strong supporter of the unity idea and is quoted in a Budapest paper as saying:

"The opponents of closer union take the view that any loosening of the customs lines would make the Dual Monarchy economically dependent upon Germany, and that Germany wants to make up for the markets she has lost by the war by flooding the Dual Monarchy with goods. Germany never had any such intention. The greatest wish of Germany is to create a strong political and economic alliance with the monarchy. I think that this alliance will be created, and I am confident that both parties will be benefited.

"We must also think of Bulgaria and Turkey. Both these countries have much raw material that is useful to us. How the map will be shaped after the war we do not know. All that we can say definitely is that we are economically dependent upon one another, and that, if certain political aspirations are realized, Germany and the Dual Monarchy must of necessity walk hand in hand in the sphere of commercial policy.

"But the political program is most closely connected with the program of commercial policy. Beyond doubt every State must maintain its sovereignty. Our association is based upon the necessity of our holding together in self-defense. We must learn from the war that we have got to subordinate the question of nationalities to political necessities."

In reporting that some 900 teachers in German-speaking schools and universities in Austria and Hungary signed a manifesto calling for the "close and permanent economic cohesion of Austria-Hungary with the German Empire" the Frankfurter Zeitung notes that great stress was laid on the purely economic character of the alliance. The newspaper says the authors of the manifesto were doubtless anxious to avoid being drawn into political disputes and consequently left political and military agreements to develop with the course of events. The Frankfort paper refers rather disparagingly to "certain narrow circles in Austria 'that are doing their best' to oppose a rapprochement."

SAYS BIG EATERS DIE EARLY.

Insurance Expert Assails Alcohol, but Is Lenient to Tobacco.

"Habits which shorten life" as studied by life insurance experts for many years were described yesterday by Arthur Hunter, an actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, in the auditorium in the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. He warned against overindulgence in foods, contending that the man who ate more than his system actually required had been found to be a bad risk. But at the top of the list of life-shortening habits he placed the use of alcoholic liquors, grading the effects according to whether the user took a daily drink of whisky or merely two glasses of beer.

The heavy diner or drinker was sure of a short life, but, contrary to the general impression, seldom a merry one, the actuary insisted, because the conditions under which he lived precluded the full enjoyment of either mental or physical well being. Mr. Hunter said:

"Despite the claims which have been put forth that alcohol is a food, and notwithstanding what laboratories may have held to be the value of alcohol in certain circumstances, the insurance statistics show that the use of it as a beverage is a habit that leads directly to short lives. The abstainer has an average chance of a long life of 15 to 20 per cent. compared with the moderate drinker, and from 40 to 80 per cent. in the case of heavy drinker.

"I do not mean to say, of course, that the fact of being an abstainer is a guarantee of a long life. There are many factors to be considered. Many abstainers go to the other extreme—become vegetarians, fail to nourish themselves properly, and are cranks—but in defining them thus I would prefer to use the definition of crank as given by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, that they are men who at least think for themselves."

Insurance companies do not consider men good risks who are either overweight or noticeably underweight, said Mr. Hunter. A man of normal weight, according to age and height, is preferred, even when there is a tubercular strain in his ancestors. Mr. Hunter said the insurance companies were lenient toward smokers.

"So far as smoking is concerned, there are no statistics on the longevity of smokers. Insurance companies do not consider smoking tobacco a serious matter, unless it is indulged in to great excess."

UNIVERSITY HALL DEDICATED

Art Exhibit Opens Extension of Pennsylvania's Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The University Museum was crowded last night at the dedication of Charles Custis Harrison Hall, the principal room in the extension of the building. The affair was a private view of the exhibition of Oriental art.

The new extension consists primarily of a circular tower 100 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, joined to the main building by a short gallery. The auditorium on the lower floor has been in use for some weeks. Harrison Hall is lined throughout with gray tile, and has a dome, with an opening in the centre, similar to that of the Pantheon in Rome, although it is covered with glass. There is also a crown of windows near the spring of the dome. By toning the glass light is displayed equally in all parts of the room, making it remarkable in this respect for exhibiting purposes. The hall cost about $300,000.

The exhibition consists of the Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains, a large collection of Chinese statues and paintings, and Oriental and Belgian tapestries. There are also some Persian porcelains recently discovered.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS HELD IN POISON PLOT

Two Friends of Missing Cook Seized as Arsenic Is Found in Soup.

TRAIL LEADS TO NEW YORK

Report That Crones Was Once a German Spy—Priests Return, Tell of Being Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—With two men known as anarchists, friends of the fugitive University Club cook, Jean Crones, seized and held by the police today, in the plot to poison more than 250 prominent guests at the banquet given in honor of Archbishop Mundelein last Thursday night, and the revelation by a chemist that enough arsenic was mixed with the soup prepared by Crones to kill nearly the whole number, interest in developments of inquiries by local and Government officials did not abate today.

It was reported tonight that Crones had been identified as a German, formerly a resident of Cologne, and that he was a German spy in Antwerp prior to the fall of that city to the Germans. This information was said to have been received by the police authorities and Department of Justice officials who have been investigating Crones's antecedents.

In a raid on the rooms of Jean Allegrini and Pasquale Ligno, made at the order of Detective Chief Nicholas Hunt, letters bearing Crones's signature were seized by the police. They endeavored to keep the arrests of the prisoners secret. Both Allegrini and Ligno were known to the police previously as anarchists. A New York anarchist's name also was obtained in the raid.

Health Commissioner John D. Robertson at the same time gave out the report of the analysis of the poisoned soup made by City Chemist Frederick O. Tonney. It showed that, calculating from the quantity of white oxide of arsenic disclosed in the sample analyzed, exactly 480 grains of this deadly poison had been contained in the whole cauldron of soup. This, equaling an ounce, was the quantity of the chemical which an emptied bottle seized in Crones's room had contained when the police arrived there too late to get its fugitive tenant, but instead discovered a bomb factory, a store of nitroglycerine, anarchist treatises, weapons, and a quantity of assorted poisons.

City Jeopardized by His Cunning.

Details of the police inquiry and of the analysis made it plain that the mind of Crones is not that of an ordinary criminal, and that the whole city was subject to peril from the adroit and deep-laid schemes of a band of Crones's friends, whom the police term super-anarchists.

Indications that both the police and the Department of Justice agents were hot on Crones's trail and gathering evidence of a wholesale plot in which Crones was only one of a gang of anarchists who planned to wipe out a group of distinguished Chicagoans, appeared to be borne out by the activities of a large staff of detectives.

Two hours before Health Commissioner Robertson gave out the report of the city chemist, the two anarchists were taken quietly into Deputy Chief Schuettler's private office in the City Hall. They were confronted by transcripts of speeches taken down by Schuettler's investigators and other agents present at every secret and open meeting of the anarchists in Chicago.

These records cover a long period and weighed nearly twenty-five pounds. Each of the anarchists then quietly was taken from the office by a passageway rarely used. They left the building in the company of detectives.

When they had gone, Schuettler admitted he had received reports of Crones's movements for several months. He knows the meetings Crones attended and what he said at those meetings.

He admitted Crones was a "dyed-in-the-wool" anarchist; that he knew his associates, and that his detectives questioned them.

A police official closely associated with Schuettler made known the fact that Crones, at a meeting of anarchists last May, asked the speaker whether his study of chemistry—he is an amateur chemist—would injure his standing in the anarchistic movement. The speaker's reply probably throws some light on a motive of the plot. It was this:

"No. A chemist could do a great deal in the anarchist movement."

Panic Seizes the Plotters.

Chicago revolutionists are said to be running for cover in fear that Schuettler has evidence that may put them in jail. Schuettler and Sergeant Mills, who served with the imperial police in Petrogad, and knows every revolutionist who comes to Chicago, are the only two men whom the anarchists dread.

Hinton G. Clabaugh, Chief of the Chicago Branch of the Department of Justice, said today: "When an anarchist puts over one job, he and his accomplices in most instances have other jobs of a like nature which they have been planning."

Clabaugh said his investigation of Crones had not as yet given him any reason to believe Crones was in league with any one to violate the neutrality laws. He scoffed at the suggestion that the anarchists had conceived a war plot.

Search of Crones's room, he said, had brought to light the names of two of his associates and their addresses. One man is a New Yorker living in the east side and the other lives in Scranton, Penn. To both of these cities Clabaugh telegraphed to Government authorities to investigate Crones's friends or associates.

Unusual precautions were taken by the police to guard Archbishop Mundelein at a big reception tendered to him tonight. Thirty detectives were scattered through the crowd, and others sat on the platform during the speaking program.

POISONED PRIESTS RETURN.

Monsignor Evers Tells How Dinner Guests Were Stricken.

Of the nearly 100 Roman Catholic bishops and priests who were poisoned on last Thursday in Chicago at the dinner given by Archbishop Mundelein, thirty had returned to their homes last night, nearly all suffering more or less from the effects of the soup of which they partook at the University Club.

None of them knew that the assistant chef, Jean Crones, had been accused of putting poison in the soup until after they had arrived home and had seen the newspapers. When taken ill they thought the cause was ptomaine poisoning, and they left Chicago under this impression.

Monsignor Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in City Hall Place, last night told of his experiences at the "poison dinner."

"When I entered the banquet hall I found that I had been seated between Bishop Nussbaum of the diocese of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Mgr. James Connelly, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, up in East Ninetieth Street," said he. "Bishop Nussbaum, it happens, is a life-long friend of mine and he and I were so busy in conversation that when the soup, which later was to work such havoc, was placed before us, neither of us swallowed more than two or three spoonfuls. As a result, neither of us was taken ill. The first intimation we had that anything was wrong was when a gray-haired man seated at a table in the centre of the room arose from his chair and, gripping his waist, staggered a bit and then fell full length. Diners near him went to his assistance and it was thought that he had been seized with an attack of heart disease. When, however, men began to rise from surrounding tables and, complaining of severe pains in the stomach, to feel about and fall in agony, a panic came over all.

"Men rushed here and there attempting to do something to alleviate the suffering of their fellows but they, too, soon were overcome by the poison. One man, though he was in pain, probably saved scores from death. He was Dr. J. B. Murphy. Calling for a quantity of mustard and luke-warm water, he mixed an emergency emetic and, with two other physicians who attended the dinner, he went around administering the emetic. When you realize that of the 400 present, fully 300 were poisoned, you can get some idea of the scene. On the chairs, prostrate on the floor, leaning against the walls, and reeling up and down the halls, were men in evening clothes, moaning and crying aloud in their pain. We thought at first that the soup had not been poisoned intentionally, but had become unfit for consumption through the stock of which it was made having been set aside in open cauldrons for a day and a half preceding the dinner. It was Dr. Murphy's opinion that the fat in the stock had become impregnated with germs and that a poison had been produced which, while the germs themselves would be destroyed by cooking, would still remain. This theory, of course, was disproved later.

"It was a most dastardly thing and had it gone as the poisoner planned, the leading men of Chicago and other cities would have been wiped out of existence even quicker than were the Titanic victims."

His visitor referred to an anti-Catholic newspaper, published in the Middle West, which devotes much space in each issue to attacks on the Roman Catholics, and asked Monsignor Evers whether he thought the reading of the paper had in any way prompted the act of the poisoner. Monsignor Evers declared that the act very likely was merely the impulse of some crank who would kill anybody his disordered mind suggested.

Among others who have returned, Mgr. Alfonso Arcese, rector of St. Lucy's Church, Kent and Park Avenues, was the most seriously attacked. He was still weak last night but said he no longer felt ill and was sure of a speedy recovery. He felt pains, he said, immediately after the soup, but was not alarmed at first because he had been having slight stomach trouble. His suffering soon became so intense, however, that he was forced to leave the table and summon a physician, under whose care he remained until leaving Chicago.

The Rev. Father John O'Hara, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Eastern Parkway and Utica Avenue, and the Rev. Louis M. O. Blaber, rector of St. Ambrose's Church, De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues, also suffered greatly from the poisoning, but were nearly well last night. Others in the party which returned are the Right Rev. Mgr. McCarty, the Right Rev. Mgr. McGoldrick, and the Right Rev. W. T. McGuirl.

It was learned from the returned ministers that Bishop E. McDonnell of Brooklyn did not attend the dinner and so escaped the poisoning. He went to an earlier dinner on the same evening and, being tired, sent his Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Francis Keenan, to the University Club dinner to represent him. Dr. Keenan was one of those who was poisoned. Both he and Bishop McDonnell are still in Chicago.

The most seriously ill of the Brooklyn clergymen is the Rev. John Whalen, editor of The Tablet, the official Roman Catholic organ in Brooklyn. He is in Chicago under the care of a physician, and, though his recovery is expected, he is not yet out of danger. It was because of Archbishop Mundelein's long service in the Brooklyn Diocese that so many Brooklyn clergymen were in Chicago.

VICTIM'S PARENTS LENIENT.

Miss Lambert's Parents Don't Want Student Held on Charge of Murder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A report was current tonight that W. H. Orpet, the Wisconsin University student, accused of the murder of Marion Lambert, who was found dead of poison, was to be released at the request of the girl's parents.

States Attorney Dady spent several hours at the Lambert home, and in consultation with the Chief of Police of Lake Forest. Miss Eleanore Double, a close friend of the dead girl, made the statement that the Lamberts found it as hard to believe that Orpet had murdered their daughter as that she had committed suicide.

"In consequence," Miss Double added, "they do not wish to be vindictive and may not press matters."

States Attorney Dady refused to discuss the report of the release of the student. It was given out by several persons close to him, however, that Dady had discussed with the Lamberts their attitude of leniency toward Orpet. These friends of the prosecution said that if the purchase of the poison is not fastened on the prisoner by further developments he might not hold Orpet.

LOGGING INDUSTRY SUFFERS

Lack of Snow Has Prevented Hauling in Adirondack Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The mild Winter has seriously impaired the prospects of the Adirondack lumbering industry for this season. There is not enough snow in the woods to make the hauling of logs possible, and the greater part of last Summer's cut remains where it fell; and even if cold weather, with a fair snowfall, sets in, lumbermen do not expect to be able to haul it all to the rivers. The teamsters are leaving the camps, and the woodmen have been discharged.

The iron mines of this section are running night and day, the blast furnaces are working to capacity, and both find difficulty in getting enough labor.

Very little ice has been harvested, and at Burlington, across Lake Champlain, the ice companies are prophesying a famine next Summer. Thus far ice thick enough for cutting has formed only at a few points in the narrower parts of the lake.

The Winter smelt-fishing industry is practically at a standstill, the few fish caught bringing very high prices. At the southern end of the lake pickerel, pike, and perch are taken, but complaint is made that the pulp-mill refuse discharged into the waters of Ticonderoga Creek imparts an objectionable flavor to these fish.

FERNCLIFF CO. MUST PAY.

Default Judgments Against Cemetery Corporation Upheld.

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court has just denied an application for an injunction restraining John C. Borgstede from entering judgments he had obtained by default against the Grove Hill Realty Company. The plaintiff was Henry Grieme, who owned fifteen shares of the stock of the company. The suit involved the Ferncliff Cemetery Association and property near Ardsley in Westchester County, valued at several hundred thousand dollars.

The Grove Hill Company was incorporated in April, 1907, with a capital stock of $200,000 of which $131,900 had been issued. The purpose of the company was to establish a cemetery to exceed in beauty any in this part of the United States. The realty company was organized to look after the finances and the Ferncliff Company was to superintend the cemetery. About 100 acres of land were bought. Forty acres were set aside for a burying ground, and twenty-five acres were retained by the realty company. The other thirty-five acres were bought for $42,500 by Adolph Lewisohn, who wanted to keep the cemetery enterprises as far as possible from his country home.

Mr. Borgstede was elected President of both companies and when money was needed in the cemetery business he advanced various sums to the total of $43,775.22 and took the Ferncliff Company's notes. Mr. Borgstede is President of the North Side Savings Bank and Commissioner of Public Works of the Bronx.

When the notes he had were not paid he brought suits in Westchester County and got judgment. Mr. Borgstede, it was said, did not intend to force payment to the detriment of the enterprises involved, but felt an obligation to protect those who had bought cemetery lots.

In the injunction application just denied Mr. Borgstede was charged with lending an insolvent corporation money, so that he might obtain possession of it.

In dismissing the complaint, Justice Erlanger said Mr. Borgstede had undoubtedly advanced the money represented by the judgments, and that there was no fraud.

60

SAFETY

The importance of liquid assets

THE size of a Trust Company's or Bank's assets is but one indication of its real strength.

Part of the funds received are held in cash—the greater part invested. Some investments are liquid. Others not.

Liquid investments or assets are those which sell or can be converted promptly when funds are needed.

As a rule little is heard about the safety of a bank until money "gets tight." Then the real test comes.

At least 80% of the Columbia Trust Company's $98,000,000 assets, or over 100% of its demand deposits, are in liquid form—cash, or securities which can, within a few hours, be turned into cash.

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AND MAYBE your Mother won't like it!

You just *bet* she will, with even the mirror a-shining in pride to reflect the image of a six-year-old *man!*

And she won't be the only one looking at you when you march out together from Best's.

(You'll be wearing your "Best" suit, of course.)

Starting today

Annual February Sale of Boys' Wash Suits comprising Middy, short Russian, Jr. Norfolk and Greenaway models in best Spring materials for little fellows from 2 to 8. **1.95, 2.45, 2.95**

Washable Norfolk Suits for older Boys—Ages 7 to 16 years. Regularly 5.25 to 6.50. **3.45 and 4.45**

And, of course, everything else that a real chap wears—hats, gloves, shoes, underwear, and furnishings.

"You never pay more at Best's"

Fifth Avenue, West Side, Corner of 35th Street.

A TAILOR may persuade you to order the first suit, but ten thousand silver-tongued sirens couldn't cajole you into ordering the second, if the first suit didn't turn out right. I know.

Does it mean anything to you that 90% of my first-suit customers go down on my books as regulars? I'm rather proud of this. Come to be measured!

$20 *to* **$45** *for Suits and Topcoats to measure*

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The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Formal Style Opening

Authentic Clothes for Young People

Spring and Summer

The formal Opening Exhibition of De Pinna Spring Styles—the first in our new building—will be held on

Monday and Tuesday, February 14 and 15

As there is no other establishment like this in America, so there has never been such a showing of Spring and Summer apparel for boys, young men, girls and misses.

Our tailored suits, dresses and coats for misses and girls, in distinctive new models originated in this house and adapted by us from the leading specialists abroad, are sufficiently comprehensive to meet all requirements of every girl and miss.

The New Style Tendencies

permit departure from the lines and fabrics of former seasons, and these assortments have been assembled with unusual care as to their appropriateness, and offer the most attractive selection we have ever known.

The usual assortment of De Pinna sport and country club clothes and riding habits has been widened in consonance with the space that may now be devoted to it, in both display and workroom. This is also true of misses' and girls' hats and boots. Both these departments have assumed a size commensurate with the demands of this establishment.

Few Shops in London

and certainly none in this country, can equal the Spring display of young men's and boys' suits, coats, hats, haberdashery and boots, representing the best that can be produced abroad and here. Fabrics and models have been obtained from authoritative sources only, where recognized smartness prevails.

Orders placed now will have the benefit of complete assortments for selection.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave., at Fiftieth St.

FORESEES DISASTER IN PHILIPPINES BILL

Hendrick Colijn, Noted Expert on Malaysian Affairs, Warns Against Independence.

CITES DUTCH EXPERIENCE

Movement in Holland for a Bigger Navy to Cope with Possible Aggression by Japan.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31.—"If your Congress passes the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment, giving independence to the Philippines in 1921, there will certainly be most serious consequences—not only in the Philippines but all over the Orient in the possessions of European powers."

This is the opinion of perhaps the greatest living expert in the government of Malay races, Hendrik Colijn, who practically created the present civil service of the Dutch East Indies, after, as a soldier, he had had a large part in the pacification of the last of the unruly tribes; who was called home after twenty years in the Orient to become a member of Parliament, and served as Minister of War and Marine in the last Conservative Government (1911-1913), and who is at present, from his seat in the First (upper) Chamber of Parliament, one of the leaders of the Conservative Party and one of the most long-sighted of Dutch statesmen. In his home here, where he is the head of an East Indian oil company, he talked today about the work of the Dutch in their East Indian archipelago, which has eight times the population and fifty times the area of the Netherlands; and the conversation turned to American colonies and the plans of American anti-imperialists.

"I ought to say rather," Mr. Colijn went on after a moment, "that there would be most serious consequences; for I do not believe that you will grant complete independence to the Philippines now, or soon. You cannot. At the very least there must be some arrangement such as the British have in Egypt, where with a nominal native Government you would have American supervision and American officials in the higher posts. If the Jones bill is passed you would have to come back to some such system after the Philippines had enjoyed a very short period of complete independence. You would have to do it for the sake of the islands themselves. But in the interval there would be disorders; if the Americans had cast aside their last hold on the islands some other power could step in under pretense of restoring order; and what could you do?"

Says Filipinos Lack Character.

"Why do you think Philippine self-government would be a failure?" Mr. Colijn was asked.

"Because the natives lack character," he responded promptly. "They have education, many of them; more in the Philippines than in our colonies. But they have not enough to make they anywhere nearly capable of self-government as yet. Of the 5,000,000 in our colonies there are perhaps 2 per cent.—perhaps only 1 per cent.—who have some education. In the Philippines the percentage is higher—perhaps as much as 10 or 12; but it is not yet high enough.

"And mere education—reading, writing, mathematics, history—learning—is not sufficient. It takes longer than that to train character. In Java, the oldest, wealthiest, most civilized of our colonies, we have found that as engineers, doctors, lawyers even, Malays can be as good as white men. But not as administrators. Every man has his price, and sometimes it is a very low price.

"The chief fault of American administration in the Philippines, so far as I have been able to observe, is that it is too democratic. You are prone to put natives into high administrative posts for which they are not ready. Character can be created, but it takes time. We have found that. In the Netherlands there is no difference of opinion over what we want to make ultimately of our East Indian dominions; it is our aim to educate the people up to where they can govern themselves under the Dutch Crown. But we must move slowly. Self-government cannot be created by order; it must begin at the bottom, in little things, and grow by degrees. You cannot begin at the top.

"Where you have a superficially educated upper class, small in numbers, without the cultural background which leads a European or an American to administer honestly and efficiently, and the great mass of the common people little better than savages, far beneath them, the upper classes would not represent the people. They would exploit them."

"But is there not some self-government in the Dutch colonies?"

"We have had great success in the first step—self-government in the villages," Mr. Colijn replied. "There the natives are learning the rudiments. It is our policy, too, to work as far as possible through the native chiefs—Rajahs, Datus, or whatever the local title may be—but we keep them under a strict control. We must, for the Malays are used to the strong hand.

Fifty Years in Java.

"In Java itself we have really been working properly only about fifty years, and the last of the tribal wars in the outer islands was not finished until 1907. In that year our Eastern colonial budget was 160,000,000 gulden [about $70,000,000] and this year it is 360,000,000. But that is not a very long time in which to get practice in self-government; and to suppose that the educated Malays would now be truly representative of the people is wholly wrong."

"But they do not realize that, I suppose?"

"Of course not; and that is why the passage of the Jones bill would make trouble. You cannot educate a people and keep them from thinking; and it is only natural that when Javanese or Filipinos or natives of British India get a certain amount of Western learning they imbibe also certain Western ideas of their right and ability to govern themselves. Their limitations, naturally, they are not likely to see; and naturally it irritates them to find white men always in a position of superiority. So you have the movement of 'Asia for the Asiatics,' which had been dormant and unexpressed for many years, but did not really come to the surface and take form till after the Chinese-Japanese war.

"That war showed Asiatics that is was possible for an Oriental nation to become a strong military power, and from that time on the nationalists in every Eastern dominion saw the dream of something that they too might accomplish. The two Filipino revolts against the Spaniards and the Americans fanned this feeling still higher, and, of course, the Russo-Japanese war, when for the first time a great Western power was beaten by an Oriental nation, roused it to a much more dangerous point. If America set the example of giving independence to her Asiatic possessions the nationalists in other European colonies would at once begin to chafe under their own restrictions, and there might be a good deal of trouble in more places than one."

"You said a little while ago," Mr. Colyn was reminded, "that ultimate self-government was the object of Dutch colonial policy. Do you mean that literally?"

"Yes," he exclaimed, thumping his fist on the table. "I have always held that the Netherlands was one State in two parts—one part in Europe, the other in Asia. The only difference between the two halves is in civilization—the European half is far ahead, and we must work steadily to bring the other up to its level. Our object is to make of the East Indian colonies a self-governing dominion under the Dutch Crown—as Canada is a self-governing dominion under the British Crown—with Malays and Europeans on an equal footing of citizenship. That this is the goal to aim at, the whole Dutch nation is agreed. What we are not agreed on is the time it will take to bring the Malays up to the proper state of civilization."

May Take a Century.

"How long do you think it will take?" The man who knows more about Malay administrative problems than anybody else lifted his eyebrows.

"Much longer than most people think," he said presently. "Perhaps a hundred years, perhaps more, perhaps less. It goes slowly."

"And the Philippines. How soon do you think they will be ready for complete self-government?"

"There again no one can say how many years; fifty, a hundred, two hundred—who knows? But it will not be in 1921."

The governmental problem is not the only one confronting the Dutch in their East Indian possessions. Behind an unobtrusive bill which was quietly introduced in the Second (lower) Chamber of the Dutch Parliament when that body began its session last week there lie possibilities of an entire displacement of the present naval situation in the Far East, and even of a realignment of national groupings in that region.

The bill provides for a special tax on all persons possessing a property of more than 50,000 gulden ($22,000) or an equivalent income, the money raised to be devoted to naval expansion. Among members of the Conservative Party, which was preparing to make this project a feature of its program when it was turned out of office by the election of 1913, there is no secret that the money to be raised, if the tax is imposed, is to be used to begin a fleet which those Dutch statesmen who favor a vigorous Asiatic policy intend eventually to build up to six superdreadnoughts, with the proper auxiliaries, and this fleet is to be stationed permanently in the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch fleet at present is negligible. But the altered situation which has come about in the last twenty years in the Orient, and the general neglect of the Far East by the great European powers since the beginning of the war, has convinced many Dutchmen that a navy is badly needed in Java.

Japan's Motives Suspected.

For some years Dutchmen who realize the value of the extensive and enormously wealthy East Indian possessions of the Netherlands have been disturbed by the tendency of the leaders of the "Asia for the Asiatics" movement to look toward Japan. It is only natural that in India, Java, China, and the Philippines ardent nationalists look toward Japan as their exemplar. Most of these nationalists would prefer the rule of the Europeans or Americans who now control them to the rule of Japanese; but, rather than either, they would prefer to rule themselves. Whenever the superiority of the white man galls them they look toward Japan for moral support, for possible material assistance at some future time.

The benevolent intentions of Japan, with regard to the freedom of the Asiatics, are rather distrusted by Dutch enthusiasts for a big navy. The certainty that Germany, and probably even England, would not permit Japanese interference with the Dutch East Indies is no longer of avail now that the great European powers are deadlocked, and may remain deadlocked for years, while Japan, outside of it all, is steadily gaining ground by standing still. If the Netherlands need help in the Far East in the next few years, they will not get it from Europe.

There remain two places whence it might come—Australia and the United States. Australia is spending her energies so lavishly in the war that her value as an ally is not so great as it would have been when the agitation for a Dutch Asiatic fleet began; but it is certain that every ounce of strength she possesses would be used to prevent a Japanese conquest of Java and the other islands of the archipelago. Japanese conquest of the Dutch islands would facilitate Japanese conquest of Northern Australia whenever the Japanese felt like it.

The proposed Dutch fleet would not be large enough to challenge Japan's naval supremacy in the Far East; but it would be strong enough, if based on Soerabaya and one or two other harbors, now lightly fortified, which could be turned into powerful strongholds, to join with the Australian fleet and the American Asiatic squadron and put up an adequate resistance until the main body of the American fleet could arrive.

That an understanding could be reached with the United States, as well as with Australia, for joint naval action of a purely defensive nature in case of trouble is believed by many Hollanders. They merely point out what the position of the Philippines would be if Japan, in addition to her present possession of Formosa as an advanced position for attack, also occupied the enormous and wealthy Dutch archipelago, with its numerous potential naval bases, in their rear.

The naval program of the Conservatives probably will meet with strong opposition in the present session, despite the sort of party truce which prevails. A strong section of the Liberals and Radicals, supported by the Socialists, can see the reasonableness of universal military service to defend the territory of Holland itself, but is unwilling to incur heavy expense for defending Java. Moreover, the keeping the Dutch Army mobilized on the frontier has eaten up one loan of 275,000,000 gulden and has necessitated the proposal in this session of another of 225,000,000, and many lines of Dutch industry, with most lines of Dutch commerce, have been crippled by the blockade. The finances of the Government require extremely careful handling.

PREDICTS REVOLT IF WHITMAN RUNS

Continued from Page 1.

just as a gentleman is expected to admit a mistake when he makes it. The Republican Party made a mistake when it nominated Whitman, and now is the time to rectify that mistake."

"Have you any evidene that the State did pay for drinks for the Whitman party on the Fair trip?" he was asked.

"I have been told that the bills are in existence," Senator Brackett said. "If the Controller doesn't get them I will. I know where they are and how to get them."

It is pretty well established that the so-called "booze" vouchers are in existence, and that the taxpayers' action will be brought to make them public if the Controller doesn't produce them. It is said that the vouchers for the dining car service, for which a blanket bill of $3,579 was put in, are in the Pullman office in Albany. There is also said to be a disputed restaurant voucher for several thousand dollars in the report of the Panama-Pacific Commission, which is due on March 8. It has been reported that this restaurant charge was incurred by members of the Whitman party. It is understood that the original checks with the signatures of those who incurred the charges are in existence.

The Controller has approved the blanket vouchers for the Whitman trip. Therefore he says that the matter is out of his hands. Senator Brackett says if the Controller doesn't get them he knows how to do it.

Working Against Whitman.

It has been an open secret ever since Governor Whitman began declaring, a month or so ago, that he hoped to remain long at Albany, that there was an undersurface movement to deprive him of a renomination. This has led to much talk about placing him on the national Republican ticket as the Vice Presidential candidate. This talk came after the leaders had dampened Whitman's Presidential hopes by deciding to send the State delegation to Chicago uninstructed. There is still a strong probability that if a Western man is nominated for President at Chicago Whitman will be the Vice Presidential nominee. Friends of the Governor say he does not want the second place nomination, but others point out that once upon a time one Roosevelt got it, although he was not a seeker after the honor of being "shelved." To deny Whitman the renomination while he is in the running would mean that the Republican Party would have to go before the voters with the admission that the last two years of Republican administration had been a failure.

Governor Whitman's strongest political backer is George W. Aldridge of Rochester, who has none too much love for William Barnes. Mr. Barnes's attitude thus far, so far as open actions go, has been strictly one of hands off. But Mr. Barnes speaks not always in person, as political experience of the past has demonstrated.

Senator Brackett was regarded as the spokesman of the Old Guard branch of the Republican Party in the Constitutional Convention last Fall and found opportunity to support many of the suggestions made by Mr. Barnes, who was also a delegate to the convention.

Governor Whitman refused tonight to comment upon Senator Brackett's attack upon him.

FREE SUGAR REPEAL READY FOR DEBATE

Ways and Means Committee Will Report Resolution to House This Week.

LEAVES CENT-A-POUND TAX

Other Revenue Legislation in an Omnibus Bill—May Tax Manufacture of Munitions.

Special o The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Democratic revenue program will assume shape this week when the Ways and Means Committee will report a resolution repealing the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law. Democrats of the committee have determined that the free sugar provision shall be repealed, instead of suspended. The repeal bill will be the first revenue measure presented. The repeal will leave sugar on the dutiable list at approximately one cent a pound.

Tentative plans of the Democratic leaders call for an omnibus bill embracing all other revenue legislation deemed necessary to meet the extraordinary demands incident to preparation for national defense. It is believed that by presenting one bill covering the entire revenue program. The omnibus the Democrats of the House will be made easier, and that there will be less prospect of defeat of some one item of the revenue program. The omnibus revenue bill is expected to embody the following legislation:

Amendemtns to the income tax law with appreciable increases in the surtaxes on large incomes.

Repeal of the stamp tax schedules of the Emergency War Revenue act of Oct. 22, 1914, which has been extended to expire at the end of the present year.

Re-enactment into permanent law of the remaining special taxes of the Emergency War Revenue act. These taxes include levies on stock brokers, commercial brokers, theatres, tobacco dealers, circuses, beer, billiard parlors, &c.

An anti-dumping provision similar to that originally carried in the Underwood bill, which was stricken out in the Senate.

May Tax Munition Output.

There is a possibility of the inclusion also in the omnibus revenue bill of a tax on the manufacture of munitions. No decision has been reached regarding this proposed form of taxation, although strong sentiment exists in the Democratic ranks for such a levy. It is contended by opponents of the proposal that a stiff income tax will reach the men who are amassing wealth through war contracts.

A tax on war munitions has been suggested seriously by such influential Democrats as Speaker Champ Clark, Chairman Hal D. Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative Snackleford of Missouri, a former member of the Ways and Means Committee. Chairman Kitchin of that committee is by no means antagonistic to a special internal revenue tax on the production of material for warfare.

The Administration Tariff Commission bill, recently introduced by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, may be included in the omnibus revenue bill. Its inclusion would embarrass many Republicans who are willing to vote for a Tariff Commission on the theory that the Democrats have stolen Republican thunder, but are unwilling to vote for any other form of revenue legislation proposed by the majority party.

The suggestion of an omnibus revenue bill is in the interest of Democratic Party solidarity. With a majority of less than thirty in the House, the Democrats do not care to become embroiled in a series of tariff fights. They prefer, if possible, to put all their revenue legislation in one bill, submit it to a caucus as a party measure, and rush its passage through the House by a special cloture rule or other means of obtaining expedition.

Must Act on Sugar by May 1.

The decision to report out the sugar repeal measure is due to the necessity of enacting this legislation before May 1. Under existing law sugar is to go on the free list on that date, and the repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood law must be expedited. It is realized by House Democrats that the Senate may debate the sugar issue at length, and they are anxious to avoid the risk of a loss of revenue after May 1.

It was a distasteful task for Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means to indorse repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood law. With the repeal of the free sugar provision a tax of approximately 1 cent will be left upon importations. This is the tax now prevailing, the Underwood law having provided for a gradual reduction of the old Payne-Aldrich rates, with sugar to be free of duty after May 1, 1916.

Democrats who made eloquent speeches about the "poor man's coffee" and "the necessities of life" at the time of the Underwood tariff debates are preparing for Republican attacks because of the Democratic Party's reversal of position. Entire blame for the change in policy as regards sugar will be put upon the European war, the Democrats asserting that it is out of the question to sacrifice the $50,000,000 in revenue that sugar importation now produces.

OPPOSES STRIKE DUTY.

Buffalo Congressman Urges Legislation to Relieve Guardsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo made a statement tonight indicating that in view of the likelihood that State Militia organizations would be made the foundation of a reserve Federal army, the New York Legislature should enact legislation for relieving the National Guard of the State from police duty by providing anotherforce for that purpose. While Mr. Smith did not say so directly, his statement was taken to suggest that a State constabulary should be organized to perform strike duty and other police service, leaving the National Guard free for national defense duty under the Federal Government. In his statement Representative Smith said:

"While it would be difficult to forecast the recommendations of the Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the program for national defense, it may be set down, definitely, that the National Guard will be made the foundation of the reserve of the Federal Army. It becomes, therefore, an imperative duty for the State to prepare the guard for its altered and increased responsibilities.

"To keep the guard up to its full quota will always be impossible under existing conditions. The National Guard cannot reach or maintain the dignity or standard which properly belongs to it unless it is divorced from the settlement of labor disputes. The men should be soldiers, not policemen. Strike duty is clearly incompatible with military duty. Doing strike duty is likely to be an injury rather than an aid to army discipline.

"The State of New York should take the lead in relieving the guard from the compulsion of responding to riot calls. It should be for national defense, and that alone, that the State militia is recruited.

"I hope the New York Legislature before it adjourns will elevate the National Guard to its proper and legitimate status."

URGES TRAINING CAMP WORK

Representative Kahn Recommends Plattsburg to Y. M. H. A.

Julius Kahn, Republican Congressman from California, who as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs is taking a leading part in the campaign for preparedness in the House of Representatives, was the principal speaker before an audience of 400 persons last night at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Saying that the returns showed that 50,000 Jews were fighting in the British Army, 175,000 in the German Army, and 350,000 in the Russian, he remarked:

"The Jew has always fought well for whatever country he might be living in and for his God."

"The time has come," the Congressman continued, "for the United States to increase its standing army and to have a secondary force to reply to the President's call if the hour has come. At present we have not a friend on earth except China, and she is impotent and defenseless. She has been plundered of her rights, kicked and cuffed and forced to pay large indemnities. The 'peace at any price' men will never succeed in Chinafying America.

"We do not want war, but we must realize that we cannot change the laws of nature by man made laws. We must take things as we find them and be ready for the attack when it comes. For the last fifteen years we have been living on the edge of a crater and no one can foresee when the eruption will take place.

"I am told that next Summer 10,000 young men from New York will go up to Plattsburg to undergo the hard training that will make them fit to take the field when the time comes. I hope that a number of the members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will go to Plattsburg for training next Summer."

Isaac Siegel, Republican Congressman for the Twentieth District, New York, said that the country was passing through a critical period, that it was time to adopt a policy that meant something, and that the home industries and American lives on the high seas must be protected.

William S. Bennet, Republican Congressman, indorsed all that Congressman Kahn had said about preparedness.

DEBATE DEFENSE IN LYCEUM

Socialist Assails President and S. Stanwood Menken Replies.

President Wilson was assailed yesterday in debate in the Krueger Auditorium, Newark, for his change from an advocate of peace to an alleged advocate of militarism. The debate was one of a series on national topics held under the direction of the All-Star Lyceum Course. The subject was: "Resolved, That the present defense of the United States is sufficient." Allen O. Benson, a Socialist writer, spoke in the affirmative, and S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, took the negative.

In less than eighteen months, Mr. Benson said, the President changed his views from those of perpetual peace to those of national preparedness, which was nothing more than militarism. The speaker contended that purely for political reasons the President made a complete change of front. Struck by the sudden wave of Colonel Roosevelt's patriotism, Mr. Wilson was forced to become a fiery patriot and go out among the people and tell them that he did not know at what moment they might be compelled to defend their country's honor.

Mr. Benson asserted that the President was speaking against his own personal belief when he advocated preparedness, and added that every Congressman knew the defense program of the Administration was being "put up to be knocked down."

Mr. Menken declared that it was the object of the Security League to urge military preparedness solely for the protection of the people. He did not support any one person's views on defense, but declared most of the prominent men of the country were sincere in their belief that it was time for the country to make sure of its security against attack.

It was a better policy, the speaker said, to prepare and prevent war than to repair and repent war, and the United States should not take any chances. Mr. Menken believed that ex-Secretary of War Garrison acted in good faith when he resigned from the Wilson Cabinet. He agreed with Mr. Garrison that the militia could not be raised to a standard of effectiveness for war.

SAYS WE HAVE DUTY IN WAR.

Major Putnam Thinks We Should Strive for Democracy in Europe.

"When the people of Germany find that the schemes of the military element are not only wicked, but impossible of realization, I believe that the German people will get rid of the Hohenzollern rulers who are responsible for the war," said Major George Haven Putnam, who spoke last night at the Free Synagogue Evening Forum, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street.

"Every now and then, a nation goes mad," he said, "and then it becomes the duty of the other nations to stand about and get it back into its place, and to see that those rulers who were responsible for the trouble be disposed of.

"We have our part to play in settling the present war. It must be our duty to see that the people of Europe are given the right to rule themselves. We must maintain throughout the world, and for all generations to come the ideals of our republic."

GIRL SHERIFF'S GOLD BADGE

Constance Kopp Also Has Gold-Plated Handcuffs and a Title.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 13.—Miss Constance Kopp, who has been detecting things ever since she aided in convicting Harry J. Kaufman, a Paterson silk dyer, of sending threatening letters to her in 1914, has been rewarded by Sheriff Robert N. Heath, whose unofficial assistant she has been, with a gold plated badge, a gold plated pair of handcuffs, and the title of Under Sheriff. Henceforth Miss Kopp can prove that she's an honest-to-goodness detective.

Her last feat was to obtain a confession from Miss Minnie Davis of Catskill, N. Y., whose charges have resulted in the arrest of young Anthony Leo of Fort Lee, and nearly a dozen of his friends, the former on a white slavery charge. County Detective Louis Nestel and Chief of Police Patrick Hartnell of Fort Lee discovered Miss Davis's plight and rescued her from a house in Fort Lee where she said she was detained against her will.

Now Miss Kopp wears the badge and carries her handsome handcuffs in her handbag.

MORE GROUPS TO GO TO LATIN AMERICA

Parties of Business Men to Represent Every United States Industry.

SOME NOW ON THEIR WAY

Delegates, Who Return Visit of South Americans, Bear Credentials from the Government.

The Latin-American Return Visit Committee, appointed by W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, to arrange a series of trips to Central and South American countries, which invited the individuals and corporations participating in the Pan-American Financial Conference to visit them has worked out plans calling for the sending of seven parties to as many different groups of Latin-American countries. To get results, the plan calls for the dispatch of business men interested particularly in the development of each of the different fields, and the social side of the exchange will be emphasized as little as possible. Two parties have already started.

Each of the five additional delegations is being made up with a view to the particular business conditions existing in the places on its itinerary. Thus, the party going to Argentina will include in its membership leading representatives in these lines: Agricultural machinery, railroad supplies, automobiles, leather goods, textiles, lumber, wool, hides, general merchandise, cereals, live stock, and in addition a financial expert and an engineer.

The group going to the West Coast will be somewhat different in composition because of the existence there of industries and undeveloped lines not found in Argentina. This will be true also of the delegations going to Brazil, Central America, Ecuador, the West Indies, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The credentials borne by the members of the different parties are such as to open the Latin-American situation to the holders in effective manner. Each member is accredited by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the Minister of Finance of the country visited, and in addition, carries general credentials from the Secretary of State. United States diplomatic and consular officials accredited to the different countries are directed by the Department of State to do everything in their power to facilitate the efforts of the visiting parties.

The Governments of these countries are making elaborate preparations in the way of special industrial and commercial expositions and cinematographic illustration of lines of effort in which the delegates may be interested. Each party travels upon an official schedule, which provides that certain hours of each day be reserved for the discussion of business matters. No official funds of any kind are available for the trips and all expense is borne by the delegates.

Two of the parties already have been dispatched. One, consisting of six members and a secretary, sailed from New Orleans on Feb. 2, and will return to New York April 3. The chairman is Lamar C. Quintero of New Orleans, general attorney for the United Fruit Company's Southern divisions. The other members are Ernest Ling, manager of the foreign trade department, National City Bank, New York; John Clausen, manager foreign department, Crocker National Bank, San Francisco; J. P. Ripley, of the engineering firm of J. G. White & Co., New York; Thomas J. Walker, Vice President of the First National Bank of San Fernando, Cal., and Roger W. Babson. A. A. Biddle of Philadelphia accompanies the party as Secretary and executive officer.

A party also has been dispatched to Uruguay and Paraguay. This consists of A. H. Titus of the National City Bank, New York City; Frank H. Wesson of Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass.; W. E. Hinchcliffe, President Burson Knitting Company, Rockford, Ill., and Thomas A. Crimmins of Crimmins & Pierce Company, wool, Boston.

SPLIT OVER CHURCH'S AGE.

"Cradle of Methodism" May Halt Northern and Southern Union.

Sharp differences of opinion have arisen among Methodists over the question whether John Street Church in this city or the one founded in Frederick County, Maryland, by Robert Strawbridge, is the parent body in the United States. John Street Church was founded it is said, in 1760, and many Methodists claim for it the distinction of being the first in America, but other Methodists accord that honor to the Maryland church.

A committee was appointed to investigate the records and decide the question, but, according to report, the work of the committee lost importance when Bishops of the Northern branch anticipated the decision and asserted that the John Street was the older. Because of this three New York clergyman have resigned from the committee. They are the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Chadwick, and the Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll.

The fourteen remaining members of the committee decided that the Maryland church was the older, but it is expected that their decision will be disputed before the Methodist Conference to be held in Saratoga next May.

The question of the union of the Southern and Northern Methodists will come up at that Conference, and most of those who have expressed themselves have predicted the accomplishment of the union, but several Methodists have said recently that the dispute about the two old churches may interfere with unity.

Suicide While Studying to be a Nun.

While suffering from a nervous breakdown Miss Mary Dugan, 34 years old, cut her throat early yesterday morning, and died two hours later. Miss Dugan had been studying to become a nun. Her brother, Michael Dugan, with whom she lived, said she had recently suffered a collapse, and had been advised to rest. She had become disheartened, fearing illness would prevent her from entering upon the life she had chosen.

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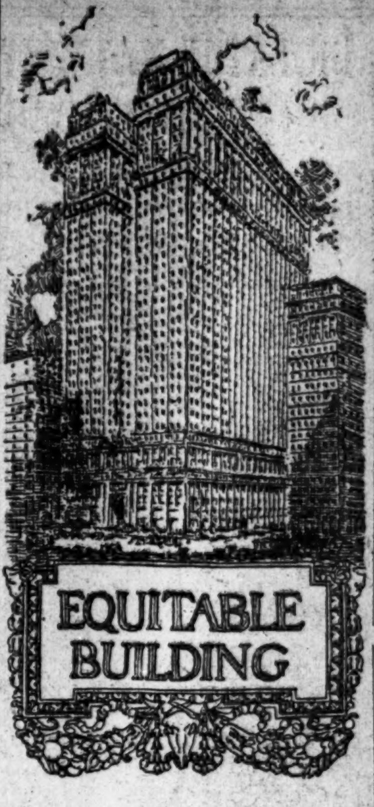

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now associated with this establishment, will hold reception in our Studio Salon (fifth floor) 2 to 5 P.M. Presenting her own original creations, together with Paris Importations

A. C. MILLER, member of the Federal Reserve Board and noted economist, has written an article, for The Annalist today on the effects of the gold inflow. He advises loans to the world as the best safeguard against inflation.

The contributor of the seventh article in the series on the economic effects of the war is Professor O. W. Sprague of Harvard.

At your news stand this morning, or mailed on request.

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GOD'S WORD FOR DEFENSE.

Speaks Through America for Freedom, Says Dr. Schulman.

"The Word of God Through America," was the topic yesterday of Rabbi Samuel Schulman's sermon at Temple Beth-El.

"God speaks through all peoples," said Dr. Schulman, "and pre-eminently does His word resound through the genius of the American spirit. I sometimes think it would be good for the American people if, as in the Jewish calendar there are ten days of penitence, there should be for Americans ten days of patriotic self-searching, including the two days which commemorate the birth of America's greatest sons, Lincoln and Washington. It would be a beautiful national custom to fill in this period with addresses, pageants, and civic undertakings, to make the citizen feel a sense of consecration and obligation in belonging to the American people.

"The word of God, through our American democracy, is an appeal to men to learn to combine individual freedom with social efficiency. This is the problem of the ages. This is the greatest task of civilization.

"Thus far the world has sacrificed liberty to efficiency. A nation does not become completely organized, so that it is great in time of the trials of war, as well as in the unfoldment of gigantic material strength in times of peace, unless its citizens have been taught to subordinate self to country and inclination to duty, unless they have been made to feel the glory of the national life to which they belong.

"And in our country, where liberty is treasured so jealously, we need above all an education which shall train the people to accept organization, authority and the power of the State willingly and enthusiastically as their own creation.

"In the rush of our material prosperity almost every one has only thought of what he can get out of the country and its unparalleled opportunities. In the new stage of our national development we will accustom ourselves more and more to the thought of what we can give to country.

"Race prejudice and American democracy are contradictory terms, and wherever there is snobbery, wherever there is the supercilious pride of blood and wherever there is the prejudice of race, there genuine Americanism has ceased.

"Let Abraham Lincoln, a child of the 'white trash,' of the South at his birth and a king amongst men in his career, give the lie to such un-American sentiments.

"Why should a great people like America be made to depend for its safety, for its independence, for its legitimate influence, upon the good will of others?

"It should be so strong and self-reliant that no other people would dare to interfere with its sovereignty.

"It should be so strong as to be able to speak with might on behalf of right, and because made up of descendants of all peoples, it offers the greatest guarantee in the world to use its might and independence on behalf of the world's freedom and peace.

"If the preparedness that we hear spoken of is indeed and of duty to be implanted into the souls of men in this country with their sense of right, then very early in life must their minds be accustomed to the thought of service to the nation, as well as opportunity for their own advancement and achievement."

RELIGIOUS CLASH AVOIDED.

Panama Church Delegates at Special Services; Doubts Cleared.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—Delegates to the congress on Christian work in Latin America attended devotional services today in the various churches in Panama and Colon, and in the Young Men's Christian Association branches in the Canal towns. Addresses were delivered to soldiers at their camps. The session tomorrow will be taken up with discussion of reports.

It is believed there is no longer any danger of a disagreement, harmony having been brought about by the efforts of some of the leading delegates. A misunderstanding had arisen over various features of the reports to be presented. It was found that certain words and phrases were not understood clearly by the Latin-American delegates, owing to lack of thorough knowledge of English, in which the reports are written. In particular, the report dealing with the scope of future work in Latin America was misinterpreted.

A number of private conferences were held, at which the bearing of these reports on Catholicsm was made clear to the Latin-American delegates, with the result that a complete understanding was reached.

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Get it into your inner consciousness that these are no ordinary times and this is no ordinary sale. The 1916 designs of woolens in these overcoats are either selling at fabulous prices, or withdrawn from sale completely. Thus, you must consider not only what these overcoats would have cost you a few weeks ago, but what it will cost you to duplicate them a few months hence. You are afforded an opportunity to buy for $15 an overcoat which originally cost upwards of $25, and which will cost upwards of $30 next Fall, just as sure as you're a foot high!

And then again a Saks Overcoat is a necessity anyway!

DR. EATON MAY STAY: NAMES CONDITIONS

Says from Pulpit He'd Rather Be Dead Than Borne Down by the Grave Clothes of Custom.

MUST PREACH HIS BELIEFS

And Wants Freedom from Picayune Cares—Trustees Arranging a Program for Him.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton told a large congregation in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, yesterday morning that he would remain as pastor if certain conditions were met. A week ago he announced that he had resigned and would leave the church to take up other work on Feb. 28.

The conditions in brief are that Dr. Eaton shall be relieved of the routine work of looking after his parish, and be permitted to preach from the pulpit such beliefs as he holds concerning the Christian religion, and the destiny of America, in the present world crisis.

"I shall not," he said passionately, "consent for a moment to be bound down by the grave clothes which have been wrapped about our church and other churches. I would rather be dead."

Dr. Eaton said that he was not ready to make a definite announcement concerning his plans, but that a program was under consideration by him and the trustees, deacons and heads of departments. Formal announcement as to the course he would follow, would be made, he said, on Feb. 27. He hoped it could be arranged so that he could remain as pastor.

"A week ago when I told of my resignation,' he said, "I thought it was final. Since then, certain things have happened which have changed the situation.

Country at the Crossroads.

"The church has said to me that it wanted me to speak my beliefs from this pulpit. But I cannot and will not consent to be hampered by customs and forms. I believe that this country, just like all of us, is at the crossroads in its existence, and I have felt called to do whatever I can. I cannot be hampered by picayune things. I will not. Do not think that I consider the work of the parish unimportant. But this has been on my mind for many months and I have felt that it was my duty to face the larger problems."

Dr. Eaton followed up this announcement with a sermon in which he left no doubt as to the course he will follow if he remains as pastor of the church. He spoke for a broader conception of religion which would not consider denominational differences in the worship of God.

The spirit of true religion said Dr. Eaton should enter into our lives, in business as well as at church. Peace could follow only, he said, when men saw the truth, and could not be brought about by great armies or navies or by battles won.

Dr. Eaton's address, which seemed somewhat in the form of an ultimatum, was received apparently with approbation, as scores in the congregation shook hands with him after the service and congratulated him on "his decision to remain." The consensus of opinion was that Dr. Eaton had scored a complete victory over those in the church who were opposed to his methods and beliefs and that the announcement to be made on Feb. 27 would be to the effect that he would continue as pastor and would still be given the opportunity to do the other work he referred to in his talk yesterday.

May Get Assistant Pastor.

Dr. Eaton said after the service that he felt he must be relieved of the details of parish work because of the other work ahead of him. He could not make a definite statement about the course he would follow, he said, until the plan he had under consideration was approved or rejected by the trustees and deacons.

As a result of the issue which has been raised, it was stated, it was probable that an assistant pastor would be selected to take over the parish work and that Dr. Eaton would continue to deliver his Sunday sermons and have general supervision of the church.

Dr. Eaton said he wanted to be in a position where he could go out and make addresses in other towns and do literary work without having to face the criticism that he was neglecting his church. He could not, he said, remain under any other conditions. He felt that there were others who could do the parish work even better than he when he felt, as he did, that it hampered him in the prosecution of other and broader endeavors.

Outwardly there was not a sign at the service yesterday to indicate that there had ever been the slightest friction in the church unless it was the fact that the congregation was the largest that has attended for some weeks although weather conditions could scarcely have been more disagreeable when the hour for the morning service arrived. Snow was then falling steadily, and there was a sharp, disagreeable wind.

Congregation Very Large.

The members of the congregation arrived in large numbers just before the service opened, and at least one hundred came after the service had started. Dr. Eaton was obviously pleased by this outpouring.

There was no mention of the situation which the church faced and the danger of losing the pastor until Dr. Eaton, well along in the service, came to the announcements.

He spoke quietly at first, but as he went along his voice became impassioned and he left no room for doubt as to the position he had taken.

For the text of his sermon he chose the words, "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He spoke of the vote of confidence which was given to him by the congregation following his announcement that he would resign to take up literary work and advance his beliefs as to the course this country should pursue in view of the developments in the war in Europe.

He said after the service that the resignation of Secretary of War Garrison, following the resignation of Mr. Bryan, had left this country in much the same situation as that faced by some of the European powers soon after the war began, when the cabinets were split and reorganized. There was a grave demand, he said, for every one to do his part to uphold national honor and make this country a factor in bringing about a real peace among men and advancing the spirit of true religion.

FAMOUS CHURCH MAY MOVE.

Fifth Avenue Baptist Congregation to Decide at Year's End.

Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday brought out the fact that the church was likely to move. It was stated by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, who gave the historic sermon, and William M. Crane, Treasurer of the church, that no immediate removal would be made, but that this year in the present location was something of a test, the result of which would determine where to go to, and if to go at all.

In his sermon the pastor said there was left in New York no centre for evangelistic work, and that it seemed to him one location on Manhattan Island was about as good as another.

"We must frankly recognize the difficulties of our situation," said Dr. Woelfkin. "There are so many attractions, distractions, and absoprtions that we can only surmount the difficulties by steadfast loyalty. The growth of our church is dependent mainly upon accessions by letter of those who come to reside in the city."

The Fifth Avenue Church began work in 1841, when New York's population was all south of Fourteenth Street. During the civil war the church's land on Fifth Avenue was sold, but the name Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was retained. The present church dates from the end of the civil war period.

DR. ABBOTT ON PENOLOGY.

Finds Things to Praise and to Condemn in Osborne's Work.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, speaking yesterday afternoon to the West Side Y. M. C. A. on "Quality of Mercy" in its application to the treatment of criminals, defended the "new penology" and its operation at Sing Sing and Auburn.

Dr. Abbott admitted that in some respects Thomas Mott Osborne had not been a wise exponent of the newer prison theories, but defended the Osborne administration as expressing Christian ideals.

"Our conception of the punishment of criminals," said Dr. Abbott, "was wrong from the foundation. Christian doctrine teaches that the punishment should not be adjusted to the crime, but to the criminal, and the time a man spends in prison should benefit him, as a visit to a hospital benefits a man physically ill.

"Recuperative mercy," continued Dr. Abbott, "should be the keynote of the new penology, a mercy interpreted in the light of the religious experience of the past 2,000 years. A prisoner is not an outcast, but rather a man to whom civilization owes a great debt in kindness and charity."

Dr. Abbott's question, "What are the State and the courts of New York, that they should judge a man?" brought forth applause.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today

A Sale of 604 Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes

Comfortable-looking robes, bought at a big discount from a manufacturer who is retiring from business.

At $2.85—Robe style garments, made to fasten with cord or button at neck. Heavy or medium weight. Colors: Blue, green, tan, pink, canary, lavender, grey, and red.

At $3.50—Two styles; one in robe design, with washable silk corded edges; the other in gown style, with shawl collar, and pearl buttons. Striped and figured designs in blue, pink, green, canary, red, and lavender.

At $4.65—Superior quality Robes in effective striped designs of Royal blue, red, pink, green, canary, navy, and grey, with fine silk corded edging on pockets and cuffs. Cut over well proportioned models.

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Four special values in Men's Pajamas

At 95c—Attractive models in outing flannel and woven Madras, with silk frogs. Very carefully tailored.

At $1.45—Superior garments, made of fine mercerized cloths in plain colors and stripes; Japanese crepes and outing flannels. Well tailored throughout.

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At $1.95—High-grade garments, made of highly mercerized Egyptian cotton and fine quality outing flannel. Carefully tailored and cut over liberal measurements.

LACOMBE LEAVES BENCH TOMORROW

Has Been a Member of Circuit Court of Appeals Since Its Organization in 1891.

FAMED FOR HIS INDUSTRY

In 29 Years as a Judge, Jurist Now 70, Has Presided in Celebrated Trials.

Judge Emil Henry Lacombe, Senior Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this circuit, will retire from the bench tomorrow. He was 70 on Jan. 29, and has been on the bench for twenty-nine years, having been appointed by President Cleveland in his first term. He has been a member of the Circuit Court of Appeals nearly twenty-five years, that is, ever since the court was organized, in the fall of 1891.

During his term on the bench Judge Lacombe has been noted for his capacity for hard work. There has been no case of complexity, such as the traction case, the Tobacco Trust case, and the 80-cent gas case, to which he has not applied himself with vigor and enthusiasm, and outside of those more important cases he has done hard work on the general business of the court, which has long been heavy in this circuit.

Since Judge Lacombe has been a member of the court there have been 5,695 cases before it, and the volume has been steadily increasing year by year from less than sixty actually argued cases in 1891-92 to 345 in 1914-15. These latter figures may be compared with the record of the cases disposed of in the other circuits in 1914-15. In the Eighth Circuit there were 284; in the Ninth, 166; in the Fifth, 165; in the Sixth, 161; in the Seventh, 110; in the Third, 100; in the Fourth, 89, and in the First, 62.

The business of the Circuit Court of Appeals here is varied, including 80 per cent. of all patent and admiralty cases in the United States, and an even higher percentage of trademark and copyright cases. In the same way, the litigation which is dependent on diversity of citizenship is far greater than in other circuits. The only circuit which can compare with that of New York is the Eighth, which takes in a large part of the West, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. Its record is swelled not only by its size but by railroad litigation, of which New York has little.

The Federal Reporter contained, during the period of Judge Lacombe's service, considerably more than 4,000 reported decisions, and as Judge Lacombe and Judge Wallace were, until 1893, the only Circuit Judges, and as there were until 1902 only three Circuit Judges, Judge Lacombe has done more of the actual work of the court than any other living man.

To all this appellate work must be added the fact that down to the very moment of his retirement Judge Lacombe alone out of the Circuit Judges had been doing first instance work. Every month he has heard a general motion calendar, and, in addition, for nearly nine years has presided in nearly all the trials growing out of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company situation.

In the Southern District of New York for almost ten years there have been four resident judges, each of whom, on an average, would give judgment in from 125 to 150 cases annually, and would also decide from 700 to 800 motions each year. Moreover, each of them would pass on the naturalization of about 750 applicants for citizenship, and would give from two and a half to three months to ex parte work and the business side of the court, which is usually the hardest work of the year.

So, for the last ten years, four resident judges have been sitting five days a week for ten months to supply work for the Appellate Court, and since Oct. 3, 1913, District Judges from all over the country have come to aid the judges of the Southern District, so that, in 1914, the Southern District Court Judges had 1,087 court work days, and in the first four months of 1915 584 court work days.

The visiting judges have enabled the District Court to catch up with its calendar, and in the future there may be less need for such extra help. During the last few months cases in every branch of the court—criminal, admiralty, equity, and so on—have been called and tried within thirty days of the issue being joined. But there is no doubt that there will always be enough business in the Southern District of New York to keep six judges at all times reasonably busy for five days a week during ten months a year.

CAME FAR TO SPEAK TO 50.

Few Columbia Students Brave the Storm to Hear Barrett.

"We must be fair with Mexico," John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union at Washington, and former United States Minister to Siam, Colombia, Panama, and other countries, told members of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club last night in Earl Hall of Columbia University. He urged upon them that it would be fatal to the respect and regard in which the Latin-American countries hold this country if we intervened in Mexico.

About fifty members of the club, among them many women students, braved the storm to hear Mr. Barrett, who came from Washington to address them. Among those present were students from Mexico, South America, Europe, Japan, China, India, and other Asiatic countries. Several Meixcan students thanked Mr. Barrett after the lecture for expressing disapproval of intervention.

"We are apt to forget," Mr. Barrett said, "how we would have felt at the time of the civil war if any European country had dared to intervene. As late as 1875 The London Times had the temerity to suggest that, inasmuch as the North and South seemed as far apart as ever, England should intervene, and immediately from one end of the country to the other, North and South, came stinging editorials daring England or any other country to intervene, and saying that our sovereignty was dearer to us than any conflict between North and South. This we should remember and should respect Mexican sovereignty.

"I believe the revolution in Mexico is only an evolution. I believe the Mexico which comes through the present internal troubles will be a stronger Mexico."

From Earl Hall Mr. Barrett went to the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenus and Tenth Street, where he spoke on "The New Americanism."

CALLS LINCOLN A PROPHET.

Ex-Senator Davenport Speaks at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Former State Senator Frederick M. Davenport spoke on "Abraham Lincoln, Christian Statesman," at Lincoln Day services held by the Men's Club of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street last night.

"Lincoln," he said, "was a slowly developing man. It is largely a Sunday school fiction that makes him look forward from early life to performing some great deed.

"He had almost a superhuman faculty of seizing on the salient feature of a problem and holding on to it. His practical political wisdom saved us from an English war during our own great strife.

"No man ever lived in this country who could better be called a prophet of God. Just as sure as there is a God, Lincoln was a child of God. The Republican Party didn't know the prize they had got when they made him President. Only God knew. He was God's for the crisis."

"PUBLICITY WAGES OF SIN."

Director of Journalistic Department Discusses Newspaper Ethics.

Newspaper ethics was discussed yesterday morning at the public forum of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church by Dr. James Melvin Lee, Director of the Department of Journalism of New York University.

"We may not like the use of display headlines in the newspapers," said Dr. Lee, "but we are not in a position to say that the papers that use them are not accomplishing as much good as the conservative papers. Ethics with papers, as with men, is largely a personal matter. The newspaper should have the instincts of the gentleman. Gentlemen are not exempt from wrong-doing, but they are always ready to make amends when they discover that they have done wrong. One sermon is preached by the papers every day, and the sermon has as its text, 'The wages of sin is publicity.'"

One great advance in newspaper ethics had been made in the advertising department, said Dr. Lee. Papers refused to publish fraudulent advertising now, and some papers even refused to print liquor advertisements, he said.

He told a story of a Chicago editor, who, upon receiving the details of the misdeeds of a prominent local clergyman, decided not to publish the account and cause a sensation if he could persuade the clergyman to retire quietly to a farm and stay out of the pulpit. To this the clergyman agreed, and he was now living in rural retirement, Dr. Lee said.

A great problem facing the editors, Dr. Lee declared, was whether to publish what the people wanted or what they ought to have. Most papers, he said, did both.

CATHOLIC MISSION GIFTS.

New York Archdiocese Again Leads All America.

The Archdiocese of New York again leads all America in the relief of Catholic foreign missions. The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, just made by the Rev. John J. Dunn, shows New York to have surpassed all previous records by about $15,000. Its total gifts in 1915 amount to $191,664, or net gifts of $177,918. The five parishes that led were St. Ann's, Nyack, which stands at the top of the list; St. John the Evangelist, Immaculate Conception, Bronx, St. Alphonsus, and Holy Cross, this city.

There is a serious situation in Catholic foreign missions. The society has headquarters at Lyons, France, and is the great collection agency for Catholic foreign missions. Its usual receipts are upward of $2,000,000 a year, of which France gives $600,000 to $800,000 and the United States somewhat more than $200,000. Germany and Austria have heretofore given large sums.

Because of the war, Catholic foreign missions have reached such desperate needs that Catholics of the United States have been urged to come to the rescue.

England and Scotland have kept up their contributions in spite of war, and in some cases have even increased them. But Continental societies, both Catholic and Protestant, have reduced their gifts more than half.

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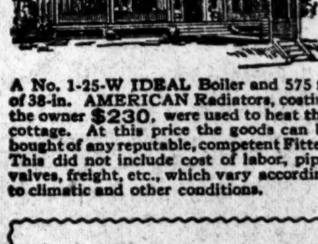

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WIND-DRIVEN SNOW CLOGS THE STREETS

City Traffic Suffers in Five-and-a-Half-Inch Fall, Preceded by Sleet.

MERCURY DROPS TO 12

Storm Severe Along the Coast—Fetherston Calls for Second Reserve of Shovelers.

A heavy fall of snow, which for a time threatened to reach blizzard proportions, caused much discomfort in this city yesterday. Driven before a brisk northwest wind, the snow clogged streets and battered itself against pedestrians and vehicles until all who were not forced to be out sought shelter. The snow, which began early in the morning, followed a sleetstorm which had coated the pavements with an icy covering an inch in depth and made the streets in some parts of the city resemble skating rinks.

Reports received here from other cities and towns told of much the same conditions. In Philadelphia the sleet early in the day made it possible to skate from one end of the city to another, and until the snow spoiled the sport hundreds of persons skated on the pavements. Traffic was held up for a time and wire communication with Baltimore and points to the South was interrupted. Boston, Mass., reported 13 inches of snow, the largest fall since 1909.

Drop to Twelve Degrees.

The wind, which at noon had reached thirty-six miles an hour in this city, brought with it colder temperature, and the mercury dropped rapidly from 28 degrees to 12 late last night. Forecaster Scarr predicted that it would reach 10 degrees or lower early today. He estimated the snowfall and the sleet that preceded it on Saturday night at five and one-half inches. The snowfall of Dec. 13 and 14, the heaviest of the year, which demoralized traffic, was six inches in depth.

The Weather Bureau last night promise "fair and continued cold weather" for today and fair weather, with rising temperature for tomorrow.

The condition of the streets in the city became so bad that Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, who had been up most of the night before directing the work of clearing up the sleet, decided to skip his sleep and remain on the job. He had a force of 9,000 men, with 2,000 ashcarts and 80 automobile truck plows, at work all day, and said that he hoped to increase his force to 15,000 by this morning. He again had trouble in obtaining a sufficient number of laborers, and sent out another call for men through the police.

While the elevated and surface railways in the city suffered severely and there were many delays, the steam railroads, up to a late hour last night, had managed to maintain pretty good schedules. The Erie, which, according to the Weather Bureau experts, should have faced serious trouble, because of the course of the storm, reported its trains but a few minutes late and the Pennsylvania reported its trains to Washington and points in New Jersey in no instance more than twenty minutes late, despite the fact that traffic was heavy.

Few Trains Were Late.

Trains on the Pennsylvania from points in the West were from twenty-five minutes to one hour and thirty minutes late. The New York Central, and New Haven reported no serious trouble such as they faced in the snow and sleet storm early in December. The portions of these railroad lines which are electrified were not in trouble at all. Telegraph and telephone companies reported delays in some instances, but no condition approaching demoralization of service in this section.

The snow which fell during the afternoon and night was kept dry and fine by the decreased temperature. It was driven about the streets and piled in drifts by the wind which also tossed the snow from roofs, thus adding to the congestion in the streets.

In New York Harbor shipping was impeded and for a time the snowstorm shut down over the bay like a great white blanket. It wa reported that fifteen tramp steamers had anchored at Quarantine and brought news of heavy weather on the Atlantic. The American liner Kroonland from London got as far as Ambrose Channel lightship at noon and came to anchor. She did not carry passengers.

Commissioner Fetherston tackled the job of clearing up the streets as effectively as he could with the limited number of laborers at his command. He got 3,000 of his street sweepers and 2,000 ashcarts early in the day and soon after added 6,000 emergency laborers to that number. The carts of contractors, he said last night, were being examined by Commissioner Hartigan of the Department of Weights and Measures, and he hoped to have 1,000 in service this morning.

Snow Plows in the Streets.

As soon as it was evident that the storm would prove a severe one Mr. Fetherston issued a call for what he terms his "second reserve," made up of vehicles owned or controlled by trucking and transportation concerns. He asked such concerns to aid in the work of opening the streets to traffic by clearing up the streets in front of their premises and dumping the snow at the nearest point provided by the city for its disposal. Mr. Fetherston expressed the belief that with the cooperation of these concerns he could handle the situation so that there would be no serious congestion today. His huge snow plows were kept steadily at work on the main thoroughfares last night.

There were a number of minor accidents yesterday because of the sleet on the streets and on the elevated railways. The flash from a short circuit on the Second Avenue line at 105th Street burned James Frey, a motorman, of 1,265 Washington Avenue, and he was taken to Harlem Hospital. John Flynn, a sweeper on the same line, was burned while at work cleaning the tracks at Fifty-second Street, and went to the same hospital. On the Third Avenue line at Thirteenth Street a short circuit stalled a southbound train, and the passengers were forced to walk along the tracks to Fourteenth Street Station. Miss Sarah Finger of 57 Lewis Street fell and was badly bruised.

Frederick Boetger, a fireman, of 402 East Eighty-ninth Street, suffered a fractured rib when the tender of Engine Company 5, on the way to a fire at 314 East Thirty-first Street, skidded on the slippery pavement and struck a pillar of the elevated railway in First Avenue at Fourteenth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Another injured was Mrs. Bertha Schmak of 209 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn. She fell at the Prospect Avenue station of the subway, in the Bronx, and sprained her back. She was taken to Lebanon Hospital

As Albert Spahn of 1723 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, driver of an automobile snow-plow, was refilling the tank of his machine at First Avenue and Forty-eighth Street last night the gasoline became ignited and exploded. He was burned about the face and head and was treated at Flower Hospital.

4-INCH FALL IN WASHINGTON.

Government Forecasters Predict Colder Weather Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A wintry storm which came out of the Ohio Valley last night swept into the Atlantic today, leaving in its trail a blanket of snow over most of the Eastern States north of Virginia.

The mercury was falling tonight, and the Government forecasters predicted colder weather tomorrow, with fair skies practically all over the East. Rising temperatures are promised for Tuesday. About four inches of snow fell here during the day.

INNOCENT IN PRISON, FATHER CURRY SAYS

Priest Has Appealed for Two Parishioners to Whitman and Swann.

FINDS THE REAL CRIMINALS

McCrohan and Sullivan Pleaded Guilty After Being Identified by Victim of Robbery.

After appealing in vain, he says, to Governor Whitman and to the District Attorney's office here, the Rev. James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, made public yesterday the story of two young men, members of his parish, who, Father Curry says, are serving prison sentences in Sing Sing and in Dannemora for a highway robbery which they did not commit. Father Curry said he had exhausted every other means in his power to have the young men liberated, and now hoped that the publication of their story might obtain justice for them.

According to the priest, both youths pleaded guilty to charges of assault and robbery in the second degree, but they did so, he asserts, because they feared to face a trial which was prefaced by the declaration of Judge Swann, now District Attorney, that he would give them the maximum sentence of twenty years' imprisonment if they were found guilty. Their case seemed hopeless, the priest said, because the victim of the robbery had identified them as his assailants, though Father Curry says he has since received the confessions of the four men who did commit the robbery, exonerating his young parishioners completely.

Identified by Victim.

The young men, who have already served two years of sentences imposing imprisonment for three and a half years, are Thomas McCrohan, who is now in Sing Sing, and Jeremiah Sullivan, who was transferred to Dannemora after he had developed consumption in the Ossining prison.

Both had served terms in Elmira when, on Dec. 29, 1913, Policeman Laukeman of the Oak Street Station arrested them in Roosevelt Street just after John Banigan, an elderly man, had been held up and robbed of his watch and chain.

"Both boys had been leading good lives," said Father Curry last night. "Both were working and were trying to make good, but their records were against them, and when Mr. Banigan identified them they abandoned hope. On Feb. 2, 1914, they took Judge Swann at his word when he, to save a trial, offered to let them plead to a lesser degree of assault."

Found the Real Criminals.

Father Curry said the boys protested their innocence, and he promised to investigate their case himself. He said he found the four youths who had committed the robbery, and on Feb. 13, 1914, so informed Judge Swann, telling him that innocent boys were being imprisoned. Judge Swann, according to the priest, suggested that he get affidavits from the real thieves and then cause them to present themselves in Judge Swann's office, where Banigan might identify them and correct his mistake in the cases of McCrohan and Sullivan.

"The contract to make the real thieves heroes of such a self-sacrifice was a large one," said Father Curry last night, "but for the sake of my boys I undertook it. On March 4, 1914, I persuaded the four guilty men to visit me in my home, at 23 Oliver Street. Two entered readily; a third lingered at the door, and it was only after much urging that I persuaded this young man to enter. He sat upon the very edge of a sofa, ready to run at the slightest alarm and jumping at every little noise.

"'Don't you trust me?' I asked him, when my assurances seemed to relieve him not at all, and he replied: 'No, I don't; and if you led the life I have led you wouldn't trust any one, either.'

"However, the four men acknowledged their guilt to me, telling how they had divided the loot and taken the watch and chain to a John Street jeweler, where they were broken up and sold. But I couldn't get these young men to go before Judge Swann and make their admissions. There isn't much honor among thieves, you know, despite the saying, and from their viewpoint these boys had already made tremendous sacrifices in confessing even to me.

One Confessed to Wilmot.

"One of these four is now in Auburn Prison as the result of a subsequent robbery and he has confessed to Assistant District Attorney Floyd Wilmot, so that District Attorney Swann can have no doubt of the innocence of the boys he sentenced. A second was 'Skibbie' Ole Olsen, whom many will remember for his attempt to escape from the Bridge of Sighs by dropping into the street at the end of a rope. He was caught then, and in July, 1914, he committed suicide. The third member of the band has been indicted since then but the fourth man, the one who persuaded them all to confess to me, is still at liberty."

Father Curry said that, despite this proof which he had laid before Mr. Swann, he could not seem to get the boys free, so he wrote to Albany, and says he was informed by Owen L. Potter, Governor Whitman's pardon clerk, that there could be no pardon since there had been no crime, though Judge Swann might free the boys in court. Instead, according to Father Curry, Judge Swann wrote Governor Whitman he would be pleased to have the Governor grant a special parole to the boys.

"But nothing has been done," declared Father Curry. "I can bring no other influence to bear. Further proof is unnecessary. The District Attorney has the confession of one of the real thieves, yet McCrohan and Sullivan are still behind bars. My only hope now is that sufficient publicity may force some official action."

Anti-Saloon Meeting of Clergymen.

A big union meeting of clergymen of many denominations will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Life Building, under the auspices of the State Anti-Saloon League. The Rev. Dr. James Empringham, former rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Syracuse, will be formally introduced as the new Superintendent. State Superintendent Anderson will report on the Optional Referendum bill pending in Albany.

CITY BREVITIES.

The class of 1911 of Vassar College will present "The Lady from Oklahoma" at the Century Lyceum on Friday evening for the benefit of the $1,000,000 endowment fund which is being raised for the college.

The Hebrew Sisters of Charity will give on Saturday evening at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, an evening of games to aid their relief work.

An auction bridge in aid of the Blue Cross fund for horses wounded in the war will be held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore under the auspices of "Our Dumb Friends' League."

The Sphinx Club will give a dinner and dance at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday. R. F. R. Huntsman, Treasurer, Woolworth Building, will supply tickets.

Professor Henry Wood of Johns Hopkins University will lecture Friday at 8:30 o'clock at Rumford Hall, 52 East Forty-first Street, on "Literary Adaptations in Gerhart Hauptmann's Versunkene Glocke," under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America.

A concert and dance for the benefit of the building and endowment fund of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women will be given at the Hotel McAlpin Thursday evening.

Alumnae Day will be celebrated at Barnard College next Saturday. At 2:30 o'clock in the Brinkerhoff Theatre the alumnae will repeat scenes from plays previously given at the college.

Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will lecture at the West Side Y. M. C. A. next Thursday evening on "Washington's Americanism: A Young Man's Relation to the State."

LANE AND HOUSTON LEAD FOR WAR POST

Continued from Page 1.

Democratic membership rallies to its support, the Republicans will take matters into their own hands and get the credit of whatever preparedness legislation is enacted.

No intention exists to depose Mr. Kitchin from the office of floor leader. What his friends who are concerned in the movement have in mind is that, unless he is willing to change his attitude of unfriendliness to the project of increasing the land and naval forces of the nation, he should step aside for the time being and let some other Democrat take his place as the leader of the majority party on the floor of the House while national defense measures are under consideration. Persons concerned in the movement are of the opinion that, if Mr. Kitchin refuses to change his position, it will be necessary for Speaker Clark to take charge of the Democratic forces. But the Speaker resents this suggestion.

The statement issued by Speaker Clark tonight is vigorous, frank, and straightforward, and indicates that the Speaker had not been taken into the confidence of those who feel that Mr. Kitchin should do something in behalf of the Administration's preparedness plans or step to the rear while somebody else exercises the leadership. Here is the statement:

The Speaker's Statement.

"All this talk about demoting the Hon. Claude Kitchin from his high position as Democratic floor leader is arrant nonsense. Also, the chatter about sidetracking him is utter tomfoolery. He was not appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee—he was elected by the same vote by which I was elected Speaker. By immemorial usage the Chairman of Ways and Means becomes ex-officio majority floor leader. Of course, the House could remove him, just as it could remove the Speaker; but nobody with sense enough to go in out of the rain proposes to remove him.

"It's a pity that all Democrats do not agree about all things; but Mr. Kitchin has as much right to his opinion as the President has to his or I have to mine. I have faith that by the exercise of forbearance, moderation, and wisdom we will evolve plans for preparedness and other great questions, such as raising revenue, on which we can all stand. That's my hope and expectation.

"No man can bull a proposition through the House by main strength. The entire philosophy of success in that able and tumultuous assembly is to take things by the smooth handle, to rub the hair the right way of the hide, and to confer freely with members, persuading rather than attempting to drive, yielding in non-essentials, firm as a rock on fundamentals. There are 435 members, and every one of them has a perfect right to his opinion and to express it whenever and wherever it seems to him meet and proper. If the busybodies who are trying to stir up strife by magnifying small differences of opinion among Democrats would help eliminate these difficulties, they would constitute themselves patriots instead of marplots.

"I was instrumental years ago in securing for Claude Kitchin his first valuable promotion. I believed in him then and believe in him now. He is one of the most brilliant men in public life, and I believe he will discharge the duties of his important position faithfully ard well.

"So far as I am concerned, when I feel that I ought to leave the Speaker's stand to support or oppose on the floor any measure whatsoever, I shall do so—as I have a right to do—without any intent of supplanting Mr. Kitchin, Mr. Hay, Mr. Padgett, Mr. Fitzgerald, or and other Chairman or leader."

HELPS PHILIPPINE BILL.

Clarke Amendment's Chances Enhanced by Garrison Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Garison's resignation has clarified the legislative atmosphere not only with regard to national defense but also Philippine independence. The resignation has enhanced the chances of the Clarke amendment to the self-government bill adopted by the Senate providing for complete independence within four years, in spite of the President's own opinion that such an amendment is unwise at this time. Secretary Garrison was bitterly opposed to the amendment.

The House Committee for Insular Affairs now has the bill under consideration, and conferences with the Executive have been held on the subject tending to strengthen the prospects for a passage of the amendment. The committee is expected to substitute the Senate bill for its own with few if any changes.

WILSON YACHT IN STORM.

President, Returning, Combats Hail and Snow for a Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 13.—Bad weather today cut short the outing of President Wilson, and tonight the naval yacht Mayflower is headed for Washington in the face of a driving hail and snowstorm and a decidedly uncomfortable sea. When the Mayflower arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the President and Mrs. Wilson would remain until 5 o'clock this afternoon. They had contemplated coming on-shore today and spending the day sightseeing on the historic Virginia peninsula, but the weather grew worse as the day wore on, and they abandoned the idea. At 2 o'clock the Mayflower hoisted anchor and headed up the Chesapeake Bay.

No one came ashore from the yacht today other than a mail orderly, nor did the President receive any callers. While motor boating about the harbor yesterday afternoon President and Mrs. Wilson had their launch stopped and spent some time as spectators at the local Curtiss Aviation School. One flying boat and two land war machines were in the air.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A wireless message from the Mayflower to the Arlington station at 9 o'clock tonight said the yacht was steaming easily up the bay and would reach here early tomorrow morning. The weather had cleared.

Garrison Silent, Says Leary.

George Leary of 1,033 Fifth Avenue, who has as his guest Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War, said last night that Mr. Garrison had decided not to break his silence about his plans and the political situation. He said Mr. Garrison would remain in New York a few days longer.

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SPURNS MISER'S GOLD TAINTED, SAYS NIECE

Continued from Page 1.

before I sailed for Europe the last time, about a year and a half ago, he told me that he had arranged for a disposition of his property in case of his death. He knew that money would be but a slight reparation for the harm he had done his family, and that it should have all been left to the only remaining member."

All this was said without the slightest show of anger, in a calm and even voice.

"I never saw a man more ashamed of what he had done than he. His manner showed it. When I asked him if he had left a will he replied, 'It remains to be seen whether it is as good as a will.' But do you think that I would accept money left under such conditions?"

The Moral Idea Practical.

"But do you think that it is practical of you not to accept what is due you?" was asked.

"There is nothing in the world as practical as the moral ideal," was the answer.

"But if you had the money you could further your ideals of education," said the interrogator.

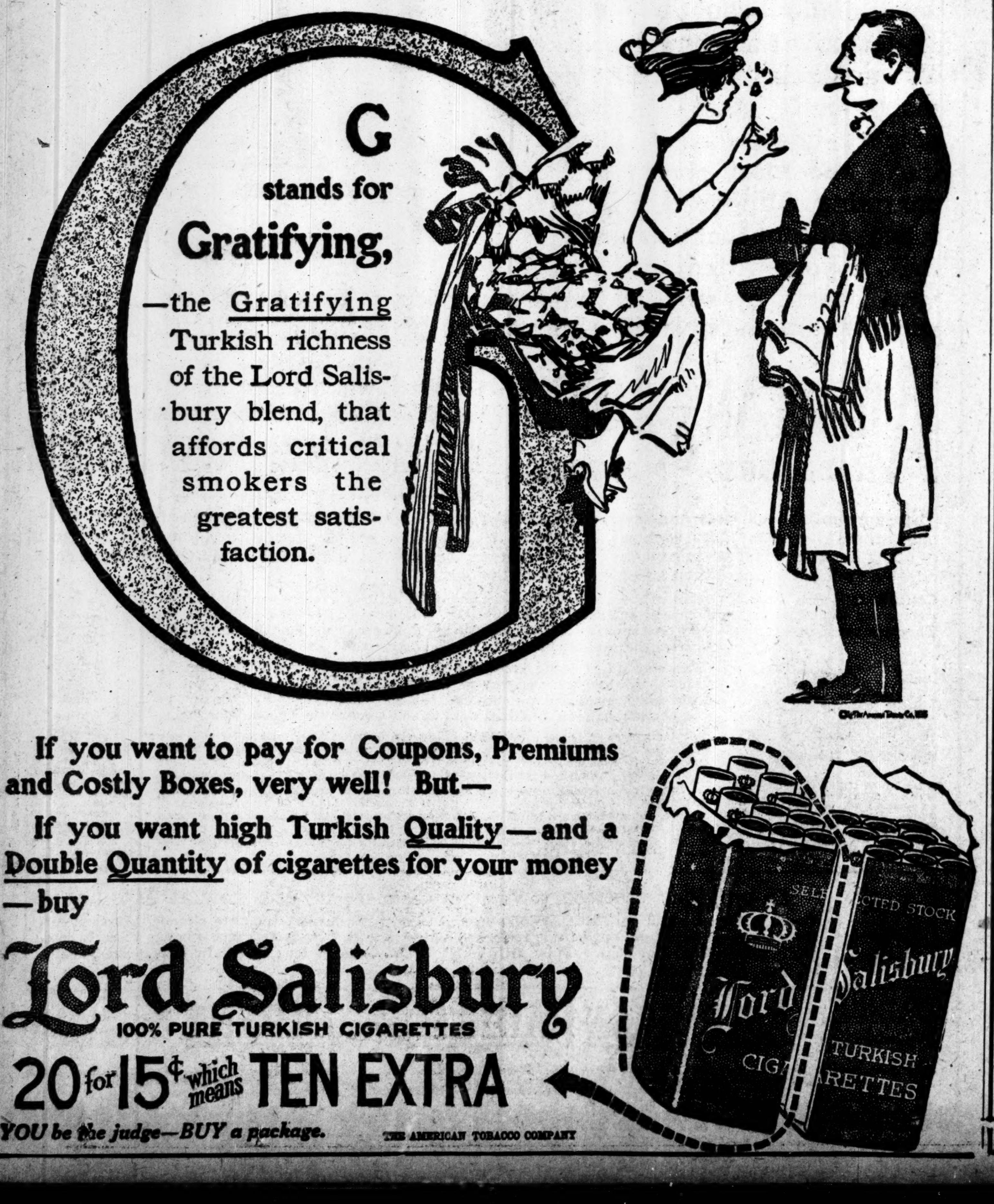
"Any fool with plenty of money could start a university, but the kind that I wish to start does not require money. I am, at first, only trying to find a few persons who would be willing to come down to a hard and earnest study of philosophy. If I could give them my ideas they would carry on the work and it would gradually grow and spread. I do not need money for that.

"But what bothers me now is that the trust company people will not permit me quietly to refuse the money. I am sure that I have an inalienable right to refuse the property. There should be a law to protect that right from molestation. Things are not right because they are legal. It is by protesting that we better the laws.

"Other people will be heard of who will refuse property because they do not think that it is right to accept it, not because I am setting an example, but because people these days are coming to realize that money can be tainted."

More Armenians Massacred.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Fresh massacres of Armenians are reported from Turkey, according to The Times' Bucharest correspondent, who, however, gives no details.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WANT STATE TO PUT A TAX ON INCOMES

Mills Committee Fixes $1,500 as the Beginning Point.

LEEWAY FOR THE MARRIED

Grants an Exemption of $100 for Each Child — Would Abolish Personal Property Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The abolition of the personal property tax and the substitution of a tax on the incomes of individuals and general business corporations are recommended in the report of the joint committee, appointed at the session of the Legislature last year for the purpose of determining how the State "most equitably and effectually might reach all property which should be subjected to taxation and avoid conflict and duplication of taxation on the same property."

Another important recommendation made by the committee of which Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York is Chairman, urges the withdrawal of all general business corporations from the operations of Section 182 of the present tax law. Under this section manufacturing corporations are practically exempt from all taxation in this State. The law provides, namely, that any manufacturing corporation which has at least 40 per cent. of its assets invested in manufacturing in this State shall pay no tax for the right of exercising its franchise. And such corporations of course, cannot be taxed on any part of their capital stock employed in other States.

Other recommendations made by the committee in its report have reference to the Inheritance Tax law. The State Controller informed the committee that, while fair and equitable, the present law was a disappointment from a revenue standpoint. While revenue of $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 annually should flow into the State Treasury from this source, only $7,000,000 to $9,000,000 revenue is produced by it.

This is less than the revenue received prior to the amendment of the law in 1911, when the provision for taxing the intangible property of non-residents was repealed. The Controller believes that this provision of the law should be restored and he also urges that the tax be levied against amounts bequeathed to educational and charitable institutions in other States. Such bequests, in common with bequests to similar institutions in this State, are now exempt.

The committee does not agree with either of these recommendations, pointing out with reference to the first that to restore the provision taxing the intangible property of non-residents would result in the withdrawal of millions of dollars of investment and deposits from this State. The second recommendation was rejected as contrary to public policy.

The committee agrees with the Controller when he urges a readjustment in the grading of rates on bequests so as to lower the point at which the higher rates are applicable. Under the general plan applied in the Inheritance Tax law, small bequests to near kin pay at a low rate, and large bequests to distant kin or non-relatives a proportionately higher rate, in accordance with a graduated scale embodied in the law.

Proposed Income Tax.

Attached to the report is the draft of an Income Tax bill proposed to the Legislature, as the report says, "merely for purposes of illustration."

"We emphasize," the report says, "that such a bill does not contemplate the imposition of an additional tax, but a substitute for a hopelessly bad system, that it is not advanced as a means of raising additional revenue for State purposes, but rather to equalize local burdens. Again, it is advanced because, of all the many reforms and new methods of taxation adopted in other States of the Union and in foreign countries, it seems to promise the closest approximation to the ideals of equity and equality. It does this by taxing each man in accordance with his ability to contribute to the support of the Government, which protects him, his property and the social structure of which he is a part."

The bill provides for a tax on net incomes of individuals exceeding $1,500, with a special deduction of $1,800 for married men living with their wives, and an additional deduction of $100 for each child under eighteen. The total exemption for husband, wife, and children under eighteen, living together as a family, however, must in no instance exceed $2,000. In computing the exemption the income of the wife and of each child under eighteen must be combined with that of the head of the family.

Rates of Assessment.

Here is the scale proposed for the individual income tax, the amounts being those above the amount of income deduced under the exemptions defined above:

Amount.	Tax.	Amount.	Tax.
$200	$1.00	$1,200	$7.00
300	1.50	1,300	8.00
400	2.00	1,400	9.00
500	2.50	1,500	10.00
600	3.00	1,600	12.00
700	3.50	1,700	14.00
800	4.00	1,800	16.00
900	4.50	1,900	18.00
1,000	5.00	2,000	20.00
1,100	6.00		

Twenty dollars plus 2 per centum upon and with respect to all taxable income in excess of $2,000.

For corporations the tax rate is fixed at 3 per cent. on their entire taxable income. The assessment of the income tax is left to the State Tax Commission, which is authorized to divide the State into tax districts for administrative purposes. Broad inquisitorial powers are vested in the Tax Commissioners.

Provision is made for employers to withhold the tax on salaries of non-residents, which are assessed at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. for amounts between $1,500 and $2,400, at the rate of 1 per cent. on salaries exceeding $2,400 but less than $3,600, and 2 per cent. on all salaries exceeding that amount, or in cases where the rate reckoned on a yearly basis is uncertain or unknown.

Exemption from the provisions of the proposed law are provided on incomes derived from United States pensions, compensation received for injury or incapacity under the compensation law or any State or of the United States, on salaries or wages or any other form of compensation received from the United States Government, on incomes derived from interest on United States bonds or the securities of the State or any of its political subdivisions.

Incomes of any corporations or associations organized exclusively for charitable or religious purposes or for the moral or mental improvement of men and women are exempt, as are also the incomes of organizations, such as labor unions, Chambers of Commerce, trade and civic leagues, not conducted for profit. Interest received during the five years' exemption period provided for by a law enacted last year, on secured debts which have been recorded and taxed under the Secured Debts act is also exempt from the provisions of the proposed law.

The report is one of the most elaborate and carefully prepared ever presented by a legislative committee. It is not exhaustive, in that it does not deal with the taxation of financial and public service corporations, nor does it propose any new sources of revenue. With its appendices it covers 295 printed pages. Whole chapters are devoted to demonstrating the shortcomings of the present methods of taxation, as well as the results of improved systems which have been adopted in other States.

STOP DUPLICATE REPORTS.

Government and State Combine to Relieve Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—An arrangement has been made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York Industrial Commission, by which manufacturers, who are called upon to furnish practically the same information to both of these authorities will make reports only to the State Bureau, which in turn will supply the information to the Federal Bureau.

"The principle of this is most important," says a statement by the State Industrial Commission issued today. "It represents a move in the direction of co-ordination of State and Federal activity when applied in the same field and on the same subject, and the necessity o such co-ordination, for the sake both of economy and efficiency in Government work, and avoiding unnecessary burdens upon industry, is daily becoming clearer.

"This is the second example of this kind of co-ordination which has been put into effect in New York. The first was an arrangement made between the Federal Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Statistics and Information and the Mine Inspector of the former Department of Labor, whereby the Federal Bureau instead of collecting independently statistics of mine and quarry accidents from operators in the State, who had to report essentially the same information to the State Department, discontinued such direct collection and received instead the necessary data from the State office, thus relieving some 175 employers in this State of duplicate reporting."

ELKS WILL PROTECT ELK.

Animals in Adirondacks to be Conserved Through Order's Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has undertaken the protection of the few elk in the Adirondacks. Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt has promised to aid the project. William E. Drislane of Albany, President of the New York State Association of Elks, has sent to every lodge in the State letters asking them to exert their influence for the preservation of the Adirondack elk, and to make contributions for the purchase and liberation of additional elk.

The proposal to enlist the moral influence of the members of the Order of Elks, and also to liberate and donate to the State additional specimens, has met with the approval of James R. Nicholson of Boston, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

NEW FORCE MANS CANALS.

Wotherspoon Dislodges Old-Time Political Lock-Tenders.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The first annual report of Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon will go to the Legislature tomorrow night. The most striking item of the report is the account of how General Wotherspoon got rid of several hundred old-time lock-tenders. Now, many old-time lock-tenders were ward heelers or others who got the jobs for political reasons. The Superintendent points out that upon taking office he was impressed with the necessity of placing the new barge canal locks with their extensive operating apparatus in the hands of men who were familiar with machinery. Civil service examinations were held in the spring of 1915, and appointments were made from the lists. The report says:

"The new locks are now manned by young men skilled in the various mechanical trades. The change in the personnel branch of the service has been much appreciated by canal users, as navigation of the canal and use of the locks has been placed upon a definite and precise business basis."

The report shows that the total tonnage carried on the State canals in 1915 was 1,858,114 tons. The value of the shipments was $30,610,670, an increase of $2,332,679 over the previous year. In the latter part of the year more freight was offered for transportation than could be taken by the available boats.

During the year there were 183 miles of the completed barge canal in use, including 125 miles of the Erie canal, 26 miles of the Champlain canal and 32 miles of the Oswego canal.

The report recommends that the Legislature shall fix a definite policy for the disposition of abandoned canal lands. Superintendent Wotherspoon does not believe that the present system of disposal will secure to the State a fair return. According to the report 277 miles of the Barge Canal channel will be in operation by the middle of July, 1916.

According to statistics collected by the department, 135 persons were drowned in the canal in 1915. General Wotherspoon says that he has spared no effort to prevent accidents. On the concrete vertical walls of the canal wire cables have been placed to the water's edge, with ladders at frequent intervals to give assistance to those falling in.

1,000 MORE INSANE YEARLY.

Charities Aid Association Tells of Overcrowded Hospitals.

Extremely serious overcrowding of the fourteen State hospitals for the insane is again pointed out in the report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, made public yesterday.

The situation in the institutions of the metropolitan district is characterized as "almost intolerable."

According to the report, the exact figures of overcrowding in the various State hospitals, based on a recent census, were as follows:

Hospital.	Census.	Certified Capac'y.	Over-crowded.
Utica	1,691	1,321	370
Willard	2,455	2,015	440
Hudson River	3,361	2,773	588
Middletown	2,167	1,865	302
Buffalo	2,142	1,704	438
Binghamton	2,409	2,110	299
St. Lawrence	2,132	1,776	356
Rochester	1,573	1,282	291
Gowanda	1,222	978	244
Mohansic	64	58	6
Kings Park	4,445	3,397	1,048
Long Island	820	637	183
Manhattan	4,951	3,596	1,355
Central Islip	4,876	4,017	859
	34,308	27,529	6,779

The overcrowding ranges from 9 to 37 per cent.

The report recommends the enlarging of the Middletown State Hospital and the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.

The association takes the position that the 1915 Legislature and the present Administration made "a substantial contribution for a single year" toward relieving the overcrowding, but that the State faces the necessity of making still more appropriations year by year, both to wipe out the present overcrowding and to provide beds for the normal annual increase in the insane population. The annual increase is about 1,000 patients.

CHINESE REVOLT SPREADS.

Government Troops Said to Have Joined Rebel Troops from Yunnan.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Tokio dispatches state that the Chinese rebels, who advanced from Yunnan Province into Sze-Chuen and captured Luchow and Chung-King, have been joined by Government troops.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is Your Stomach a "Mollycoddle"?

Do you have to pamper your digestion, living on a tedious diet, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you*? And every time you yield to temptation, are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further?

Cut loose from all this nonsense—try one more good man-sized dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and other first-class grocers.

OPPOSES MOVEMENT TO RAZE SING SING

Whitman Says the Prison Is Needed and Should Not Be Abandoned.

URGES NEW FARM COLONY

New Prison Project, Under Consideration for Years, Has Cost State $747,000 to Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Sing Sing Prison will not be abandoned or any steps to that end taken as long as Governor Whitman holds office. The recommendation of the State Prison Commission, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, that the Ossining prison be razed, does not meet with the approval of the Governor or the legislative leaders. In fact, the State Administration has agreed upon the appropriation this year of $350,000 or $400,000 for the construction of a new cell block at Sing Sing. This was proposed last year by the then Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley, since removed by Governor Whitman, but was defeated largely through the opposition of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, who told the Legislature that every dollar expended on Sing Sing was worse than thrown away. The prison construction program of the Whitman Administration calls for the construction of a farm colony prison at Beekman or Wingdale, with the retention of Sing Sing as a receiving prison and criminal clearing house for the metropolitan district.

"Sing Sing is needed and should not be abandoned," said Governor Whitman to a representative of THE TIMES. "I am ardently in favor of a farm colony near the metropolitan district that will care for about 1,100 prisoners, but that will not obviate the necessity for Sing Sing as a receiving prison. The old cell block should be torn down and a modern one built.

"It must be borne in mind that the prison population of New York is growing, and the problem cannot be dealt with intelligently by predicating action upon present conditions.

"It is interesting to observe that since I have had to do with the sending of persons to prison—and that has been about fifteen years—there has been a great increase in prison population. Fifteen years ago there were three State prisons, and there was room for more in each of them. At the present time those three are filled, and a fourth, since built, is pretty well filled."

Governor Whitman had a conference last week with Warden William F. Homer of Great Meadow Prison, where there is a farm colony, for the purpose of making plans for the construction of the farm colony prison at Beekman or Wingdale. Warden Homer told the Executive that most of the work could be done by prison labor. Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to draft plans for the new prison. It is the Governor's idea that convicts from New York City could be received in Sing Sing and then sent to the different prisons, according to conditions. He believes this system will offer the opportunity to effect many reforms advocated by penologists.

It is recalled that in the ten years since 1906, when the Legislature decided on a new prison for the metropolitan district, the State has expended $600,000 on the project, with the net gain of the two sites at Beekman and Wingdale. In 1906 a Commission on New Prisons selected a site on Bear Mountain. A prize of $8,000 offered for the best plan was awarded to a Poughkeepsie architect. The work went forward and $59,000 was spent in clearing the site. When the commission was ready to let the contracts for the construction of the buildings Mrs. E. H. Harriman came forward with her offer to give the State a large part of her estate on Bear Mountain for park purposes, with the provision that the State should abandon the project to build a prison there. The site was abandoned after the State had expended $217,000 on it.

The commission on June 6, 1910, selected the Wingdale site, paying $60,000 for it. The commission then advertised for bids for construction. The P. J. Carlin Construction Company bid $600,000 less than its nearest competitor. The Carlin Company got the contract. Months passed and little work was done. When John A. Dix became Governor it was rumored that the Carlin Company wished to be rid of the contract.

In a message to the Legislature Governor Dix recommended the abandonment of the site. Fault was found with its accessibility, and after a personal trip of inspection Governor Dix reported that the meadow on which the cell block was to be built was little better than a swamp, and a few months later the Wingdale project was abandoned after it had cost the State $228,000, and in addition the Carlin Company received an award of $149,000 for the annulment of its contract.

In 1912 the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly made an inspection of the Wingdale site and reported that the State should go ahead with the construction of a prison there.

The State has paid the architect who submitted the plans for the Bear Mountain prison, which were also used for the Wingdale fiasco, over $100,000, the amount he would have received had he supervised the construction of either prison.

The Beekman site under consideration, like the Wingdale site, is in Dutchess County. It was bought by the State a few years ago as a site for a colony for vagrants. The State paid $44,000 for it, shortly after it had been advertised for sale at $16,000. The vagrants' colony was never established. In other words dilly-dallying with the project for building a new prison has cost the State $217,000 spent at Bear Mountain, $377,000 spent at Wingdale, $8,000, the prize for plans; $100,000 paid to the architect, a total of $702,000. Since the Beekman site is considered only for prison purposes now, the total reaches $747,000. Over against this the State possesses title to the Wingdale site and the Beekman site, costing $100,000 but not worth that in the real estate market.

There is also a probability that the architect who received the $100,000 would have to supervise the work on a new prison. However that may be, the State is easily out $600,000 for which there is no benefit to show.

OPEN NEW SING SING INQUIRY

Grand Jury to Hear of Alleged Night Visits to Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 13.—As a result of a demand made here today for prison records by Sheriff Ulrich Weisendanger and Assistant District Attorney Walter Ferris, it was learned that District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks has begun a new investigation of Sing Sing with a new Grand Jury.

For some time, it was said, investigators have been working on a report that while Thomas Mott Osborne was Warden, prisoners were released from their cells at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning and taken to the Warden's quarters. These records are expected to disclose the identity of the men who were taken out of the cell block and the hour at which they left their cells.

It was also learned that the first witnesses who are to be called before the new Grand Jury are Commissioners Hurd and Wade of the State Prison Commission.

The first Grand Jury began its inquiry into conditions at Sing Sing on Nov. 4 last and indicted Warden Osborne on Dec. 28. A superseding indictment was handed up on Jan. 24.

TO TELL OF PRISON LIFE.

Ex-Convicts to Hold "Experience Meeting" at Carnegie Hall.

The outside branch of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, composed of former convicts who have been released from those prisons, will hold an "experience meeting" at 8 o'clock tonight at Carnegie Hall. Ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne will speak as "Tom Brown of Auburn," Other addresses will be made by Dave Howard, who will speak on "From the House of Refuge to Auburn Prison"; James Dole on "From the Catholic Protectory to Sing Sing"; Samuel Warren on "From the Juvenile Asylum to Sing Sing"; Frank Tannenbaum on "From Blackwell's Island to Sing Sing"; Elmer McDonald on "A Night in the Punishment Cells"; Martin T. Loonan, on "Prison Industries and Employment Inside and Out," and Clark T. Allen, on "What the Outside Branch of the Mutual Welfare League Wants." The other speakers will be Philip Abby, Harry Bealowski, John Clark, Harry Smith, and J. Kelly.

The boxes and box seats will be sold to pay for the hall and the general admission will be free.

Gives Pipe Organ to Orphanage.

A large pipe organ, which had been installed in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Avenue and Pacific Street, was presented to the institution yesterday by Louis Gold, a Trustee of the asylum, as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. S. Gold. At the dedication ceremonies for the new organ a musical program, arranged by Alexander D. Richardson, organist of Garfield Temple, was presented. The boys' asylum band and the choir took part. M. B. Schmidt was Chairman of the committee, and the organ was received on behalf of the Trustees by President Louis L. Firuski.

Radio Telephone Tests This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 13.—A series of wireless telephone tests will be made tomorrow between the Naval Radio Station at the Torpedo Station and the powerful Naval Radio Station at Arlington, a distance of 300 miles, by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which will make the transcontinental telephone test from San Francisco to the Auditorium at the Training Station Tuesday.

SYNONYMS

A building *proposition* should more properly be termed a *problem*, because it can develop more acute situations and develop them faster than a diplomatic correspondence between a neutral nation and a belligerent!

But with this organization in charge, few situations can develop which we cannot foresee, and none which we cannot solve.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BOARDING CLUB FOR BOYS.

Chelsea Association to Provide Home Life for the Homeless.

The Chelsea Neighborhood Association is soon to establish a home for boys at 443 West Twenty-eighth Street. It will aim to provide a home atmosphere for boys who do not live at home, and will open a boarding club about April 1 in a suite of ten rooms on the ground floor of an apartment house now in the course of construction. It will accommodate fourteen boys at from $3 to $4 a week for board and lodging.

This board of twelve Directors has organized the club and will be responsible for its administration: William Sloane Coffin, President; Duane R. Dills, First Vice President; Mrs. J. Taylor Brown, Second Vice President; Miss Louise Scott, Secretary; Knowlton Durham, Treasurer; Thomas E. Anderson, Dr. Agnes D. Cloud, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Walter W. Elliott, Mrs. Alfred J. Hart, Edward H. Pfeiffer, and Miss Julia E. Van Emburg.

In connection with the dormitories of the club will be a living room, a dining hall, and Superintendent's quarters. The accommodations are within reach of any boy earning from $6 to $7 a week.

FOR city dwellers snow and sleet usually mean nothing more than transportation inconvenience, yet even in the city one may appreciate the other side of it—the beautiful effect of ice-encrusted trees or limbs hanging low beneath their white load of snow. Go to Central Park the morning after the storm; even when the streets are deep in snow, all bus routes are cleared by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

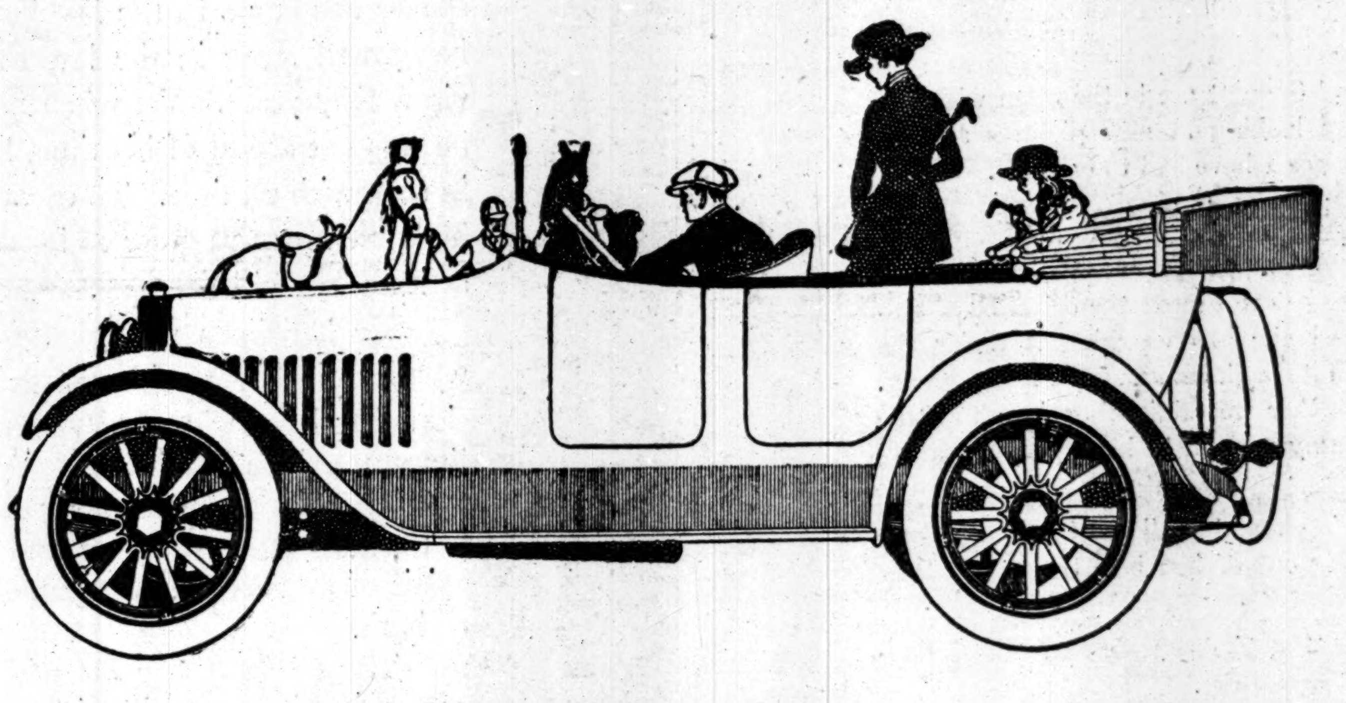
Address Fifth Ave. Coach Company
10 East 102d St.
Also on sale at Fifth Avenue Bookshops and by concessions in Central Park.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH
SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG.CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

LOST JEWELRY.

While shopping, a bracelet or some other article of value is often lost. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention. Advt.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.



Inexpensive to Run and Easy to Drive—the New 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers

The mist of gasoline that whirls through the tiny perforation in the carburetor jet of the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers, rushes into action that has changed the whole aspect of automobile engineering.

The conditions surrounding the manner in which its dormant energy is awakened, brought to life, and compelled to perform, explain the strange ability of this new car.

The six cylinders of its engine are small—3¼ by 4½ inches. The small area from which heat can be thrown away by radiation, reinforced by the incredibly short cooling process between the swift succession of its explosions, create maximum energy with minimum waste.

"Make her perform," said Hugh Chalmers to his engineers. "Get acceleration, long mileage on gas, activity."

The result—18 miles for every gallon of gas, anything up to 60 miles an hour, and supremacy of pick-up.

3400 revolutions per minute means that every gram of energy is wrung from every drop of gasoline that is inhaled by the powerful suction of the motor pistons.

It means that when, at the point of highest pressure, a spark from the distributor ignites the oxygen of the air with the carbon of the gasoline, every mechanical condition is such that loss of energy is cut down to the lowest possible degree.

It means that the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers gets twice the mileage on gas that many another high-speed engine will deliver.

The speed of its uncanny carburetion makes flight satin-smooth by bringing the explosions of gas so close together that you are unconscious of anything but an uninterrupted stream of might.

Unlike cars of superfluous might, the 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers has a pick-up so flexible that it's the first to make its get-away at the crossings, and the last to take another car's exhaust.

It's a cheap car to run and an easy car to drive.

Price, $1050 Detroit

Quality First

George Stowe, Manager
Chalmers Motor Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 50th Street, New York
Bedford Ave. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
2527 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Bergen Auto Co.	Rutherford & Passaic, N. J.
C. S. Edwards	East Hampton, L. I.
Centre Moriches Garage	Centre Moriches, L. I.
Whipfalls Garage	Nyack, N. Y.
Rose & Hibbard	Yonkers, N. Y.
Howatts Central Garage	Port Chester, N. Y.
Vaast Brothers Garage	South Norwalk, Conn.
Hexamer Motor Co.	Stamford, Conn.
The Foster Company	Pleasantville & Chappawa N. Y.
The Fillow Auto Co.	Danbury, Conn,
Southampton Garage	Southampton, L. I.
City Hall Garage, Inc.	Paterson, N. J.
Cornwell & Morell	Riverhead, L. I.
White Bros.	488 Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. City
Castleton Motor Car Co.	West New Brighton, S. I.
Ernest W. Morrell	Cutchogue, L. I.
Blue Ribbon Garage	Oyster Bay, L. I.
C. W. Smith Garage	Great Neck, L. I.
J. M. Kishpaugh	Newton, N. J.
Landers Motor & Supply Co.	Mineola, L. I.
Stannard's Garage	Port Washington, L. I.
Richmond Hill Garage	Richmond Hill, L. I.
Hudson Garage	Hoboken, N. J.
H. & S. Garage	West Hoboken, N. J.
Henry Martin	Harrison, N. J.
Krause & Marshall	Weehawken, N. J.

Michel-Schneider Garage, Inc.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Tottenville Garage	Tottenville, Staten Island, New York
White Plains Garage	White Plains, N. Y.
Croton Garage	Croton, N. Y.
Blue Arrow Garage	New Canaan, Conn.
P. Moschera & Son	Lawrence, L. I.
Columbian Garage Co.	Freeport, L. I.
Red Spring Garage	Glen Cove, L. I.
Gardner Motor & Garage Co.	Rockville Centre, L. I.
Otten Bros. Garage	Farmingdale, L. I.
Broadway Garage	Hicksville, L. I.
De Martini Auto Shop	Bayshore, L. I.
Ossining Garage, Inc.	Ossining, N. Y.
Franklin Garage	Jamaica, L. I.
Frank X. Atsberger	East Islip, L. I.
Sammis & Downer Co.	Huntington, L. I.
John R. Swezey Auto Co.	Patchogue, L. I.

Main Street Garage	Hempstead, L. I.
Jakes' Garage	Lynbrook, L. I.
Five Corners Garage	Westwood, N. J.
The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.	New Hyde Park, L. I.
Reilly Engineering Co.	College Point, L. I.
Flushing Auto Co.	Flushing, L. I.

Nearby Distributors

John Van Benschoten	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
White Motors Co.	New Haven, Conn.
A. E. Perkins Electric Co.	Torrington, Conn.
Paddock Zusi Motor Car Co.	Newark, N. J.
Thomson's Auto Garage	Asbury Park, N. J.
New Brunswick Garage Co.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Stryker Motor Car Co.	Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.
Fred H. Van Dorn	Red Bank, N. J.
F. L. Caulkins Garage	Middletown, Conn.
Perth Amboy Hardware Co.	Perth Amboy, N. J.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SAVES A BABY'S LIFE

J. T. Murphy, Jr., 11 Months Old, Operated On at Fordham Hospital.

HIS PARENTS OUT OF CITY

So an Uncle Volunteers to Supply the Fluid That the Anaemic Youngster Needs.

James Theodore Murphy, Jr., is only eleven months old, but already he has undergone the somewhat unusual operation of blood transfusion and last night he was reported in Fordham Hospital as being on the road to recovery. Until Saturday the doctors had been certain that young Mr. Murphy would die.

He is the son of an actor and actress on the vaudeville stage, who are now in Kansas City and who left James, Jr., with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. McDonald of 2,095 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx, when they went on the road recently.

Soon after his mother's departure young James began to grow weak, and because they live near the hospital his uncle and aunt carried him there last week to be examined. The doctors said he was anaemic and gave little hope that he could live. What hope there was rested on an operation, they said, and Mr. McDonald volunteered.

His blood was tested, and when it was found good he was told to be ready on Saturday. An artery in his left arm was opened and connected with an artery in young James's neck, and a quart of blood was transferred from the man to the infant.

Mr. McDonald was taken home yesterday in an automobile, still pretty weak from loss of blood, but young Mr. Murphy was as husky and hearty as any one could wish, according to the physicians, who said there wasn't any reason now why he shouldn't grow to be a credit to his name.

CHANGES AT CITY COLLEGE.

Evening Students May Now Group Their Courses in One Term.

With the opening of the Spring term at the Evening Session of City College this evening, several important innovations will go into effect, designed to give students opportunity to take co-ordinate courses or groups of courses in one term instead of several. The courses affected [illegible]g, surveying, accountancy, and business, sanitary engineering, government, and law.

An opportunity to enroll will be given this week to new students who could not be cared for last week.

Auto Burns in Street.

A touring car burning within 150 feet of several tanks of the gas company at Twenty-first Street and First Avenue late last night called a fireboat and a lot of apparatus to the scene. The auto was worth $2,000, and was the property of the New York Edison Company. It was being washed in a garage at 421 East Twenty-first Street, when a backfire from the engine set it ablaze. Car washers ran it into the street, where it was destroyed.

Too Late for the Sunday Edition

So many people in and about New York are interested in Triangle Plays that this news, fresh from the studios at Los Angeles, was sent to the papers as soon as it could be typewritten. It reached this newspaper too late to be printed Sunday. Later telegrams tell us the President of the Triangle Company is bringing back from his February visit to the Coast a mass of additional news and photographs from the studios of Mr. Griffith, Mr. Ince, and Mr. Sennett of still greater interest.

TRIANGLE FILM CORP.

"Hello, Triangle! Hold the Wire,— Los Angeles Calling!"

At a quarter past nine Saturday night the telephone bell rang in the Triangle Film Corporation offices in the Brokaw Building, and this is the substance of what came over the wire:—

"That you, New York?

"Aitken speaking.

"Griffith, Ince and Sennett are in the room with me. We have been so busy looking at new pictures all day that this is the first chance I have had to call you.

"Everybody here is enthusiastic over them.

"The reports we have had aren't near strong enough!

"SENNETT says he can't make the ocean behave to suit him; that he's had cameras watching it under the cliffs for weeks to catch it rough enough to be really funny. He wants to know whether we think it's a joke to make Keystone Comedies funny enough to keep people roaring with laughter.

"Sennett says he is going to call the Conklin picture with the fireman falling out of bed into the wagon 'His Pride and Shame.'

"The picture with 'Fatty' Arbuckle and Mabel Normand is 'The Lure of Broadway.'

"No! No! That's the *name* of it—not a comment on it.

"He says 'The Village Vampire,' with Fred Mace and Anna Luther, is all done. Yes, *Mace*—that's it!

"INCE says 'Give it to them strong about "Bullets and Brown Eyes," with Bessie Barriscale'—and he's right!

"But several of us here think 'The Moral Fibre'—you know, the one he sent photographs of—with Howard Hickman and Frank Mills, will beat it. There's a Triangle in that picture that's not part of the trade mark.

"Ince's H. W. Warner picture is to be called 'The Raiders.' Yes, there are nine others of Ince's nearly done!

"GRIFFITH says, 'I'm too busy making pictures to talk about them. You tell the fellows in New York I say Triangle is just getting into its stride.'

"Tell them I say go see Lillian Gish in 'Martha's Vindication,' and Mae Marsh in 'Whodoo Ann.'

"Just mention the name of De Wolf Hopper to those boys in the office, and the day you show 'Sunshine Dad' in the projecting room there won't be a desk in the office occupied.

"Griffith says:—

"'Hang up. *Tell New York it talks too much anyhow* and that I'm tired of wasting time. I need all of mine for pictures.'

"Can you print this in the papers?"

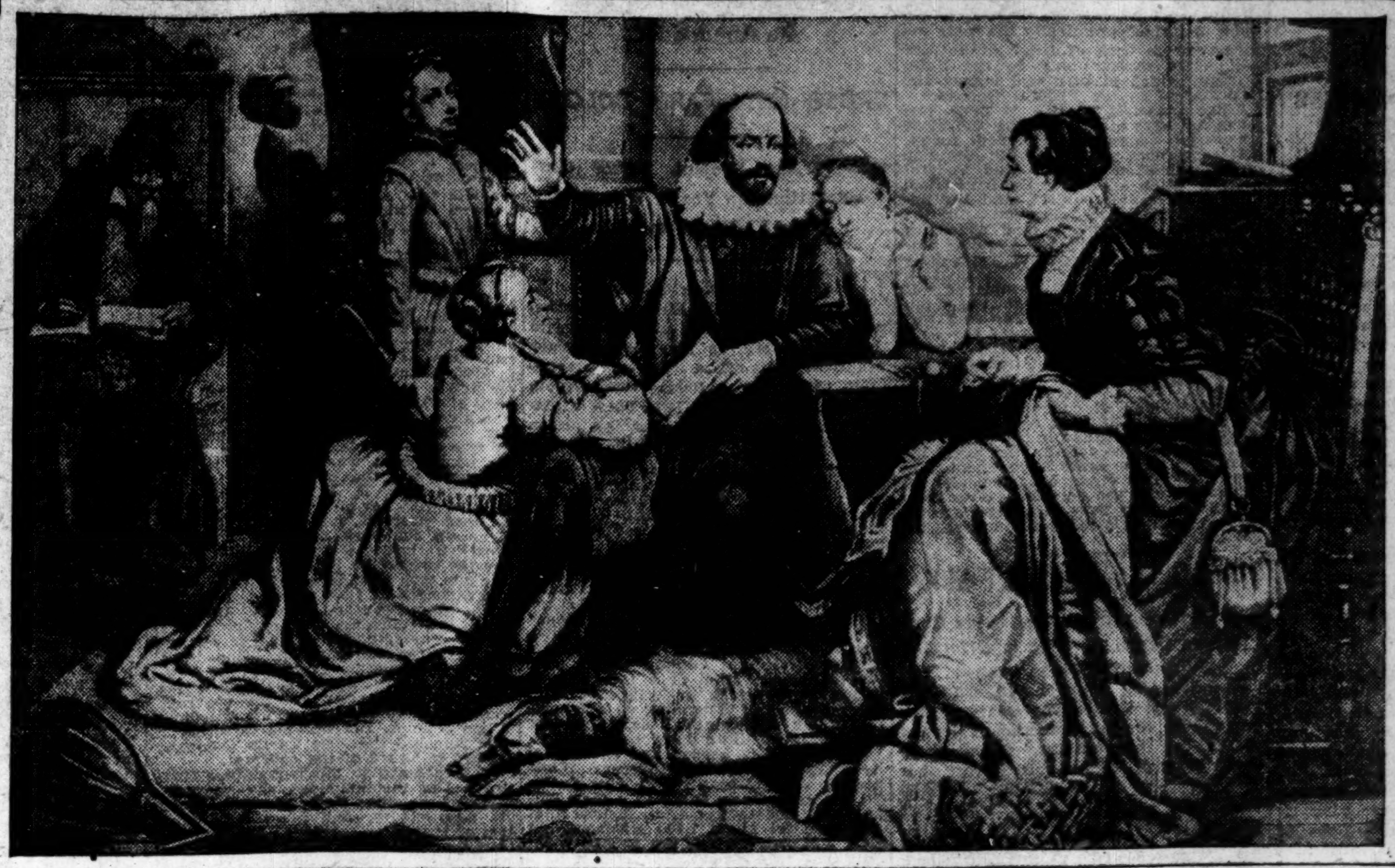
"Yes, if you like."

"Griffith interrupts me to say 'they can't make it strong enough; I am going to telegraph it myself.'

"Tell New York to quit talking, to hang up the receiver, and to go to the nearest theatre that is showing Triangle pictures."

"Good night."

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.



Shakespeare with His Family at Stratford, Reciting the Tragedy of Hamlet.

"You Cannot See the Mountain Near"

In the first and second century after his death Shakespeare was not really appreciated. The real growth in the appreciation of Shakespeare has come in the last hundred years, and has grown more in the last fifty than the previous fifty years. Yet when Shakespeare wrote he was not ahead of his time, his thoughts were in tune with all time. To use a common phrase, he knew human nature as human nature is, and as it always will be.

He had keen wit, plus sagacity, plus that wonderful power of construction and expression that has influenced and overshadowed all literature since his time.

The best means of communicating thought is the language we speak and the manner and spirit of our acting. Shakespeare was a master of both.

The study of the art of both mediums of expression is the study of Shakespeare. That's why so many people the world over will do their best to honor Shakespeare this year, the 300th anniversary of his death.

In every school, college, university, in every club throughout the land, the study of Shakespeare will be taken up with a new interest—a new enthusiasm.

In every city in the United States, through the schools, the women's clubs, debating clubs, and other literary societies a Shakespeare celebration of some kind is being planned, and through their officers all will more or less cooperate with each other, creating a lively popular interest.

To further stimulate this interest among cultured people and to be helpful in bringing together all of the stored-up wealth of Shakespeare illumined by the latest thought and discoveries of modern scholarship, The New York Times will publish ten Shakespeare supplements —one each week for ten weeks, beginning next Sunday, February 20.

The entire eight-page supplement, printed on the new Off-set Presses of The New York Times, will be devoted to "Shakespeare the Man; His Personality and His Genius," in which there will be the first installment of a serial publication of the famous criticisms of the past, including in this number Dr. Samuel Johnson's famous preface. The leading articles are by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale and John Corbin. The articles in this first number are profuse in rare and interesting illustrations.

In text, illustration, scope, and in its reverence and fairness these ten Tercentenary Supplements of The New York Sunday Times will be worthy and helpful.

The Favorable Opinion of Scholars

Teachers of English literature who have been consulted regarding this series believe that it would be of service for daily use in schools, and that every member of every class interested in the study of Shakespeare should have access to all of the installments. This, however, will not be possible unless provision is made in advance for obtaining them.

The Times is not sold to newsdealers on speculation (unsold copies not being returnable.) Consequently, it is their custom to order only as many copies as they are sure of selling.

If you care to have copies of The New York Times containing this series of Shakespearean articles, it will be necessary to order them in advance. If you have need of more than one copy of each issue we ask you to order as sparingly as you can, for you doubtless appreciate that the sale of The Sunday Times, at its regular price, is not of itself a profitable transaction.

We prefer that you order from your newsdealer direct, but when this is not convenient, all of the ten installments may be had by subscribing for the ten Sunday issues containing this series at the regular price of the complete Sunday Times, 5 cents, or 50 cents for the ten issues, post paid.

Address Shakespeare Department,
The New York Times
Times Square, New York City

Order from your Newsdealer in advance. The New York Times is always sold out early

ADVERTISEMENT.

REPRISALS, SWIFT AND CERTAIN

A Stern Master Whose Laws Must Be Obeyed

It has been remarked on various occasions by men who know that there are few man-made laws that are absolute in effect. The proof of this is the case with which specialists find holes in many of them through which to shoot the proverbial straw.

Nature's laws, however, must be obeyed. They can be broken, it is true, but punishment follows when they are. Bodily discomfort, loss of sleep, appetite and mental capacity, are the usual consequences meted out to transgressors.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract will prove of inestimable value to men and women who find themselves in this condition.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a natural body builder and blood maker, and as a brain food has no equal. Incidentally, changes pale, sickly children into red-cheeked pictures of health.

Fifty years on the market and endorsed by medical authorities throughout the civilized world. Delightfully palatable.

PLANS SOCIAL LABORATORY.

Kingsbury to Try Experiment in Municipal Lodging House.

Every applicant for city relief is, in the name of social service, to be placed under the miscroscope of the investigator. Statistics, some of a personal nature, are to be gathered and these are to be supplemented by the sending out of agents by Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, to gather more statistics from organizations engaged in the social uplift.

These things were announced yesterday by Commissioner Kingsbury in telling of the increased social service work at the Municipal Lodging House, in East Twenty-sixth Street. Commissioner Kingsbury said that he had long felt the need of having in the Lodging House a centre of laboratory work of a social nature. He has obtained two physicians to examine applicants for relief who apply there, and two additional social service workers who wil see what best can be done for them. In case they are mentally unsound or suffering from some ailment they will be sent to the hospital. If they are fit, the agent will endeavor to find employment for them.

The Commissioner announced that he was negotiating with the Water Department for the use of their premises next door to the Lodging House.

He also expects the dental societies to establish a nightly dental service in the Municipal Lodging House that will be free to all lodgers.

LIGHTNING BOLT HIT SHIP.

Captain Thought Dunclutha Struck Mine When Topmast Fell.

Captain Jones of the British steamer Dunclutha, which arrived yesterday from Manchester, England, after a stormy twenty-five days' voyage, with her foretopmast gone and her deck houses and boats considerably battered, said that in eight days after leaving Manchester the vessel only made 400 miles.

"We left on Jan. 17," the Captain continued, "and on the night of the 19th, in the midst of a howling gale the foretopmast was struck by lightning and toppled down on deck, which caused such a shock that we thought the ship had struck a mine. The gales lasted continuously until we got close to Nantucket two days ago.

"The seas were so heavy that the lifeboats that were lowered leaving the Mersey could not be hoisted on board and swung into their chocks until three days ago."

RESCUE IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Many Families Burned Out—Smoke Overcomes Three Persons.

Fifteen of the sixteen families in the double tenement house at 517 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, got out safely yesterday morning when fire started at 8 o'clock in the middle of the hall on the ground floor and spread rapidly up the airshaft. David Goldberg and his wife, in their efforts to rescue Mrs. Goldberg's mother, Mrs. Rose Schwab, from their rooms on the top floor, were partly overcome by smoke and were assisted down the stairway and then to a fire escape by Policeman Doem of the Liberty Avenue Station.

The fire burned out five families and caused a loss of $8,000. The owner of the tenement was Mrs. Ida Freeman. When the fire marshal found that some one had removed the scuttle at the top of the airshaft, either by accident or design, he announced that he would make a further investigation of the fire.

McADOO SCORNS NEW HONOR

Under No Circumstances, He Says, Will He Be Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — Secretary McAdoo wrote to Chester C. Platt of Batavia, N. Y., today that under no circumstances would he permit the naming of himself as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis next June. Mr. Platt had asked the Secretary about his attitude. Mr. McAdoo's letter said he felt that delegates should be chosen from men who have "stood in the trenches and fought the battles of the party and have not received official positions."

BRANDRETH PILLS

100 Years Old

An Effective Laxative

Purely Vegetable

Constipation,

Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

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SANATIVE SHAVING

Assisted in case of pimples, redness and roughness by light touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means up-to-date shaving for sensitive skins. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

With CUTICURA SOAP

LABOR OPENS FIGHT FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Active Campaign Outlined by A. F. of L. Leader at Labor Forum Meeting.

SLOGAN ON 1,000,000 STAMPS

"Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Sleep, Eight Hours Free Time," to be Sent Broadcast.

The active campaign for an eight-hour working day in the United States was opened last night at the Labor Forum, in Washington Irving High School, in what was termed an "Eight-Hour Night." Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Greater New York, told the meeting of the merits of the plan, while Jacob Panken, counsel for the Garment Workers' Union, impressed upon his hearers that they must not stop with the demand for an eight-hour day, but must keep on decreasing the hours a man labored until each man worked just enough to support himself and his family.

Carl Beck, Director of the Labor Forum and Chairman of the meeting, read several telegrams and letters on the subject from various labor leaders of national reputation. He called the attention of the meeting to small stamps, not unlike Red Cross stamps, which had been distributed among those present. The stamp bore the motto: "Eight Hours to Work, Eight Hours to Sleep, Eight Hours Free Time."

Mr. Beck said that for the beginning of the movement for an eight-hour law, the Labor Centre Association was going to issue a million of these stamps next Friday to be sent everywhere, into every house, so that the demand of the hour for the workingman should become the topic of the hour for everybody.

J. P. White Sends Message.

A telegram from John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, and a member of the Committee on Industrial Relations, who is at Mobile, Ala., was read, as follows:

> A work day of more than eight hours is un-American. From bed to work and from work to bed belongs to an age long past. In operation, the eight-hour day has done more to raise the social standard of immigrants who have sought refuge on our shores than any single reform advocated. It has paved the way for night study, which opened doors of learning to ambitious thousands who in childhood were denied educational opportunities that rightfully should have been theirs. Wherever and whenever it is substituted for longer and more wearisome working hours the results always bespeak a higher intellectual and more competent working force. The time is near at hand when the benefits of a shorter work day can no longer be denied workers in any branch of industry. The American people demand it, and it will be made universal.

Another telegram which Mr. Beck read on the subject, showing what interest the agitation for an eight-hour day was arousing, was from A. B. Garretson in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It said:

> The demand for the eight-hour day is not only ethically but biologically and socially well founded, and in connection with the movement of trains, is the basic element of the widely heralded motto, "Safety First." Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show for year ended June 30 261,332 cases where sixteen hours' service were exceeded by train and enginemen. Each case involves five men, which means that more than one-half million men were required to exceed sixteen hours' arduous duty in that year. Five thousand were on duty twenty-seven hours, and 800 were on duty sixty-five hours or more. The public has a vital interest in this phase of "Safety First."

"Makes a Better Worker."

A letter from Washington, D. C., from James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Union, read in part:

> The individual who works eight hours or less each day does not exhaust his energy. He has time for recuperation and something more. His mind is alert and active, he is capable of more vigorous and more effective work. He goes to and from his work at a time when well dressed people are on the streets. He really has time and opportunity for making comparisons and forming desires. He has longer time to stay at home, see other homes better furnished, consequently wants a better home for himself. He wants books, pictures, friends, entertainment; in short, he becomes a human being of intellectual desires and cravings. This change makes him a more valuable worker because his standard of living has changed, he demands higher wages. In a word, fewer hours of labor and higher wages bring with them opportunities for a higher standard of manhood and citizenship and a more beautiful standard of womanhood, and brings to the child the schoolhouse, with its playground and God's sunshine and air.

Mr. Frayne said that the work of the Thompson Committee of the past few weeks had shown that though the Interborough had millions to bestow upon certain persons as bonuses, yet it could not be persuaded to raise the pay of its employes nor to grant shorter hours, because there were not enough profits.

"The eight hour a day law," said Mr. Frayne, "is not going to wait on profits. Wages should come from the industry, not from profits, and if that industry cannot pay a living wage, free children who ought to be in school, and allow its employes working hours that will give them a fair amount of time to themselves, other than just from bed to work and back to bed again, then I say that that industry should be abolished."

Speaks Against Overtime.

Mr. Frayne declared against the practice of working overtime, and defended the overtime extra charge as an expression of the idea that the employer should hire extra men for those hours and not depend on his regular staff. It is a fact, said Mr. Frayne, that more and better work can be done by the laborer who works only eight hours a day instead of ten or twelve.

Jacob Panken said that an eight-hour day would come if labor could force it. "There are 30,000,000 workingmen in the United States today," he said, "and they tell us that an eight-hour day will hurt the public. They also say that if there is an eight-hour day at least 7,400,000 more laborers will be needed. Well, and if so, there are more than 5,000,000 in what is called the great army of the unemployed, who would all be given jobs in that case. But we must not stop at eight hours. We must demand seven, then six, and then five, and so on until a just working day is reached. It can be lessened."

The meeting was attended by about 500 persons. Carl Beck, the director, told them that later he hoped to arrange for an employer's night, if he could find any willing to speak at the Forum, where the eight-hour day might be discussed from that angle.

MITCHELL TALKS ON UNIONS.

Commissioner Holds Shorter Hours Have Aided the Community.

Commissioner John Mitchell of the State Workmen's Compensation Board, who was the former head of the United Mine Workers' Union, discussed the history and development of the trades union movement in this country at the Bronx Open Forum yesterday afternoon in the Morris High School. He said the benefits to the workers from organization had been reflected in general benefit to the communities wherever trades unionism had been successful.

"For one thing, the movement has disproved its critics who held that the reduction of the number of working hours and increased pay would tend to drinking and other forms of dissipation," he said. "The unanimous testimony of teachers, ministers, and sociologists has been to the effect that a reduction in the hours of labor invariably means an improvement in the moral tone of the community, a raising of the standard of living, a growth of the self-respect of the workingman, and a diminution, not an increase, in drunkenness, violence, and crime. If the American workman can be trusted with the franchise it is certainly safe to intrust him with a few hours of leisure time."

Mr. Mitchell quoted Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University on the values derived mentally and physically from reasonable hours of labor.

"If trade unionism had rendered no other service to humanity it would have justified its existence by its efforts in behalf of working women and children," asserted Commissioner Mitchell. "The trade union seeks to protect the woman morally, physically, and industrially. The trade union movement is neither revolutionary nor destructive; it seeks not to disrupt society or the institutions of the country. Its purpose is constructive, its work evolutionary, and it makes for the perfection of society. In the pursuit of its ideals trade unionism has justified its existence by good works and high purposes."

CONDUCTORS BACK LEADERS

Vote to Fight New Audit System on Atlantic Coast Line.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—S. J. Brooks, Chairman of the General Adjustment Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, said today, after a meeting of the committee here to canvass the result of the referendum of the new audit system, to which objection had been made by the conductors, that 99.4 per cent. of the 575 freight and passenger conductors of the system had voted to sustain the committee in any demand that might be made to eliminate the system.

The result of the referendum will be presented formally to officials of the company tomorrow.

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Help to Secure Preparedness!

The National Security League, Inc., is conducting a nationwide campaign to arouse the American people to a knowledge of our unprepared condition and thus impel action by Congress.

Join the League and thus show your support for our efforts!

We ask your help. We are supported entirely by voluntary contributions and membership fees. **The more you help us, the more we can do.**

SIGN THIS BLANK AND SEND IT TO HEADQUARTERS—NOW.

The National Security League, Inc.

I desire to be enrolled as a member of The National Security League, Inc., in the class which I have designated below with a cross-mark X, and I enclose herewith $............ in payment for dues.

MEMBERSHIP	..Life	$25.00	(Indicate class of membership desired)
	..Contributing (yearly)..	$5.00	
	..Annual	$1.00	

Name..

(Please write name and address with particular care).

Address City..

Address Street..

Dated..................191...... State....................

T2 Make check payable to The National Security League, Inc.

REMEMBER—Meeting, Hotel Astor, 5 p. m. Wednesday, February 16.

Mass meeting Carnegie Hall, 8 p. m. Tuesday, February 29. All seats free. Send for reservations today!

Joseph H. Choate, Honorary President.
Alton B. Parker, Honorary Vice President.
S. Stanwood Menken, President.
Herbert Barry, Secretary.
Edward H. Clark, Treasurer.
Franklin Q. Brown, Chairman. Finance Committee.

NEWSBOYS' RIGHTS DEFINED

Judge Mulqueen Holds City's Streets Are Free to Them.

Judge Mulqueen of General Sessions has handed down a decision that all newsbodys have a "clear and absolute" right, without a license, to sell papers on any street of the city, whether near a park or not.

Peter Parelli, a newsboy, was charged with violating a city ordinance by selling newspapers without a Park Department permit on the west side of Broadway adjoining Greeley Square Park. On two previous occasions he had been arrested for violating the same ordinance, but in each instance Magistrate Murphy decided that the act complained of was not a violation of the law. Following the third arrest, Parelli was arraigned before Magistrate House, who fined him $25, with the alternative of spending fifteen days in jail.

The ordinance, Section 12, Chapter 17, which the boy was accused of violating, reads as follows:

> No person shall expose any article for sale or exhibition, nor perform any personal service for hire, nor take any photograph in any park or parkway except under permit to be issued by the Commissioner.

Judge Mulqueen, however, to whom an appeal was taken from the ruling of Magistrate House, decided that the judgment of the lower court should be set aside.

"The case," Judge Mulqueen said, "presents the anomaly of one, Magistrate House, imposing a severe penalty on the defendant-appellant for doing an act which Magistrate Murphy had twice declared was entirely proper. Such conflicting decisions would certainly tend to confusion and would not promote respect for the acts of our Magistrates."

Judge Mulqueen decided that the westerly side of Broadway was a street and not a park and that no legal proceedings had ever been taken to make it a park.

While he conceded that the Board of Aldermen might have the power to require such license, Judge Mulqueen declares that he has been unable to find any ordinance of that character. On the contrary, he said, there was an ordinance in which it was provided that no license should be required for the sale of newspapers.

Judge Mulqueen, in conclusion, ordered that the money the newsboy was compelled to pay under penalty of going to jail be returned to him.

DIVORCE FOR T. S. HAUCK.

Detectives Told of Finding Wife and Leo Edwards in McAlpin.

Justice Hotchkiss in the Supreme Court has granted a divorce to Thomas Shryock Hauck from Elizabeth Bailey Hauck, a show girl who was known on the Winter Garden stage as Betty Randolph. Both are members of well-known Baltimore families. Mrs. Hauck was divorced from her first husband in 1910. Mr. Hauck is a Cornell graduate and is on the engineering staff of the Interborough.

He employed private detectives, who testified that in May, 1915, they followed Mrs. Hauck and Leo Edwards, a song writer, to the Hotel Astor and the Hotel McAlpin. On May 29 the detectives, accompanied by Hauck and two friends, John K. Moses, a civil engineer of 70 Riverside Drive, and Luther Dennis, superintendent of construction for the Interborough, broke into a room on the twentieth floor of the McAlpin. The testimony showed that Hauck struck Edwards and that Mrs. Hauck said:

"Come on back, Leo; I don't love him anyhow."

Carstairs Rye

EST. 1788

When The Telephone Was a Novelty

Carstairs Rye had attained the ripe old age of 89.

For 127 years Carstairs Rye has remained the national favorite.

In the non-refillable bottle—"A Good Bottle to Keep Good Whiskey Good."

CARSTAIRS
WHISKEY

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Cost of a Ton of Anthracite Coal from Mine to Cellar

A Ton of Anthracite Stove Coal (weighing 2240 pounds) and Delivered in the Coal Bin in New York District at $7.25 Averages at the Mine $3.55 and Yields a Return, on the Investment, of 20 Cents.

The lack of accurate information relative to the production, carrying and marketing of coal has caused many fair-minded men to ask questions, believing that there was a tremendous profit for someone connected with the coal industry, either in its production, transportation or sale and delivery.

That there may be no further doubt on this subject, there is set forth below a plain, easily-understood statement showing the cost in detail:

Cost to Consumers, Per Ton........................ **$7.25** {For long ton of 2,240 lbs. or $6.50 av. cost per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Retailing Cost (Average) Per Ton

Rent of office and yard, lighterage, handling at yard, breakage, cartage, administration expenses and retailers' profit, per ton.. $2.15

Transportation Cost (Average) Per Ton

Freight from Lehigh and Schuylkill regions to New York harbor, per ton.. 1.55

Production Cost (Average) Per Ton

Colliery cost, per ton, labor (approximately $1.80); materials of all kinds, royalty, taxes, depreciation of coal lands, and equipment, administration expenses and accident indemnities, per ton.. 2.40

Losses on small sizes of coal, sold at less than cost of production, per ton.. .95

Operators' Earnings, available for return on investment, average per ton, (Latest report of U. S. Census shows less)....... .20

$7.25

The operators have no part in retailing coal and the figures of cost and profit for retailer represents the difference between the price to the retailer and the cost to the consumer. This retail value of $7.25 per long ton or $6.50 per short ton, varies in different cities and towns because of varying freight rates and varying conditions governing the handling and delivery of coal to the consumer.

In order to encourage the buying of coal, in the months of low consumption, and to insure regularity of mine operation and labor employment, the prices are fixed below the average in the Spring and above the average in the Winter months, varying in the same town with the seasons of the year.

Average Receipts of Various Sizes of Coal at the Mine

Anthracite, as it comes from the mine, is a mixture of all sizes, from lump to dust, and contains a certain amount of rock, slate and bone. In order to remove the refuse, break down the lump coal and screen the product into nine commercial sizes, the mine coal is dumped into a "breaker," where it is subjected to an extensive and expensive manufacturing process. The proportion of the resultant sizes is a matter beyond the control of the operator and depends on the character of the coal he gets from the mine. The percentage of each size varies as between different collieries and at different times at the same colliery. What is more to the point, the market price of the different sizes varies more widely than the percentage of each.

The report of the U. S. Geological Survey for 1914, page 717, gives the amount and percentage of each size produced in that year in the entire field. By using these percentages and by assigning to each size of coal the average net receipts at the mine actually realized by some of the larger companies, it can readily be determined that each 100 tons of coal dumped into the breaker would produce the following average result:—

	Size of Coal.	Part of Each in 100 Tons.		Average Price Realized.	Total Value	
Domestic sizes sold above the cost of production in year 1914.	Lump and Broken........	5.30	tons	at $2.95	$15.63	
	Egg........	12.40	tons	at 3.45	42.78	
	Stove........	20.60	tons	at 3.55	73.13	
	Chestnut........	23.00	tons	at 3.75	86.25	
Sizes sold below cost of production in year 1914.	Pea........	11.80	tons	at Average $1.30	$50.81	
	Buckwheat........	13.40	tons	at		
	Rice........	6.80	tons	at		
	Barley........	6.70	tons	at		
		100.00	tons		$268.10	Value of 100 tons.
	Average value per ton........				$2.68	

Losses from shrinkage, rescreening, on account of storage and rehandling, bring the price down to about **$2.60 per ton at the mine—the last figures reported by the United States Geological Survey,** to which adding loss on small sizes of coal sold below cost of production (95 cents a ton) makes a total of $3.55 per ton.

At some mines the cost of labor is less and the proportions of profitable sizes are greater and the profits correspondingly larger, but there are just as many where the proportion of domestic coal is less and the colliery returns lower. **Public necessity requires the output of all the mines, and the price of the entire product must be high enough to enable the continued operation of those mines which yield the smaller returns, but which must be operated in order to supply the needs of the public.**

The situation is much like that of the butcher who buys his beef on the "side" for 10 cents a pound. He sells his choice cuts at 30 cents a pound, less desirable cuts at 20 cents a pound and brisket and shin bone at 9 cents a pound. His profits are obtained from the choicer cuts. The anthracite operator gets from 55 cents to $3.75 per ton for his coal, selling 40 per cent. of his output below the cost of production. **He cannot get more for his small sizes, because they are in competition with bituminous coal for steam purposes.**

Freight Charges Determined by Law

Those who question this item should realize that **the making of freight rates on coal, as well as on every other commodity in the United States, is in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission,** which has full power to raise, lower or confirm existing freight rates. On April 1st, of this year, an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission becomes effective establishing a comprehensive schedule of freight rates on Anthracite Coal throughout the entire section of the United States bounded by the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean.

What a Twenty (20) Per Cent. Increase in Wages Will Mean

The anthracite industry as a whole is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as is possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public.

Among other demands, the miners ask for an increase of Twenty (20) per cent. in wages. The cost of this one demand alone to the anthracite industry will be $23,000,000.00 annually, which is approximately twice the total profits made by the operators, as stated by the latest report of the United States Bureau of the Census.

DODSON COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. DODSON.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COMPANY, By E. E. LOOMIS, Vice-President.
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CONNELL, President.
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Committee Representing Anthracite Operators

C. C. PELL WINS TUXEDO GOLD RACQUET—WESTERN CRACKS COMING FOR A. A. U. MEET

GOLD RACQUET NOW BELONGS TO PELL

Victory Over Crane in Final Round Gives Him Third Leg on Trophy.

MATCH RROVES ONE-SIDED

Boston Racquets Player, After Making Good Stand in First Game, Is Outclassed in Next Two.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo today defeated Joshua Crane of Boston in the final round for the Gold Racquet Trophy in racquets. The victory was won in three straight games, 15—8, 15—1, and 15—3.

As a result of today's match Pell wins outright the third racquet put up by the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, as he had two legs on the trophy before. The first gold racquet presented for competition by the club was won in 1907 by Clarence H. Mackay and the second went to J. Gordon Douglas in 1912. Harold F. McCormick of Chicago had one leg on the trophy won today by Mr. Pell.

Today's match was an easy victory for the Tuxedo champion. He was at no time extended, although the Bostonian played at times in good form. The summary by points follows:

FIRST GAME.

Pell	6 0 1 0 2 0 5 0 1	15
Crane	0 3 0 0 0 2 0 3 ..	8

SECOND GAME.

Pell	4 0 2 6 3	15
Crane	0 0 0 1 ..	1

THIRD GAME.

Pell	0 0 3 3 5 0 2 2	15
Crane	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 ..	3

Pell—Aces by service, 23; placing, 13; opponent's misses, 9. Crane—Aces by service, 9; placing, 3. Referee—S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo.

In the exhibition match between Jock Soutar of Philadelphia, world's professional champion, and James Mullins of the New York Racquet Club, Soutar won handily, taking four games out of five by the following scores: 16—14, 15—9, 2—15, 15—10, and 15—3. Soutar gave Mullins three aces in each game.

The match was witnessed by a large audience, including many who were spending the week end here. Among those seen in the galleries were A. S. Dabney, William Post, M. S. Barger, C. C. Pell, S. G. Mortimer, R. Mortimer, Jr., Joshua Crane, J. C. Waterbury, Lloyd Warren, Rodman Wanamaker and party, the Misses Collier, Mrs. Preston Davie, J. E. Cowdin, Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, F. F. Derham, Richmond Talbot, Maurice Roche, Foxhall Keene, David Wagstaff, P. Lorillard, Jr., Lucius Wilmerding, Henry C. Drayton, J. I. Blair, F. A. Juilliard, Miss Adelaide Cannon, C. G. Auchincloss, E. Victor Loew, F. D. Robinson, Bertram Cruger, Frederick Cruger, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams. Kinsella, the New York champion at squash racquets, was also present.

PEARSON RETAINS TITLE.

Beats Drewry Easily in National Squash Racquets Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Playing a remarkably fast game at all times, Stanley W. Pearson of Philadelphia retained his title as the national amateur squash racquets champion today on the Baltimore Athletic Club courts by triumphing over Dr. Cooper R. Drewry in the final match. The Quaker City expert was in great form and won in straight games. The scores were 15—9, 15—2, and 15—10.

While the result of the match was not unexpected, the decisive manner in which Pearson defeated the local crack caused surprise, for the latter had been expected to give the visitor a hard battle.

J. Cabot of Boston was to have participated in the national singles matches, but he was unable to come to Baltimore. Philadelphia racqueters defeated the Baltimore team in every one of the five matches for the intercity championship. The scores:

Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Drewry, Baltimore, 15—9, 15—2, 15—10; Hutchinson, Philadelphia, defeated Smith, Baltimore, 15—12, 17—16, 8—15, 7—15, 15—7; Newhall, Philadelphia, defeated Thomas, Baltimore, 15—6, 15—4, 15—12; Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated James, Baltimore, 15—8, 17—15, 16—18, 15—8; Jennings, Philadelphia, defeated Pirscher, Baltimore, 18—13, 15—10, 10—15, 15—7.

GUNNERS BRAVE STORM.

R. L. Spotts Leads Eight Contestants at Travers Island Traps.

Eight gunners braved the snow storm of yesterday and had what they declared was the best afternoon of sport this season on the firing line at Travers Island. Naturally the wind and the snow made the conditions exceedingly difficult and the gunners found great difficulty in hitting the flying blue rocks. Not a single straight score was made during the afternoon. However, the returns were considered excellent considering the weather.

R. L. Spotts, a former national champion, was the high scratch gunner. He took the important trophy with a run of 88 out of a possible 100. His strings were 20, 22, 23, and 23. The high handicap gunner was M. McVey, Jr., who had a card of 92. He was also the winner of a special 25 target shoot which ended the program.

In the shoot for the Haslin Cup, the first event on the program, F. A. Baker was the only one to return a perfect score. There was not a single straight or full score in the shoot for the Tournament Cup, the winners being F. A. Baker, W. R. Delehanty, and R. L. Spotts, who had totals of 22 out of 25 targets. M. McVey, Jr., scored on the Accumulation prize. The Travers Island Trophy went to A. L. Burns.

Despite the blizzard conditions on Harrison Island yesterday seven men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and two of them—B. R. Stoddard and D. Giriat—returned full scores in the shoot for a special trophy at 25 targets. In the shoot-off Stoddard won. He also captured the high handicap prize with a total of 88 blue rocks. Giriat won the high scratch prize with a total of 81. J. P. Donovan, George P. Granbery, D. Giriat, and J. N. McLoughlin tied with 7 apiece in the ten "bird" scratch event, and in the shoot-off McLoughlin won. He also captured the fifteen "bird" scratch prize. W. P. Krauss and B. R. Stoddard each won a leg for the monthly cup with scores of 24 each, and Giriat won the leg for the accumulation cup with another 24.

Six men faced the traps at the Knollwood Country Club and found that shooting in the blinding snowstorm was anything but a sinecure. They braved it out, however, and succeeded in completing two matches. They were for the monthly and the season cups, both at fifty "birds." Walter H. Sykes and T. F. Wilcox divided the honors of the day. Wilcox, shooting from scratch, won the high scratch prize with 79, and the leg for the monthly cup with 40. Walter Sykes won the high handicap trophy with 79 on his handicap of 7 and the leg for the season cup with 40.

Offers Welsh $10,000 for Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Dominick Tortorich, a local boxing promoter, announced tonight that he had offered Freddie Welsh a $10,000 guarantee and $500 training expenses, to meet the winner of the Dundee-Mandot match, which will be held in New Orleans on March 4, for the lightweight championship.

LEWIS TO MEET BRITTON.

Two Rivals Will Clash Again Tomorrow—Langford-McVea Match.

Many boxers already known to local enthusiasts will make reappearances at the various boxing clubs this week. The leading bout of the week is the ten-round contest between Kid Ted Lewis and Jack Britton at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn tomorrow night. These boxers have met several times before and each has had a share in claiming victory. This bout may decide which is the better man.

Two other boxers, who have clashed many times before, will be seen at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. The negro heavyweights, Sam Langford and Sam McVea, should know each other's styles well enough now to give a bout full of action. An effort is being made also to match Benny Leonard and Harry Donohue for this same show.

The Empire A. C., under the management of the McMahon brothers, will reopen its doors on Wednesday night with bouts for lightweights, welters and bantamweights. Marty Cross and Harry Gattle, who have clashed before, will furnish the main attraction, while another bout will be between Jack Sayles and Jack Sharkey. The third ten-rounder will bring together Willie Jackson and Frankie Rowan. Dan Tone will be the referee at this club.

The bout scheduled for Wednesday night at the Pioneer A. C. between Tom Cowler and Bartley Madden will probably be called off on account of Cowler's illness. He is said to be in such poor physical condition that he may not be able to box again. Another bout will be substituted, and the two other scheduled bouts will bring together Kid Burns of the West Side and Chic Simlar, and Eddie Fitzsimmons and Dave Medar.

Several good bouts are offered at the Olympic A. C. tonight. Willie Astey and Abe Friedman will go ten rounds for the bantamweight title of Manhattan.

The Harlem Sporting Club has arranged an attractive card for Friday night, when Carri Phelan and Allie Nack will be seen in the main bout, with two other ten-rounders between Charlie Leonard and Ray Rivers, and Willie Langford and Nero Chink.

The New York Athletic Club will stage a big amateur tournament this week, which will bring together all the best amateur boxers in this district. The preliminaries will be held on Thursday night, and the finals will take place on Saturday night.

The schedule of bouts arranged thus far for this week follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club, (afternoon)—George Raynor vs. Happy Howard.
Olympic A. C.—Willie Astey vs. Abe Friedman, Eddie Clifford vs. Paddy Burns.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Larry Temple vs. Nero Chink, Joe Gans vs. Young Lowrey.
Military A. C.—Sammy Taylor vs. Bushy Graham.

TUESDAY.

Broadway Sporting Club—Ted Lewis vs. Jack Britton, Eddie Campi vs. Kid Sullivan.
Grupp A. C.—Young Fulton vs. Frank Dixon.

WEDNESDAY.

Pioneer A. C.—Eddie Fitzsimmons vs. Dave Medar, Kid Burns vs. Chic Simlar.
Empire A. C.—Marty Cross vs. Harry Gattle, Willie Jackson vs. Frankie Rowan.

THURSDAY.

Madison Square Garden—Sam Langford vs. Sam McVea.
New York A. C.—Amateur boxing.

FRIDAY.

Harlem Sporting Club—Carri Phelan vs. Allie Nack, Charles Leonard vs. Ray Rivers.

SATURDAY.

New York A. C.—Amateur boxing.

TEN RUNNERS DEFY SNOW.

Heydet First Home in Weekly Point Race of the Harlem A. L.

Not even a raging snowstorm could kill the ardor of all of Harlem's cross-country runners yesterday, and while the elements were at their worst ten besweatered and presumably warmly clad harriers plodded through the snowdrifts in the weekly point race of the Harlem Athletic League. This courageous little pack, which started out into the whirling flakes from the glowing clubrooms of the Macomb's A. C. in West 142d Street, battled hard against the storm, but, guided by roadside signposts, found the way back to the starting point after half an hour of tedious plugging.

Lew Heydet, a young veteran of the Morningside A. C., proved the best pathfinder and snow combatant of the little pack, and though he started from scratch, he came through to a victory by 70 yards in 26 minutes 1 second, defeating his clubmate, C. Wood for the chief honors. Wood had a start of three minutes, and for three of the four and one-half miles he made the pace.

The team laurels were won by the Macomb's A. C. The Morningside A. C. was the only other club represented in the race. The summary:

Name.	Club.	H'd'c'p.	Actual Time.
L. Heydet,	Morningside A. C.	scratch	26:01
C. Wood,	Morningside A. C.	3:00	29:04
F. Darcy,	Macomb's A. C.	2:10	28:23
J. Daley,	Macomb's A. C.	1:45	28:20
W. McMurray,	Macomb's A. C.	3:00	29:50
P. Lally,	Macomb's A. C.	1:00	28:08
G. Zaslosvsky,	Morn'side A. C.	2:00	29:40
J. Percy,	Macomb's A. C.	2:50	30:50
L. Metzger,	Morningside A. C.	0:30	30:00
J. McIntyre,	Morningside A. C.	2:45	33:00

TEAM SCORE.

Macomb's A. C.	3	4	5	6	8—26
Morningside A. C.	1	2	7	9	10—29

YALE NAVY GETS LAUNCH.

Shells Given by Alumni, Too—170 Crew Candidates Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Yale Navy has received a present of a handsome coaching launch from several alumni who are interested in boating, and it will be received in time for the Spring coaching of the crew. One hundred and seventy candidates have registered with Captain Seth Low, and practice will begin tomorrow.

The navy has been given two new shells by alumni. Coach Guy Nickalls is expected to arrive in New York City on Tuesday or Wednesday.

RUDOLPH AT WILLIAMS.

Will Coach Pitchers Until Braves Go On Southern Trip.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 13.—"Dick" Rudolph of the Boston Braves gave the pitchers of the Williams 'Varsity nine a stiff drill during the past week. He will work with the pitchers until the Braves start on their Southern training trip in March.

The following battery men have reported: Pitchers, Debevoise, Richardson, Allan, Buck, Murdock, Foster, and G. S. Young; catchers, Powell, Spencer, and Hamlin. Young is a veteran from last year's nine. Foster and Debevoise both lack experience, but give promise of developing into 'Varsity material under Rudolph's coaching. Richardson, Buck, and Murdock were members of their class nines in the freshman-sophomore Fall baseball series.

The Williams Rifle Club, organized this Fall, is finding much favor with the undergraduate body. A rifle range of regulation length has been constructed in the cellar of Jesup Hall. Recently the range has been in almost continual use from morning until late at night. Professor Elmer I. Shepard, with the assistance of Professor James L. Kellogg, a former champion sharpshooter of New England, have been taking general charge of the practice and matches.

Mahan to Coach at California.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—It is stated in Harvard athletic circles that Eddie Mahan, Captain of the Crimson football eleven of last Fall, which triumphed over Yale by a score of 41 to 0, would coach the back field candidates of the University of California next season. While Mahan will not sign a contract until after his graduation in June, it was said that he has given his consent to Graduate-Manager Stroud of the Western University.

Meeting of Woodmere Kennel Club.

The monthly meeting of the Woodmere Kennel Club will be held at the Hotel Gregorian on Feb. 21. The scheduled match is for puppy dogs and puppy bitches under 6 months.

STAR ATHLETES FOR SENIOR TRACK MEET

Illinois A. C. Will Send Strong Team to Compete for National Championships.

The end of the great athletic competition which has fallen to the lot of New York track and field enthusiasts during the last three weeks is not yet in sight. During next month there will be no lack of promising sport, but the meet which holds out the most alluring possibilities is the senior national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held on Saturday night, March 18, in the armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

Practically all of the stars who showed here in the Millrose, New York A. C., and Fordham University meets, will take part. Howard P. Drew, who has been a sensation in his latest board floor campaign, is undecided whether he will remain here or return to the University of Southern California, but if possible will stay East for the championships. Joe Loomis, the Chicago all-round athlete, is planning to come East for this meeting, which he missed last year. Meredith, Halpin, Caldwell, and many other leading performers will compete in the most important meet of the indoor season.

Coach Jack Mahan of the Illinois Athletic Club, when in New York last week with Joie Ray, informed Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee that the Illinois club would send a team of seven men here for the championships. Mahan said that the team had not yet been definitely selected, but in all probability would consist of the following athletes: Joie Ray, two miles; Ivan A. Meyers, 1000 yards; R. L. Bechtel, 600 yards; G. W. Burgess and Eugene Lighter, 70-yard high hurdles; A. W. Koehler, 16-pound shot, and Dan Ahearn, hop, step and jump.

This is the strongest team that has ever come out of the West for a national indoor championship meet, and if the past performances of the men count for anything they will take more than one title back to Chicago with them.

The ability of Ray and of Ahearn, the latter at one time an Irish-American A. C. jumper, is well known to the local followers of athletics. Burgess is the best high hurdler in the Central Association and is the present district titleholder. Lighter is also a good hurdler, his favorite event being the 440-yard race over the three-foot sticks, in which he holds the Central Association record. In the nationals at San Francisco last year he finished second to Meanix of Boston in world's record time.

Meyers ran third to Ray and Taber in the national mile championship on the Coast. Kohler formerly represented Michigan University in the weights and was the intercollegiate hammer-throwing champion in 1914. He has a record of 46 feet with the 16-pound shot. Dechtel is a newcomer, who Coach Mahan expects will develop into one of the best distance runners in the country.

Only the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union is needed by the Federation of American Cyclists to wrest the control of amateur cycling from the National Cycling Association, according to Harold Dibblee, President of the new bicycle organization. Dibblee says that practically all of the flat-floor riders have agreed to stand by him in his fight against the N. C. A., and only the possibility of causing friction with the A. A. U. prevents him from accepting their support. The A. A. U. is at present allied with the N. C. A., and therefore cannot recognize Dibblee's organization.

Atha, the Princeton miler who graduated this year, will shortly be wearing the Winged Foot of the New York A. C. He is a Newark boy, and his application for membership in the Mercury Foot organization will be made this week.

An armory equipped with a rubber floor would be an athlete's Mecca, and it is likely to come to pass before long. In one of the Western armories recently the wooden floor was covered with a layer of rubber, and it was found that exceptionally fast time could be made in track exhibitions. Now the scheme has been taken under consideration by some of the local national guard authorities, and if the innovation does not cost too much money it may be tried in one of the Manhattan armories.

LUSH MUST BUILD A NINE.

Fordham, Thus Far, Has Only Battery Men and a Shortstop.

Regular practice in baseball will start at Fordham University today, when all the aspirants will report to Billy Lush, the coach, in the gymnasium. The squad bids fair to be the biggest ever assembled there. Every place in the infield and outfield except shortstop must be filled by new men this year. Jack Berrigan, the Captain and shortstop, is the only fielding veteran still at school. The others who remain are all batterymen except Sharkey, who may play felt field this Spring.

Lush is facing a hard task. He started his pitchers and catchers at work on Thursday, and is well satisfied as regards battery material. Most of his hopes for fielders lie in the former high school stars who are coming out. Among this number are Eustace and Fitzpatrick of Fordham Prep, Stall and McGinn of Boston English High, and Cantwell of Springfield High.

What causes most worry, however, is the fact that all of these men are out for the infield, and the outfield's composition is a mystery as yet. Last year it was the hitting power in the outfield that gave Fordham its record of forty-eight hits and thirty-nine runs in its three consecutive victories over West Point, Dartmouth, and Mount St. Joseph's.

Fordham's rowing candidates will report for the first indoor practice on Wednesday. This year, instead of a freshman crew, Fordham will have a junior-'Varsity. So the new boat which was presented to the freshmen has been turned over to the junior-'Varsity management.

The crews will be coached by the same alumni who started Fordham along this athletic line a year ago, and it is probable that Hagney, the Australian sculler, may assist. The full membership of last year's freshman boat, together with four of the men who rowed on the "Prep," will be out for the new junior-'Varsity.

While it has not been definitely announced, Fordham has practically settled arrangements to row the junior-'Varsity of Columbia on the Harlem and the Yale freshmen at Lake Whitney in May.

BLACK DECLARED ELIGIBLE.

Yale Football Captain Removes Conditions at Semi-Annual Exams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Clinton Black, captain of the Yale football eleven, has been declared eligible by the faculty for football and other Yale sports. At the semi-annual scholarship examinations, during the past week, Black removed the disqualifications with which he has been handicapped.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Lawn Tennis Meeting.

In evading any discussion of the amateur question, the delegates to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association appear to have pursued a wise policy. There was nothing to be gained by bringing up the subject at present. The amateur rule could not be changed this year, and discussion, bound to end in fruitless argument, might have engendered a spirit of antagonism between the East and West, particularly if McLoughlin and Bundy were made the scapegoats. A fortunate motion to adjourn just at the time when some of the delegates might have brought up the amateur question ended the meeting, and for the good of tennis it was probably a happy conclusion.

Leaders in the tennis world realized for some time prior to the meeting that no good could come of a discussion of amateurism just now. But agitation of the question was so keenly pressed by some that those who considered the welfare of the game feared they would be unable to keep the topic from being discussed by the delegates. Had it been introduced, one of the most successful meetings of the tennis men might have been turned into one of the most disastrous. While it was announced that the McLoughlin-Bundy case, as it has come to be known, would be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee in this city next month, it is generally believed that no drastic action affecting these players, or others of similar status, will be taken.

Just at this time the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is probably stronger than ever before. Legislation of important bearing on the game was passed by the delegates, and the growth of lawn tennis should make great strides during the coming year because of the campaign which is to be waged to make the sport of interest to boys. The adoption of the report advocating junior and interscholastic tournaments in various sections of the country will appeal to a wider following than did the interscholastic competition in the past, and the gathering for the junior championship at Forest Hills should be representative.

Golfers and Free Trips.

At the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association some weeks ago a proposed amendment to the constitution whereby allied clubs would be given the right to a vote on matters before the governing body of golf was neatly and effectively shelved. This was done by a small group of men which has directed the policies and determined the principles of this association for many years. Geographically these men represent only a small part of the United States, the northeastern section, but they represent that part of the country which is of most importance to the American golf world, and through thirty years of close association with the sport they have become imbued with the spirit and the traditions of the royal and ancient game as handed down through five centuries, since the first Scotsman was put in jail for playing golf on the Sabbath. The wisdom in having such a group of men at the helm of the association is shown by the developments that have taken place in the controversy over the proposed free train ride for Western golfers from Chicago to Del Monte, Cal., for the Western amateur championship.

The Western golfers, those who were clamoring for a vote in the national meeting, are in favor of accepting the offer of the Del Monte Club, which violates not only the letter but the spirit of the amateur law as adopted by the U. S. G. A. If such principles as these had been taken in determining the policies of the national association in years past, golf would never have attained the popularity it possesses today. Golfers who favor such measures have not yet reached the stage where they are qualified to have a voice on questions which vitally affect the best interests of the sport. The complaint of the Western golfers that the national association is under an autocratic rule is not well founded. Let those govern who can govern. When the conditions are fulfilled, the privilege is accorded.

Capablanca's Victory.

The remarkable young Cuban chess master, José Capablanca, who closed his successful campaign in the Rice Memorial Tournament on Thursday with a final record of twelve victories, one defeat and four drawn games, increases materially thereby his already enviable prestige, and adds force to the assumption that he will be numbered, one day, with the great chess tacticians of all time. For it was no weak field which he so decisively defeated. Several of his competitors would be regarded with respect in a tournament which included a score of the world's best.

The peculiarly nervous temperament which so often accompanies great ability at the ancient game, and which has in some notable cases resulted in mental breakdown, is in no wise indicated in the case of Capablanca. He is a calm, modest, quiet youth, who brings to the chessboard much the same spirit that a tennis player manifests upon the court.

He confronts the inevitable comparison with other world masters developed upon this side of the Atlantic—with Morphy, Pillsbury, Marshall. Thus far it can simply be said that he has been, in his short career, more consistent than Marshall, and that he seems better equipped for the stress incident to rising to the ultimate heights than the unfortunate Pillsbury. As for Morphy, that is a different matter. He was a "child phenomenon" at 12, and at 20 champion of the United States. A year later he became overlord of all Europe's lords of chess. Blindfold exhibitions on many boards simultaneously, at which his equal has never been seen, led his nerve tissues to utter revolt. He abandoned the game suddenly, and could never, thereafter, bear even to hear its name spoken. Capablanca may never attain the status of Morphy, but he will certainly never allow himself to be driven into a frenzy by chess.

For Clean Baseball.

The keynote for a higher standard of sportsmanship in professional baseball was sounded at the fortieth anniversary of the National League last week by three men whose presence is new to National League councils. These men are a former President of the United States, William H. Taft, and the new owners of the Boston and Chicago Clubs, Percy D. Haughton of the Braves, and Charles H. Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs.

It was an encouraging thing for the game to have the new owners of the Boston and Chicago Clubs express themselves so strongly for clean ball playing. Baseball fans do not forget that in these cities last season the best type of sportsmanship was not displayed or the fairest means employed to win. If Haughton carries out his ideal that "the best way to win in any sport is to play cleanly," the Boston Braves will be a better ball club and will be more credit to the National League.

Both Boston and Chicago had players last year who regarded the ethics of the game with little consideration. In both clubs were occasional outbreaks of rowdyism of the sort which professional baseball is striving to eliminate. It will be a source of satisfaction to the admirers of these clubs—and they are numerous—to know that none of this will be permitted in these cities next season.

Haughton brings to professional baseball the academic point of view of sport, after years of association with college athletics with its high amateur standards. The application of his principles of sport to the Boston Braves should have a strong influence for the betterment of the game. Weeghman's plea for clean baseball really has more significance than that of the others because he had a season's experience in the Federal League, where discipline and a high standard of sport were impossible because of the organization's lack of executive influence. Weeghman expressed ambition for a club able to win by its clean ball playing, which some of the other club owners in the National League may have listened to with benefit.

Ex-President Taft's remarks on the excesses of coaching in professional baseball games should be weighed well. There is no objection in coaching which encourages the man at the bat or the runner on the bases. But the kind of coaching whereby the coacher at third base or first base tries to "rattle" the recruit pitcher and send him "up in the air," shows the poorest spirit of sportsmanship. There is every reason to look for better and cleaner baseball this coming season.

New Rule in Selling Races.

A move in the right direction was made when The Jockey Club, at its meeting last week, passed the new selling race rule, which will become effective with the opening of the metropolitan season. It will be interesting to see if the new rule will work as successfully as its sponsor, Schuyler L. Parsons, seems to expect. It will, however, have at least fulfilled one of the purposes for which it was framed if it effectually puts a stop to the so-called selling race wars, which have frequently been the unpleasant features of racing meetings during the last three or four years, not only in this State but in other parts of the country.

Many owners who have made a practice in the past of putting in cheap selling races horses valued at a great deal more than the amount for which they are entered to be sold will either have to stop the practice or be prepared to lose their horses under the new rule.

Rowing in New York City.

There are at present two distinct movements being made for the betterment of rowing conditions around this city. One is entirely incidental to the improvement of the Harlem course for river traffic by the Federal Government, and the other is a definite attempt on the part of a committee of prominent business men, former oarsmen, to have the city construct a permanent rowing course on the waters of Pelham Bay. Rowing has fallen away miserably around this city in the last decade. Clubs that formerly sent out singles, doubles, fours, and eights that swept the river at the national regattas are tenanted now by lonely janitors, who are guarding disintegrating shells, relics of a better day.

The rehabilitation of the Speedway course may temporarily revive interest in rowing, but New York can never attain the prominence which rightly belongs to a city of this size in the rowing world unless a better and finer course is provided, such a one as the city is requested to construct at Pelham Bay, patterned after the model arrangements which Philadelphia has made for her oarsmen along the Schuylkill. All over the country municipalities have taken a financial interest in the success of the rowing game, while New York has been singularly backward in this respect. The city makes provisions for golfers on four municipal links, for football players on the scores of gridirons laid out in the parks, for baseball nines on countless diamonds, for tennis enthusiasts on public courts that dot the five boroughs, and for oarsmen—nowhere.

It is true that scullers and sweep men are comparatively few in number around this city, but it was not always so, and with a good course conditions would doubtless change. Everything thrives according to its environment. Back in the eighties Newark was a great rowing centre, because the Passaic was one of the finest racing courses in the country. With the pollution of the river rowing died out, until at present there are only the foundations of the boathouses to mark the burying ground of some of the most famous old-time rowing clubs in the country. With the increasing difficulty of holding regattas on the Harlem the same thing is taking place in this city. While there is still a spark of life in competitive rowing in New York City, it should be cherished and protected. Rowing is one of the finest and cleanest of all amateur sports and deserves encouragement, official and unofficial, in every way and at all times.

The Willard-Moran Fight.

Boxing is being exalted far above its normal level when promoters seek to ask the exorbitant price of $50 a ticket for a no-decision, ten-round bout between two such contestants as Jess Willard and Frank Moran. Neither of these boxers is as skilled in the art of self-defense as many of their predecessors. There is more reason to believe that the bout will be a disappointment than that it will be one of the classic fights.

Between heavyweights, more than boxers of any other class, there is always a possibility for a knockout. Men who are willing to pay $50 a seat for this bout would hardly be satisfied with anything but a knockout. Boxing experts, however, agree generally that a knockout is only a remote possibility. Yet to the boxer who wins a popular verdict the victory will mean little. Both Willard and Moran are probably skilled enough in defensive boxing to protect themselves from a vital blow for ten rounds. Neither has the speed which many former heavyweights have shown.

As one boxing manager has said, the greatest boxers in the world could not crowd $50 worth of action into a ten-round bout. In the history of pugilism there have been many finish fights for championships where the prices were less than half of those proposed for this limited round affair. It will do the boxing game no good to make the price of tickets so prohibitive. The importance of the bout warrants no such policy.

Spring Training at Colleges.

These are the days when the college baseball players and oarsmen, who have been for months mere onlookers, with mingled interest and tolerance, while the hockey and basket ball teams, the board floor athletes, and the wrestlers went through their gyrations, are hurtling into gymnasia at the call of coaches. The early training period is an element of college athletic life against which some of the advocates of Faculty supervision raise their voices most energetically. They declare—and no college is without specific instances to support the contention—that months of training for days of play eat sadly into class room standings; and also—which to many of them seems of equal importance—that prolonged molding into condition at the hands of a paid professional differs not a whit from the preparation undergone by professional ball players, and that the teams of the colleges are, therefore, if not "tarred with the same stick," at least tinged with the same hue.

It is the view of these men that a 'Varsity nine, for instance, should represent the best native ability among the undergraduates, developed only by proper physical care and by such practice and exercise as can be got in the course of daily recreation, without detriment to their studies or any setting apart from their comrades. They are wont to assert, when the comment is made that a team thus ideally developed would bring home very little bacon under existing circumstances, that the conditions, then, should be changed. The disciples of this theory are not few. They are many, and their ranks are being constantly increased by the accession of men of such standing in institutions of learning that what they have to say must be listened to with consideration.

Visit of Swedish Runners.

Amateur track and field athletics here will receive an impetus if the Swedish authorities fulfill their intentions of sending a team consisting of thirty of their leading track and field performers to this country to engage in a series of dual meets with American teams in June of July. The invasion of the Scandinavians would introduce to the sport the new blood which has been missing for two or three years back, and would tune up athletic enthusiasts for the national championships in Newark in September.

Undoubtedly the national titular meetings alone will arouse much interest in track and field sports in this section during the Spring and Summer, but the prospects of an international meeting would increase this interest twofold. The best athletes in every section of the United States will gather here for the Newark championships, but Easterners are so confident of the ability of their favorites that they regard the coming of the Western cracks as futile, as far as capturing the championship titles is concerned.

But it is different in regard to the Swedes. The visitors, provided they come, would be opposed first by the pick of the talent in the metropolitan district, then would run up against the best team New England could provide, and would conclude their tour by meeting the best the Central Association has to offer. The Swedes should present a front that would come decidedly close to whipping any of these teams. Ernie Hjertberg plans to bring with him on the visit almost the same squad of athletes who made such a close race to the United States in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, with the addition of several youngsters who have sprung into prominence in Swedish athletics during the past three years. This fact warrants the assumption that the Swedes should offer the strongest opposition to their American rivals, with the possibility that they will carry a number of American scalps dangling at their belts when they return to Sweden.

AIKEN TO SEE KEEN POLO.

Stars of the Mallet Will Compete in Coming Tournament.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 12.—There will be, it is expected, at least ten different polo teams, with some of the best players in the country, here during the coming tournament season.

The clubs represented will include Piping Rock, Philadelphia Country, Bryn Mawr, Devon, Myopia, Cooperstown, Point Judith, and Onwentsia. Clubs from Dayton, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, Ohio, and Greensburg, Penn., are expected, and there will be two army teams.

On Wednesday the last of the big strings of ponies arrived, when the mounts of Frederick H. Prince and Frederick H. Prince, Jr., came in from Wenham, Mass., and those of Charles A. Munn and John R. Fell arrived from Bryn Mawr. Other stables represented in the unprecedented number of ponies here this year include those of F. Ambrose Clark, F. Skiddy von Stade of New York, Robert E. Strawbridge, Alexander Brown, Paul Denckla Mills, A. J. Drexel Paul, Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia; Marshall Field, 3d, and Frederick McLaughlin, highest goal player in the West, both of Chicago; H. F. Sage of Albany, Walter L. Goodwin of Hartford, and Harry Payne Whitney, whose mounts will be used in the March and April tournaments by Larry Waterbury ad Monte Waterbury.

There are several professional stables. Milton McKay recently arrived from Wyoming with eighteen ponies, and F. H. Post has forty-odd ponies at his training stables here.

The Winter's schedule includes:

Third Week in February.—Round robin tournament and one-day handicap matches of the Aiken Polo Club.

Fourth Week in February.—High goal tournament of the Pine Tree Polo Club.

Last Two Weeks in March.—Annual tournament and races of the Aiken Polo Club.

Last Two Weeks in March.—Annual tournament, horse show, and gymkhana of the Aiken Polo Club.

First Week in April.—High goal tournament and gymkhana of the Aiken Polo Club; low goal tournament of the Pine Tree Club.

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PROTESTS AGAINST RULING ON OUIMET

Golf Association's Stand on Amateurism Stirs Up a Good-Sized Nest of Hornets.

The United States Golf Association is being bombarded from all parts of the country because of its stand on the amateur question. Most of the criticism comes from the West, but in New England there are many people interested in the welfare of Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and others, who may or may not be affected by the new rule, and they have not hesitated to express their disapproval of the attitude taken by the national association.

One adherent of Ouimet sets forth a long explanation of why he thinks that an exception should be made in the case of the former open champion. It will be remembered that Ouimet was a salesman in a sporting goods store long before he was much of a golfer in point of skill, and he owed his position to his ability to make good as a salesman and not to his fame as a player. It is contended that his success on the links should not force him to abandon his means of livelihood.

It is also recounted that Ouimet refused an offer to write a signed story on his victory over Vardon and Ray at Brookline in 1913 until he was told by Silas Strawn and G. Herbert Windeler, former Presidents of the U. S. G. A., that he would not affect his amateur status by doing so.

The attacks from the West are more impersonal and general. The Western Golf Association has gone on record in favor of the acceptance of the offer of the Del Monte Golf and Country Club of free transportation from Chicago to the Coast for the Western amateur championship, which the U. S. G. A. officials view with disfavor. Vincent Whitney, President of the California Golf Association, was recently quoted as declaring that the U. S. G. A. would have to recede from its position if it wished to avoid an open break with the Western organization.

Among the protests from the West the following quotations culled from a published article are among the most interesting:

"The United States Golf Association has declared Francis Ouimet and John G. Anderson professionals because they are 'in trade,' and because their chances of success are held dependent upon their prowess at golf. * * * The ruling of the golf association is all the more ridiculous because this same body permits a man who was once a professional baseball player to take part in amateur golf tournaments. * * * The decision of the golf association is too much in line with the tendency to make golf a millionaire's game. It is a snobbish policy."

It seems to be a matter of general regret among golfers that such a case as that of Ouimet should come under the ban, but it is felt that the line must be drawn somewhere, even though a hardship is worked upon one or two individuals for the good of the game as a whole. In any case it is pointed out that the present intention of Ouimet to open a store of his own would affect the argument in his case materially.

With regard to the opposition from President Whitney of the California Golf Association, subsequent interviews indicated that the Californian was not as positive on the question of free transportation and the amateur status after he had been in New York a few days as when he first arrived.

An old-time golfer and a staunch adherent of the U. S. G. A. takes issue with the excerpts quoted above from a Western article. He points out that the statement that the U. S. G. A. has declared Ouimet and Anderson professionals is without foundation in fact; that no professional at any other sport is allowed to compete as a golf amateur unless he has severed his professional connection with that sport for a certain length of time, generally two years, and gives affidavit that he does not intend to take it up again; that the decision of the golf association bars no one from playing the game, but only declares that those who are professionals shall play as professionals; and that the supposedly "snobbish" policy is the only one that will insure the future of the game in this country.

FACULTY CONTROL TESTED.

Lafayette Pleased with Result of Half Year of New Regime.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 12.—At the beginning of the present college year, Wilmer G. Crowell, previously coach of the football team, was made Director of Athletics at Lafayette College. He was given charge of the executive part of the athletics of the college as well as the coaching of the various teams. In assuming these duties Mr. Crowell was given charge of all matters pertaining to the financing of sports at Lafayette and also made an employe of the college rather than of an athletic committee.

The athletic funds have been handled through the office of the Treasurer of the college, just as all other funds of the college. The financial report for the first half year under this plan shows a result most gratifying. Not only have all of the sports for the first half year been fully paid for, but $3,800 worth of old claims against the former athletic association of the college have been assumed and paid.

ST. NICKS ARE CONFIDENT.

Champions, Out in Front, Expect to Repeat Last Year's Success.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club hockey team stands an excellent chance of again winning the title. The seven now has a record thus far this season of four games won and none lost. There will be three games this week—one at St. Nicholas Rink and two in Boston. The game at the local rink will be on Tuesday night, between the St. Nicholas and Hockey Club teams.

The Harvard Club of Boston and the Boston A. A. will play in Boston on Wednesday night, and the Crescents will play the Boston A. A. team in the Hub on Saturday night. While the St. Nicks expect to win on Tuesday night, Coach Howard of the Hockey Club expects his seven to come along as fast as it did last season. The real hockey fight of the week will be in Boston on Wednesday, when the two Boston teams will clash. This game may decide second place in the race.

Military men are taking much interest in the hockey game scheduled at St. Nicholas Rink on Friday night between the Seventh Regiment and Squadron A. The infantrymen and cavalrymen are old rivals, and their annual match is always worth seeing.

FIGURE SKATING ON TANK.

Prize Contests for Amateurs at Hippodrome This Week.

This afternoon on the storied and now congealed tank of the Hippodrome, whence audiences of seasons past saw nymphs arise dripping but smiling, there will begin a series of contests in figure skating, known primarily as the international style. Practically all of the events are for amateurs, whose zeal for this graceful and picturesque form of a popular pastime is evidenced by the very considerable number of entrants. However, Charles Dillingham was determined that the professionals should not be entirely left out in the cold, so he has offered a special cup for them.

The amateur classes include girls and boys under 16, women's and men's figure skating, pair skating, waltzing, and the following special trophies: Hippodrome Amateur Challenge Cup, which must be won three times for final possession; Irving Brokaw Cup, for the best free skating, and the Plaza Hotel Cup, for the best program of special figures skated by any amateur.

The Brokaw trophy is designed to encourage originality in the designing and execution of a free skating program. In other words, the competitor will be expected in his moments upon the ice to present figures of his own designing, not necessarily eschewing altogether the conventional, or "school," figures, but using them only incidentally in his program. This will be the first contest of the kind, it is said, ever given in America and will call together some of the most expert amateurs.

The competition for the Plaza Hotel trophy is to be based upon the execution of new and difficult figure skating movements seldom, if ever, performed by amateurs.

The events, which will be staged after the matinées every day this week, are conducted under the sanction of the Eastern Skating Association, which is the local authority over amateur skating contests in this part of the country and is a branch of the International Skating Union. The judges for the men's classes and the pair skating and waltzing events will be Irving Brokaw, George H. Browne, Arthur Held, James R. Dee, and J. A. Cruikshank. The women's and children's classes will be judged by Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach.

It is now seven years since any formal competition in figure skating of any kind was held in this city. In 1909 there was one in the old style of American skating, restrained in its scope and with many kicking movements of the balance foot. The style to be illustrated in the coming contests consists of big, bold, free curves, spirals, and circles, with interludes of toe movements, pirouettes, and jumps.

The points to be considered by the judges in the compulsory figures are these: Correct tracings, carriage and movement of the body, size of figures, and placing in triple repetitions. In the free skating, limited to three minutes for each competitor, the arbiters will base their decisions on the contents of the program and the manner of its performance.

HOCKEY GAME FOR CHARITY.

Members of Union and Knickerbocker Clubs to Play at Carnival.

An ice carnival for the benefit of the Belgium Relief Fund, under the patronage and auspices of well known people, will be held at the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink on Feb. 23, from 8:30 to midnight. An especially attractive program of features has been arranged, including a hockey match between members of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs. Hobey Baker will referee the match.

The exhibition skating has been arranged by Irving Brokaw, and the general skating and supper are under the direction of Mrs. Barger Wallach. Tickets, which are $5 each, can be obtained at the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Metropolitan, Union League, and Colony Clubs, or from B. S. Prentice, at 115 Broadway, and at the rink on the night of the carnival. The proceeds are to be used for purchasing clothing for the refugee children of Belgium.

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FOX'S GRAPHIC TALE SHOWN ON THE FILM

Stirring Scenes in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Thrill Spectators.

MISS WALKER THE HEROINE

Wins Applause in Part She Created on the Legitimate Stage—Other New Movie Productions.

John Fox's novel, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," has been translated into movie form. Several years ago the dramatic story of life among the moonshiners of the mountains of Virginia was adapted for the stage by Eugene Walter, and after that a song for the hurdy-gurdies was written with the book's title as an inspiration. And now in the newer medium the story is being repeated.

The movie version, which was exhibited for the first time yesterday at the Strand, is more successful than was the play originally acted several years ago at the New Amsterdam with Charlotte Walker in the principal rôle. The bold, melodramatic events of the story that on the vocal stage were a bit trying on the nerves are just the stuff movies are made of. Then Mr. Fox's tale is one of action, much of it in the great outdoors, and action is the essence of the cinema.

There are some thrilling and tense moments in the picture, which is from the Lasky studios. The escape of Hale, the revenue officer, through the clever conceit of setting the straw of the barn afire with coals from his pipe and burning the cord that binds his hands behind him, draws an audible shudder from the audience by its realism. Follow in rapid succession the flight of Hale on horseback, the assault upon him from ambush, the capture of young Tolliver by the revenue men, and their visit to the Tolliver cabin with the youth as a hostage. These are only a few of the stirring scenes that fill the latter half of the film.

Eventually, perhaps, more movie makers will realize that the outdoors is their stage, the groves, the hills, the fields their mise en scènes. There ought to be a law setting a maximum on the number of feet of "studio stuff" a producer might use in any one film.

Charlotte Walker, who played the rôle of June, the mountaineer's daughter, who fell in love with the revenue officer, when the play was produced at the New Amsterdam, acted the part before the camera. Miss Walker does not suggest the young girl of Mr. Fox's book, but she played the part with discretion, and in most of the scenes presented an attractive picture. Theodore Roberts, in the rôle of the elder Tolliver, gave another of the fine character studies with which he is enriching moving-picture productions.

A few years ago a bedimpled, flaxen-haired little girl appeared in the title rôle of Edward Peple's war play, "The Littlest Rebel," on Broadway. Her name was Mary Miles Minter. It still is, for that matter, but Miss Mary is no longer a little girl. She is a grown-up movie actress who has her name on the lithographs.

One of Miss Minter's pictures was shown yesterday at the New York Theatre. It was called "Dimples," the title referring, obviously, to the erstwhile littlest rebel. Miss Minter's rôle was that of a poor little rich girl whose miserly father finally died and allowed her to go South to live with a less miserly but scarcely more pleasant aunt. It is not necessary to go into the details of the plot. There were two sudden deaths, the visit of a thief, the hiding of the miser's treasure in Dimples's doll, and the impending engagement of the young miss to a scion of one of the First Families as you enter Savannah before the end of the second reel was reached. Miss Minter shook her flaxen curls, that seem to have a permanent wave, through the five reels, and as she is always frolicsome and presents a picture of girlish beauty, her followers probably do not demand that the scenarios furnished her shall possess literary merit.

Other new features shown yesterday were "The Fool's Revenge," with William H. Tooker and Maude Gilbert, at the Academy of Music; "A Parisian Romance," with Dorothy Green, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre; "Nearly a King," featuring John Barrymore, at the Broadway, and "Daphne and the Pirate," with Lillian Gish, at the Knickerbocker. Today Bessie Barriscale in "Honor's Altar" will be shown at the Eighty-first Street Theatre.

'HEART OF WETONA' TO OPEN

First Production of New Play at the Lyceum Feb. 29.

The first local performance of George Scarborough's new play, "The Heart of Wetona," will be given on Tuesday night, Feb. 29, in the Lyceum Theatre. Ethel Barrymore will end her engagement there in "Our Mrs. McChesney" the preceding Saturday. "The Heart of Wetona" was produced recently in Boston under the title, "Oklahoma," the State in which lies the locale of the piece.

The new title was chosen, as it seemed more descriptive of the drama, which concerns the love of an Indian maiden. David Belasco has produced the play in association with the Charles Frohman Company. The cast includes John Miltern, William Courtleigh, Lowell Sherman, Edward L. Snader, Curtis Cooksey, Leonore Ulrich, Ethel Benton, and Langdon West.

Mrs. Fred Niblo Ill.

Mrs. Fred Niblo, who before her marriage was Josephine Cohan, sister of George M. Cohan, is ill in her apartments at the Hotel Belleclaire. Mrs. Niblo has been in poor health for a number of years and in the hope of benefiting her condition she and Mr. Niblo went to Australia and spent three years, returning to America last fall. Her present illness has given her friends some alarm, but it was said at the hotel last night that her condition was better. Mr. Niblo had expected to act as announcer for the benefit at the Hippodrome, but because of the serious nature of Mrs. Niblo's illness he could not be present.

3 CONCERTS YESTERDAY.

Large Audiences in Each Case, Notwithstanding the Bad Weather.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather yesterday, the two concerts of the afternoon, the Symphony Society's at Aeolian Hall and John McCormack's at Carnegie Hall, were both given to audiences which exhausted the capacities of the two halls.

The program for Mr. Damrosch's concert was the same as that of last Friday afternoon, except that the first public performance of David Stanley Smith's overture, "Prince Hal," was given yesterday. Josef Hofmann was again the soloist, playing Chopin's Concerto in F minor. The other number was Kalinnikow's Symphony in G minor.

Mr. Smith's overture was played here in the same hall by the same orchestra in November, 1914, in a private concert of compositions by members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. At that concert the work made a favorable impression, which was renewed yesterday. The overture is a well-knit composition which contains interesting matter. The audience received it well.

Kalinnikow's symphony again proved to have power and charm, while Mr. Hofmann's playing of Chopin's Concerto made all the effect it had at the previous concert.

Interesting numbers on John McCormack's program at Carnegie Hall were "O Salutaris Hostia" and "O Santissima," two old melodies arranged for the singer by Fritz Kreisler, and given for the first time yesterday. They were sung in Latin. There was a group of songs by Schubert, Grieg, Rachmaninoff, and Liszt, another of old Irish songs arranged by Hughes, and at the end four songs by Hamilton Harty, Campbell-Tipton, and Coleridge-Taylor. Donald McBeath, violinist, made three appearances. Edwin Schneider played the accompaniments. Mr. McCormack was in good voice, and created as much enthusiasm among his auditors as he always does.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night the soloists were Albert Spalding, violinist; Erma Zarska, soprano, and Johannes Sembach, tenor. Mr. Spalding played Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B minor, and several smaller numbers. Mme. Zarska sang arias from "Madama Butterfly" and "Tosca," as well as three songs, one of them in English. Mr. Sembach's numbers were an air from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and Lohengrin's Narrative from "Lohengrin." The orchestra, under Anton Hoff, played Weber's "Freischuetz" Overture, Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, and Liszt's "Rakoczy March."

GRACE GEORGE IN TEARS.

Series of Mishaps on The Playhouse Stage Upset Actress.

The Playhouse will be dark tonight, although a performance of G. B. Shaw's "Major Barbara" had been announced —and thereby hangs a tale. Tomorrow night Grace George hopes to add James Bernard Fagan's drama, "The Earth," to her repertoire, and accordingly a dress rehearsal was set for yesterday.

The rehearsal was called for 11:30 o'clock in the morning, and not long after things began to happen. The lights were not right, curtains fell when they shouldn't, doors wouldn't stay shut, and stage hands got in the way. It was not till a chair broke under Miss George, however, that she finally gave up and burst into tears.

Then things began really to happen. Miss George assembled the stage hands and read them the riot act. She told them they were a spoiled lot, that they couldn't shirk any longer and that if they did and things weren't ready by tonight she would fire every stage hand on the premises. Then she announced there would be a real dress rehearsal tonight, brushed away a few more tears and climbed into her auto.

LONDON BID FOR CENTURY.

De Courville Wants to Bring a Company to Vacant Playhouse.

The question of who will assume the management of the Century next season is a topic of interest in theatrical circles. Some time ago Charles Dillingham, who rehabilitated the Hippodrome this season, received the refusal of the management of the playhouse from the New Theatre founders. Mr. Dillingham has not made up his mind whether he wants to add the Century to his chain of theatres, or if he has he has not announced his decision. The manager is at Palm Beach spending a few weeks.

While Mr. Dillingham is making up his mind, Albert de Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, is anxious to obtain the Century. Through William J. Wilson he has made the founders an offer, but they are powerless to act until they have heard from Mr. Dillingham. Mr. de Courville will bring a company from London and present a revue if he gets the theatre, and it is said he will conduct the enterprise with foreign capital.

Eleanor Painter to Take a Rest.

Eleanor Painter, who was unable to sing her rôle in "The Princess Pat" last week because of illness, will go to a sanitarium near White Plains today for a week's rest. Miss Painter is suffering from a nervous breakdown brought about by her singing eight performances a week during the long engagement of the Victor Herbert operetta at the Cort. It is thought she will be able to return to the cast next week, when the piece will be presented in Brooklyn. Ferne Rogers, who has been singing the part in the road company, will appear in Miss Painter's rôle in Washington this week.

Dinner to Luca Botta.

Luca Botta, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Italian Garden Restaurant, in Broome Street, to celebrate his return to health after an operation on his leg, which kept him off the stage for some time.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Josephine Clement, formerly manager of the Bijou Theatre in Boston, will lecture at the Bandbox next Sunday afternoon on "A Workshop Theatre." Plans for a workshop theatre in preparation by Harry Creighton Ingalls and F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., architects of the Little Theatre and Neighborhood Playhouse, will be described.

The annual plunge of the brothers Roy and Kenneth Webb into the musical comedy pond will take place tonight at the Century-Lyceum. Kenneth Webb, librettist of the offering, "The Mountaineer," will be seen in one of the principal roles.

Grace Griswold of the Washington Square Players will be the speaker at the meeting of the Playwrights' Club Friday night in the rooms of the Actors' Equity Association.

The White Rats will give their annual masque and civic ball on March 26 at the New Amsterdam Opera House. Prizes will be offered for the best costumes, and many players are expected to attend. Harry Mountford and Danny Sullivan are in charge of the arrangements, and John Mason will stage the special features.

Eleven hundred residents of Bridgeport, Conn., will come to New York by special train today, and tonight will attend the performance of "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome. Every day this week at the big playhouse after the matinee performance there will be a skating contest on the ice pond that fills the stage space.

The Italian Ambassador, the Italian Consul, and other men prominent in Italian affairs in this country are expected to attend the first of a series of benefits for the Italian Red Cross tonight at the Grand Opera House.

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GIRLS IN REVIVAL OF SHAKESPEARE

Teachers College to Devote the Entire Week to Drama of the Bard of Avon.

MANY EXHIBITS ARRANGED

Elizabethan Costumes Designed by Department of Trades Will Be Shown.

Teachers College, Columbia University, beginning today, will devote the entire week to a Shakespearean exhibit and festival. It will not only revive the poesy and the drama of the Bard of Avon, but will rejoice in the cates and confits of his time.

There will be shown, in the Bryson Library, books especially relating to Shakespeare. The Department of English will exhibit material relating to the production of Shakespearean plays in the schools. Elizabethan costumes, designed by the Department of Trades and Textiles for the festival, will be exhibited. The Department of Fine Arts will display designs for furniture and textiles after the spirit of the days of Elizabeth. Posters and prints connected with the festival will be shown by the same department.

The days of good Queen Bess will come again in the festival, which will be given in the Thompson Gymnasium, on Friday and Saturday evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The scene is laid in the countryside near Avon, the time, the year of the retirement of Shakespeare from the stage. Before the action begins, all who appear in Elizabethan costumes will take part in simple country dances. At a signal witches clear the hall, fairies proclaim their delight at the return of Master Shakespeare, and at the dawn of day the Stratford villagers assemble and employ the time in games and song. Then comes Shakespeare himself, attended by the local dignitaries. The girls sing a chorus of welcome, sword dancers perform, and various episodes lead up to the arrival of a band of strolling players who enact "Twelfth Night."

The Department of Foods and Cookery will keep open house in the Tudor Dining Room, on the second floor of the Household Arts Building. The refreshments will be examples of the cookery of the time.

Throughout the week the following lectures and recitals will be open to the public:

Today, 11 A. M.—Original versions of stories from Shakespeare; 4 P. M., lecture on the Little Country Theatre Movement, by A. G. Arnold, founder of the Little Country Theatre, Fargo, N. D.

Tomorrow, 3 P. M.—Student reports on Shakespearean traditions and folk lore; Puck, fairies, old Stratford tales, and stories from the old jest books; 5 P. M., song recital, Shakespeare and other Elizabethan songs, to the traditional airs, Miss Helen Latham and Miss Daschbach of the Department of Music.

Wednesday, 11 A. M.—Original versions of stories from Shakespeare; 5 P. M., lecture recital, Elizabethan Music, illustrated by the playing of contemporary music on the spinet, Miss Wiethan of the Department of Music.

Thursday, 3 P. M.—Lecture, "The School-books of Shakespeare's Day," by George A. Plimpton, LL. D., illustrated by selections from Dr. Plimpton's collection of rare books on education; 5 P. M., musical recital, Modern Setting for Shakespeare's Lyrics and Sonnets, Miss Zerbe and Mr. Joliffe of the Department of Music.

The underlying objects of the exercises of the week are to stimulate interest in the tercentenary and to appeal to the imagination.

DISCUSS MOVIE CENSORSHIP

The Rev. John H. Holmes Presides Over Meeting in His Church.

The project of establishing a board and vesting in it the right to censor moving pictures was discussed last night at the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes presided and outlined briefly his ideas on the subject. He said that while he was opposed to the general principle of mandatory censorship there were times when he would like a little time to look after some of the men responsible for certain films. "The Birth of a Nation" and "The Battle Cry of Peace" were the pictures that had aroused the clergyman's ire.

Lester F. Scott, associate director of the People's Institute, and Orrin G. Cocks, Advisory Secretary of the National Board of Moving Picture Censorship, were the principal speakers. Both spoke against the advisability of placing so great a power in the hands of a few men and women, on the ground that it would be undemocratic and unfair to both producers and public. Mr. Scott said such a move might easily establish a precedent that would lead to the censorship of the press and speech, and that giving a board power to say before a film was exhibited publicly that it could not be shown would prove a dangerous thing.

Plans for Glee Club Contest.

The third Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest will be held at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, March 4. Princeton and Pennsylvania State have been admitted to the league this year and will be the new contestants for the prize, the others being Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Dartmouth. A new feature of the contest will be that each club will be required to sing the same number, in addition to other songs that may be chosen at will. MacDowell's "War Song" has been selected as the number all must sing, with the idea of giving a better basis for judging between voices and methods of the competing clubs.

Belascos Receive for Elman.

Mr. and Mrs. David Belasco gave a reception yesterday afternoon for Mischa Elman in Mr. Belasco's studios above his theatre. The guests included many men and women prominent in stage and music life. The playwright's studios contain fine collections of Napoleana and other antiques, so that the setting for the affair was most unusual.

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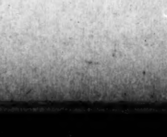

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HIPPODROME CHARITY PLAY.

Actors' Fund and French Soldiers Will Divide $6,000.

Charles Dillingham made his annual contribution to the Actors' Fund last night. It was in the form of a performance at the Hippodrome given by his companies appearing in "Stop! Look! Listen!" at the Globe and "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome. Mr. Dillingham does not lend his artists to take part in the benefit given each year for the fund, so last night's entertainment was his personal contribution. Gaby Deslys's French Soldiers' Fund shared equally the profits with the Actors' Fund. This is a charity the French actress began in London last Spring. She organized entertainments there and sent several thousand dollars to France as a result of them.

A large audience attended the performance, which was made up of numbers from the two musical plays. Joseph R. Grismer made a short talk outlining the work of the fund, and Joe Hart was the master of ceremonies. Speculators, through their agents, known in box office parlance as "diggers," had bought heavily, and when the storm minimized the prospects of a night window sale, there was a rush of speculators to the lobby during the afternoon with tales of sudden deaths to tell the Treasurers. After the expenses had been deducted there was about $6,000 to be divided between the two charities.

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1916.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

We hope the Government at Washington will consider with great wariness of mind all the bearings and probable consequences of the demand of the Teutonic Powers that merchant vessels armed for defense shall be treated as ships of war, to be sunk without warning. Assent to that demand would be the shortest and probably the surest road to trouble for this country.

Early in the war we took the position that the sale and export of arms and munitions was legitimate and should not be forbidden. We also declared officially that a merchant vessel did not lose its peaceful character by carrying a gun for defense. When Austria demanded that we put an embargo on the export of arms we replied that "to this assertion of an obligation "to change or modify the rules of in-"ternational usage on account of the "special conditions the Government of "the United States cannot accede." The "special conditions" were the exclusion, due to the fortunes of war, of Germany and Austria from the benefits of an export trade in war supplies. Now the Teutonic Powers plead the special conditions of submarine warfare as a reason for changing the rules of international usage in respect to merchantmen carrying defensive armament, and it is intimated in Washington that, abandoning the position taken when it was a question of the sale of arms, the Administration will, or may, yield to Germany and Austria and declare armed merchant vessels to be ships of war. They are not now ships of war according to law and usage. By assenting to the demand we should change law, usage, and our practice in the midst of the war, we should change them for the benefit of one group of belligerents and to the disadvantage of the other group, the very thing we insisted would be unneutral conduct when the demand was made that we stop selling arms.

Germany desires our assent to the change as an easy way of freeing herself from our interference with her submarine operations. If we grant her demand we shall be powerless even for protest. No passenger ship will be safe, and if we make inquiries, as the basis of a possible protest, we shall always be told that the ship was armed, was sunk without warning as a vessel of war. Affidavits were at once forthcoming for the Lusitania's guns, it took much ink and paper to persuade the German Government that the Arabic was not about to attack the submarine that torpedoed her. The Ancona, torpedoed while motionless, why, she was escaping, or time enough had been given her, or enemy ships were coming up.

If we gained anything in the pledge given by Germany after the Arabic attack, it will all be lost by agreeing to change the rule with the war still in progress. When the German warning was given to the passengers booked for the Lusitania we denounced it as an impudent violation of diplomatic propriety. Now we are told that the Government may consent to warn Americans to keep off liners carrying a gun, and restrict such ships to the twenty-four-hour stay and the coal and provision privilege in our ports. That is incredible, but perfectly logical if we are to knuckle under to the Teutonic demand.

We have suggested to the belligerent Powers a change in the rules relating to arming merchantmen for defense. We have not received their replies, there is disagreement. Yet there is an impression at Washington that we are going to change the rules anyhow. Due regard to international comity, propriety, usage, and our own interest, particularly if we want to avoid the path of anxiety and peril, will suggest a different course.

THE PORKERS.

The majority of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds are still blustering bravely, in spite of Mr. Wilson's warning that "pork" must not be on the Democratic bill of fare this year. On Feb. 8 they beat by 11 to 5, Mr. Phelan of Massachusetts present but not voting, a motion by Mr. Ashbrook of Ohio that there should be no Public Building legislation at this session of Congress. A sub-committee report, which Mr. Ashbrook, with Mr. Mooney of Ohio, Mr. Barnhart of Indiana, Mr. Smith of Michigan, and Mr. Dunn of New York, tried to defeat, held that the committee should take up the Public Building schemes that have been proposed.

The majority of the committee, then, led by its Pork-or-Bust Chairman, the Hon. Frank Clark of Florida, are for an orthodox, wasteful, reckless "Pork Barrel" bill. On the floor of the House they will hear something to their disadvantage from some of their colleagues, from the Hon. Champ Clark, from the Hon. James R. Mann, from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Democratic leader of the house.

A "Pork Barrel" bill at this time would be a scandal of scandals. The majority of the committee must be perfectly aware of the futility of their purpose. Doubtless they are making a demonstration of their zeal for their dear constituents this year of Congress elections.

WARSHIPS MUST BE BUILT.

No question relating to defense measures is more pressing than how we are going to carry out our enlarged program of battleship building. Senator Lodge spoke exactly to the point on this matter last week. Dreadnoughts Nos. 43 and 44 were ordered by Congress nearly a year ago. Because the bids for their construction offered by private shipyards did not meet the views of Secretary Daniels he decided to have them constructed in navy yards. Only two navy yards in the country are even supposititiously fitted to build big warships, and, while the ways in the Brooklyn yard are occupied by the keel of the California, ordered in 1914, the Mare Island yard at San Francisco cannot begin work on a dreadnought until new ways are laid there. Therefore these ships will not be begun until a year and a half, or longer, after their construction was authorized. What chance will there be, in the circumstances, to begin work within a year or more on the two battle cruisers and the two dreadnoughts that are proposed for this year's program?

There is a great deal of hopeful talk in Washington about the prospect for an adequate naval bill, but such a bill cannot meet the nation's requirements unless practical measures are adopted to facilitate the work of building. Money has been appropriated to increase the facilities of both the Brooklyn and Mare Island yards, but that is not enough. It is an indisputable fact that Government shipbuilding, however excellent its results may be, is slow and expensive. The private builders execute their contracts on time or pay a forfeit. Nevertheless, it is well for the Government to have the means to build its own ships as well as to make its own guns and ammunition. Other navy yards should be prepared to fill the larger orders, and the work of Government builders should be expedited. Private help, however, will always be essential. The disposition of Government officials to reject private bids for purely political reasons should be discouraged. No doubt the lowest bids received for building Nos. 43 and 44 were perfectly fair. Certainly the Navy Department has experts who could quickly decide that question. The delay in building those dreadnoughts will cost the nation a great deal more than the difference between the private bids and the cost specified by the Government builders, not counting the inevitable expenses of Government building, which are never charged in the accounts to any particular operation.

COMBATING INFLATION.

An American seldom examines his money except to count it. Differences of color touch him faintly; he has no preferences. It is all as good as gold, all of the same texture, and all of one size, so that it folds symmetrically, ones and twos and fives and twenties all together, and what more is there to bother about? It is surprising how few people know the difference between a gold certificate and a national bank note, or between a United States Treasury certificate and the new Federal Reserve note which now finds its way into the pocketbook unnoticed. The more frequent appearance of this Federal Reserve note is a financial phenomenon of curious significance, and yet it is hardly attended to at all.

"During the year 1915," says the second annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, just at hand, "the cir-"culation of Federal Reserve notes "has increased to $188,817,000, as of "Dec. 31, 1915. Believing that the "country should be prepared against "any contingency the board had au-"thorized the printing of about $700,-"000,000 of these notes. Almost one-"quarter of the total supply printed "has been placed in circulation." It adds that of the $188,817,000 of the notes in circulation on Dec. 31 only $16,675,000 were secured by commercial paper and represent an obligation of the Federal Reserve Banks. All the remainder had been secured by deposits of gold and thereby technically canceled as a liability, though still in circulation. This is not so mysterious as it sounds.

In the Federal Reserve banking system, launched in 1914 after the beginning of the European war, it is provided that Federal Reserve notes, as required, may be issued on the security of 40 per cent. gold and 100 per cent. short-term commercial paper. That was to have been a flexible kind of currency, expanding and contracting in obedience to a law of demand. Nobody ever contemplated a situation in which Federal Reserve notes would issue as a form of permanent currency at the time when the total volume of currency was so large as to be in itself a problem, and with a committee of the American Bankers' Association proposing to retire and cancel $346,000,000 of Treasury notes, called greenbacks, "as a means of remedying the pres-"ent inflated condition of the cur-"rency." That has happened. A process of gold, currency, and credit inflation is taking place, and the problem of sound banking is how to check it and disarm its power for evil.

Three causes have been acting at once. First was the operation of the new Federal Reserve Bank act, which, by reducing the amount of gold reserve required to be held against deposits in bank, released at once probably $500,000,000 of gold, which, no longer held as reserve, became available as a basis for credit expansion. Second, by the same act, the credit power of a gold dollar was increased about one-fifth, so that on a given base of gold a pyramidal credit structure 20 per cent. greater than before could legally be imposed. Third, what was already the largest stock of gold in the world began to be heavily increased by accretions from abroad.

In 1915 the additions to our gold stock by receipts from abroad amounted to $420,000,000. If we deduct from this the gold exported during 1913 and 1914, our loss being especially heavy in the six months preceding the war, there is an actual net accretion in these three years of $225,-000,000. Add to this the $500,000,000 released from bankers' reserves by the Federal Reserve Bank act and you have the basis for credit and currency expansion of between two and three billion dollars.

The loans of the banks and trust companies of New York alone, from Dec. 26, 1914, to Jan. 15, 1916, increased 43 per cent. Here, therefore, is a pretty pronounced symptom of inflation, although, of course, there has been a great increase in business activity. And at the same time Federal Reserve notes are appearing in the circulation. In the vicinity of New York alone the amount of them in circulation is $94,000,000. National bank notes, secured by Government bonds, have been at the same time decreasing in almost a corresponding amount, but that leaves the case about as it was, and other kinds of money have been increasing. According to the statement of the United States Treasury on the "Stock of Money in the Country" the total amount of all kinds in circulation on Jan. 1, 1916, was $3,909,184,171, against $3,545,166,116 on Jan. 1, 1915, an increase in one year of $364,-018,055. The increase was in gold certificates, silver certificates, greenbacks, and Federal Reserve notes, and it was so much more than the decrease in national bank notes alone as to leave a net increase of $364,-018,055 in the total amount of money of all kinds in circulation. The question naturally arises: "Why, with the "volume of currency already increas-"ing so fast, were Federal Reserve "notes issued in large quantity?"

The explanation, however, is very satisfactory. So far from contributing to inflation the issue of Federal Reserve notes tends to limit it, for a peculiar reason. Only one kind of money has the power to multiply itself in the form of credit. That is gold money, either the gold itself or the gold certificate, which is dollar for dollar secured by the actual gold. Formerly gold certificates circulated freely through people's pockets, along with all other kinds of money, though it alone was available to be used by a banker as a legal reserve against deposits. The individual possessor of a $20 gold certificate has merely $20, which will buy no more than any other $20; but that same $20 gold certificate in the hands of a banker has the power to multiply itself directly into $50 of Federal Reserve notes, or, indirectly, by a more complicated procedure, into perhaps $100 of credit at a bank. Now, the Federal Reserve Banks have been issuing Federal Reserve notes expressly for the purpose of and in many cases for absolutely no other purpose than that of displacing from the currency in people's pockets and bankers' tills a like amount of gold certificates. Thus, as Federal Reserve notes appear in your pocket more frequently gold certificates in exactly the same degree appear less frequently. The object is to impound gold in the hands of Federal Reserve agents. And the object of impounding gold is to withdraw it from a reservoir already full to overflowing.

For instance, to follow the procedure exactly, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from time to time has drawn Federal Reserve notes from the Federal Reserve agent, on the security of commercial paper; it has paid those notes out over its counter into general circulation, and then on receiving gold certificates in at another window it has treated them as "captured," and has turned them over to the Federal Reserve agent, to "cancel" in a technical sense the Federal Reserve notes outstanding. Thus, at the present time, there are $94,000,-000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation in the New York district and $94,000,000 gold coin and gold certificates in the hands of the Federal Reserve agent to redeem them with. This means that $94,000,000 of gold money, with the power to multiply itself in the hands of commercial bankers, is in the hands of the Federal Reserve agent where it cannot do any harm. The $94,000,000 notes which were substituted for it in circulation are not legal reserve money and cannot be multiplied at all. So this is merely to say that gold money is being withdrawn from the total redundant gold supply of the country and rendered for the present harmless. The Federal Reserve notes technically canceled in this way will stay in circulation, of course, and the gold money ultimately will be employed as a basis of credit if and when the legitimate demand arises, but control of it is in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Banks, where it belongs, and where it is least likely to be influenced by clamor for inflation

However, concentrating gold money in this manner, that is, withdrawing it from circulation, only increases ultimately the power of credit expansion, and the temptation to use that power unwisely will be very great so soon as interest rates begin to rise, because people at large think that is what gold is for and will bring political pressure to bear upon the management of the Federal Reserve system if they can.

A MARBLE STATESMAN.

The old House of Representatives, called Statuary Hall since it was doomed to receive the statues of two eminent persons from each State, added last week to its treasures the more or less true effigy of Henry Mower Rice, first Delegate in Congress of the Territory, first Representative in Congress of the State, of Minnesota. Mr. Rice is clad in a "statesman's frock coat," the right skirt of it moving in the winds of his own eloquence or the draught of the hall, and he is inclosed as to his legs in trousers whose excessive length and wealth of fold at the ankles may faithfully reflect the impressionistic methods of the pioneer tailor.

No doubt Henry Mower Rice was a citizen of credit and renown, fit to be venerated as a founder of the Gopher empire; and it is the right of the Minnesotans to choose what local hero they please to stand forever in that cold Chamber of Horrors. But the strain on the memory of Washington and on the patience of their victims is "becoming acute."

Time plays rude tricks with fames of much wider circulation than that of the estimable Mr. Rice. A few years ago the statue of Colonel E. D. Baker was set up in Statuary Hall. He had been successively famous in Illinois, California, Oregon. He was a friend of Lincoln, an orator whose funeral panegyric of Dave Broderick, "Reply to Breckenridge," and Union Square address at the beginning of the civil war used to be in the school "Speakers." He refused a Major Generalship and left the Senate to die a Colonel at Ball's Bluff. There was inquiry in many newspapers, "Who was Baker?" A gallant figure, lacking only the good fortune of youth, he seemed forgotten, while Elmer Ellsworth and Theodore Winthrop were remembered. Caprices and injustices of glory! A hundred years hence what will have become of the distinction of Henry Mower Rice, which never had more than a parochial scope?

Besides, will not Minnesota regret, even before fifty years are past, that she did not reserve marmorean honors for her great Senator, Moses Edwin Clapp, the scourge of Judges?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Illustrating Academic Moderation. As quoted by The New Haven Register—a cautious beginning suggested as judicious by the harsh teacher, Experience—William Lyon Phelps, Professor of English Literature at Yale, made in a recent class lecture two statements, seemingly unrelated in any way except that both invite attention. The two, as they come to us, are:

> This war in Europe has cured me of patriotism. I regard patriotism as the chief mischief at the bottom of the war. I am done with it.
>
> There is a writer in New York now who is being hailed as the great American novelist. His works bear about the same relation to true art as the drawings of boys upon fences to the frescoes of a great artist.

As for the first pronouncement, the word "patriotism" is used in so many significances and shades of significance that without knowing just what Professor Phelps means by it the extent of one's divergence of opinion from him cannot be accurately determined. He cannot, of course, intend either to confess or to praise the lack of that willingness to give one's own country more or less of special service and devotion which would commonly be described as patriotic. With all reasonable people, he must believe in that sort of patriotism, not from any absurd notion that this country and its people are essentially better than all others, but because it is here that most of our usual and immediate duties and obligations lie, and that few of us have time, energy or ability to answer remoter calls upon us.

True patriotism is not in the slightest degree incompatible with a sincere recognition of a larger brotherhood than any one country provides, and the real patriot can even be a "citizen of the world," should he chance to like that pretty phrase. How Professor Phelps can think that patriotism is at the bottom of the war is a mystery dark indeed, since its origin was in affective emotions of a wholly different kind.

Now as to the Professor's second statement, which followed the assertion that America, for reasons which he did not know, was producing nobody to take the place of Twain, James, and Howells, one can only ask, Who is it? In publishers' announcements there is some claiming of the sort he mentions, but nobody else is doing much, if any, of it.

It Was Not as Bad as It Seemed. As amiable and able contemporaries published in the American hinterland confidently can be trusted to lecture New Yorkers with severity, and even with ferocity, for what said contemporaries have some excuse for calling discourtesy to an artist of Mr. Paderewski's rank, no attempt will be made here to swell the denunciatory chorus. Instead, will be attempted the task of showing that the incident which moved the great pianist to immediate and indignant public protest, while highly regrettable, can be explained otherwise than by convicting us all of bad manners and inappreciation.

At the concert in question Mr. Paderewski came last on a program which proved to be so long as to pass the limit of the time which was all that many in the audience could give to it and still keep the more or less important engagements they had made for the afternoon. Some, doubtless, for the sake of hearing him play or through reluctance to seem inconsiderate to himself and their fellow auditors, did submit to disarrangement of their plans. That others, and a considerable number, could not do so without suffering more of inconvenience than they felt called upon to endure, does not prove them to be barbarians, and it may well be that they deserve sympathy rather than scolding.

Mr. Paderewski's impatience and resentment, on the other hand, were so easily comprehensible in one with an artistic temperament that his expression of those emotions need excite no criticism, especially as he has never made that temperament an excuse for the eccentricities and irascibilities in which too many less eminent artists have been wont to indulge.

It must be remembered, too, or at least should be remembered, that New York every day contains a larger number than any other city in the country of people who are the necessarily submissive slaves of railway time tables. This great tribe of commuters and their families simply cannot linger beyond an appointed hour—cannot, that is, without such devastating disarrangement of domestic schedules and emotions that they are often compelled to accept the hard alternative of departing from places of entertainment at times when for others to do it would be grossly discourteous. Mr. Paderewski perfectly well knows that New York's music lovers are sincerely appreciative of him and his genius, and that they would not lightly offend his just sensitiveness.

Never Was a Larger Non-Sequitur. Nobody with even a little knowledge of what "psych-analysis" is or claims to be, and nobody even a little familiar with the character of the many psychiatrists, neurologists, and alienists who in this country and in Europe have to a greater or less extent accepted Freud's theory of the various hysterias, can have failed to feel indignant wonder at a display of mingled ignorance and impudence that was made in one of our local courts last week.

Suit had been brought to have a child removed from an environment which most decent and respectable people would join the plaintiff father in calling improper and demoralizing. The man who had created those conditions offered, as explanation and defense of the irregularized relations which he had established with the boy's mother, the statement that he had studied psych-analysis under the eminent Jung, that he and the woman both "believed" in its "doctrines," and that therefore they scorned their critics and demanded to be let alone as the exponents of a higher and nobler knowledge.

Now, as a matter of indisputable fact, there is not in psych-analysis one trace of "doctrine" in the sense implied. It is merely a method of curing, or attempting to cure, certain mental abnormalities, which, while not as serious as insanity, yet often gravely affect the health and happiness of their victims. Expert opinion is not yet unanimous as to the correctness of Freud's theory of the compulsive and obsessional neuroses, or as to the merits and success of psych-analytic treatment, but the well-informed antagonists of the Viennese scientist would be not less ready than his most devoted disciples to assert the utter irrelevance of psych-analysis to either observance or violation of social conventions on the part of its practitioners or their patients.

"Belief" in it has no more to do with regularity or irregularity of life than has the "belief" that quinine is a remedy for malaria, or that early operation for cancer is to be commended. The fervent psych-analyst, like the fervent scorner of Freud, can have good morals or bad, as he or she pleases, can follow any religion or none, can pick any philosophy of life that seems sound, but in no case will these decisions be affected, one way or the other, by his or her judgment of Freud and Freud's contentions as to the origin and cure of hysteria.

J. C. Wilson's Interborough Holdings

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's account of the proceedings of the Thompson Committee you report me as stating in a letter "that I owned more of the outstanding Interborough stock than all the other holders put together," and "that for fifteen years I had held 2,700 of the outstanding 11,872 Interborough shares."

Please allow me to say that neither of these statements is correct and that neither was made by me.

JOHN C. WILSON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1916.

MY VALENTINES.

If on the February wind you hear
A vibrant note of well-tuned merriment,
Remember, Sweetheart, it was I who sent
The merry message, bidding it be clear
And sweet with love when it should reach your ear.
And if within the sunlight, just one beam
Is somewhat fairer than the others seem,
This is again my whisper to you, dear!
For each shall say: "I love you, Sweetheart, mine,—
As suns love light and zephyrs love the trees.
Two couriers of passion, pure, divine!
And none can be more ardent, Love, than these!
The breeze shall sing to you, the ray shall shine,
And each shall be your lover's valentine.

LURANA SHELDON.

ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

Poultney Bigelow Recalls That the American Clippers Carried Guns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true that Germany has declared a purpose of sinking any merchantman that ventures to carry defensive weapons, it is equally true that she is pretending to an exercise of authority never before recognized by Americans.

In 1875 I sailed to the Far East on the American clipper ship Surprise, the last of that noble craft which made our flag honored and envied throughout the peaceful ports of the world. That ship was fitted out for defensive warfare by A. A. Low, father of Columbia's late President, and one of New York's most respected citizens. The Surprise carried a crew of twenty-five men, and although our mission was but a trading one to Japan, China, and the Philippines, we had cutlasses, pistols, and carbines with plenty of ammunition, and two Dahlgren guns, one on each side, neatly covered with tarpaulin, but kept always bright and ready for action. It was 132 days before we made our first port and several weeks found us working our way slowly and cautiously through the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and the western end of New Guinea, among savages who had anticipated by forty years the nautical ethics of Wilhelmshafen.

Several times the Surprise drifted dangerously in dead calms and then catamarans filled with naked Papuans and well-armed with poisoned harpoons and devilish arrows, whose points were patterned after the teeth of sharks, came out from behind their islands and hovered about us as do the vultures in India when the news of a funeral goes by wireless. We had anxious watches for many days and had every reason for gratitude that the defensive arming of merchantmen did not at that time sound illegal to an American Congress.

It has been from time immemorial the right and duty of peaceable merchantmen to protect themselves against pirates, and none but a pirate can object to the trifling armament which any legitimate merchantman can possibly carry or successfully manipulate.

In 1812 England pretended to the right of searching American merchantmen and we fought her three years and shook hands afterward. In 1815 the Sultans who then ruled Northern Africa pretended that they had a right to levy tribute from our merchantmen. We scouted their pretensions and sent a squadron to those waters which summarily disposed of that question for ever. The commander of that notable cruise was the gallant Decatur, a Frenchman in blood, but a model to every unhyphenated American of today. In 1863 the Japanese pretended to close their inland sea to our merchant ships and we immediately responded by battering to pieces the forts at its entrance; since which that claim has lain dormant.

We were an eminently peaceful nation in those days; we menaced no country, but we did not hesitate to challenge the strongest of them all when claims were made to which no one could accede, but a tributary province. One must read the history of Attila in the fifth century in order to find a parallel to the impertinence of Germany's attitude toward this country. The Hun has not changed since he ravaged the most beautiful monuments of Europe fifteen centuries ago. He was a pirate in those days and he is a pirate now, and no pirate cares how many humanitarian notes are fired at him, but he has a keen ear for the whistle of a gun.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Feb. 12, 1916.

AN INCONSISTENT POLICY.

Legal Objections to a Change of Position at This Stage of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago our State Department made deliverance on a question of international law in the form of a communication to the Chairman of a Congressional committee. The subject matter was the export of arms and munitions of war, the fortunes of war having brought it to pass that one side was benefiting by our exportation, while the other was not. The letter from the State Department exhaustively discussed the question, pointing out that it was universally recognized that the citizens of a neutral State were free to sell even contraband of war to any belligerent who chose to buy; of course, the purchasers took the risk of having the contraband seized in transit.

This proposition thus stated was correct. Our latest personal experience with it was during the Spanish war, when, as Andrew D. White, at that time our Ambassador to Berlin, has written, "during the entire war vessels freely carried ammunition from German ports both to Spain and to the United States."

A recent petition to Congress untruthfully states the exact converse of this historical statement of fact, but, then, no one expects to find accuracy in petitions so phrased as to secure a million signatures.

The State Department further stated that, although as a matter of local policy any neutral country was free at the outbreak of a war to change such rule as to exports by its citizens and to notify all belligerents of its attitude, to do so after a war had progressed so far that the change would help one side and harm the other would be a distinctly unneutral act, against which the injured party would have good ground to protest. This also is a well-accepted principle of international law.

These deliverances of the State Department were reiterated subsequently in a communication to the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary.

When this war broke out it was an accepted rule of international law that a merchant vessel was entitled to carry armament for defensive purposes without changing its status as a private merchant vessel. So thoroughly was that proposition accepted as fundamental law by this country that we had a body of rules, formulated by Federal authorities, prescribing the size of gun, the quantity of ammunition, &c., which the vessel could so carry.

Now after the war has progressed so far that it will help the one side and harm the other to change the accepted rule, we give preliminary announcement of our intention to make the change. Much is said in the announcement about humanity and saving the lives of innocent persons, but it is not quite easy to see why the lives of innocent people are not imperiled by the explosion of an imported shell in a village occupied at the time by a belligerent force.

It is equally difficult to comprehend why, if it be an unneutral act to change one rule which we have heretofore followed, and which international law has always recognized, at a time when the change will operate unequally, it will not be equally unneutral to change another rule which we have heretofore followed, and which international law has recognized, at a time when that change will operate unequally.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

New York, Feb. 12, 1916. E. H. L.

THE RAILWAY APPROACHES TO EGYPT.

Difficulties in the Way of Supplying a Big Army Considered Too Great for Even German Ingenuity.

By LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

New York, Feb. 13, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The popular impression in America seems to be that the greatest difficulty to be overcome by a Turko-German army advancing upon the Suez Canal is the 150 miles of desert stretching from the Egyptian frontier to and beyond the great waterway, the control of which it is desired to wrest from the British. This belief is not well founded. The greatest, possibly even the insuperable, difficulty in the way of a successful attack upon what has been well called "Britain's Life Line to India," is the feeding and munitioning of a sufficiently large force over such railways as exist between Sinai and Asia Minor, Constantinople, and the Central Empires.

The problem of transporting an army over a waterless desert is by no means a new one, for a quarter of a century ago General Kitchener, in endeavoring to relieve Gordon at Khartum, faced a far more difficult problem in the Sudan than will confront the German pioneers at Sinai. The stretch of sun-scorched drift-sand in the bend of the Nile below Atabara is broader, hotter and generally more repellent than anything the Turks and Germans will have to cross to get at the British defenses guarding Suez. Yet without long preparation, and also without the greatly improved mechanical facilities for that kind of work that exist today, Kitchener's engineers laid rails at the rate of one, two and, on several occasions, even three miles a day. Deep wells were driven through to artesian water, where that could be located, and to other points services of tank cars were established. Indeed, even today the water for several tank stations on the Sudan Railway is relayed by train.

When the writer crossed a corner of the Sinai Desert in 1912, German engineers were encountered at several points, and although without exception these were absolutely non-committal regarding their missions, it was persistently noised in the bazaars that they were prospecting the lower levels with diamond drills for pure water. What success, if any, attended these efforts I have never been able to learn, but the rapidity with which the Turks appear to have moved in their last Winter's raid on the Canal would suggest that the water supply all along the route, hitherto a source of considerable trouble even for caravans, had been greatly augmented.

Whether the Germans have been able to provide an adequate supply of well water all the way across the Sinai Desert does not greatly matter, however. In any event, they will be laying down what one can be sure will prove a highly efficient system of light railways, and pipe lines along these lines, or tank train services from Maan, on the Hedjaz Railway, or Beersheba, near the southern border of Palestine, will completely solve the water problem.

Germany has been prolific of surprises in Asiatic Turkey, and it is more than probable that there will be more to come when the time of action reveals what has been done in the way of railway approaches to the Egyptian frontier. The brunt of the transportation work in such a campaign as we are assuming will be attempted will fall on the two northern divisions of the Hedjaz Railway. The Hedjaz Via Sacra, or "Pilgrim's Railway," it may be well to explain, was built by the German engineer, Herr Meissner—or Meissner Pasha, to give him his Turkish title—for the Ottoman Government to provide a quicker and cheaper route for pious Moslems going to and coming from their Holy Land, Mecca, Medina, and environs. The distinguished Teuton, who later became chief engineer of the Bagdad Railway and is now supposed to have general direction of all military railway work in Asiatic Turkey, made a good job of the Hedjaz line, which he completed about 1908, but the several years of its operation by the Turks had converted it into what was commonly spoken of as the "worst run and the worst run-down railway in the world" by the time the Germans again took it over with the entry of the Porte into the war.

If they have had any kind of a reserve of materials on hand the Germans may be counted upon to have made of that section of the Hedjaz Railway from Damascus to Maan—the portion that will figure in an Egyptian campaign—a very different line from what it was eighteen months ago. It has been repeatedly reported in London that this part of the line has been double-tracked throughout, and as it runs through a level and open country most of the way to Maan, south of the Dead Sea, there is no reason why this could not have been accomplished. Moreover, it appears very probable that another approach to the Egyptian frontier has been provided by way of Western Palestine.

Shortly after the Hedjaz Railway was completed from Damascus to Medina a branch was constructed from Deah, a couple of hours south of Damascus, to the port of Haifa on the Mediterranean. Because Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem, was almost useless in rough weather there has long been a plan for connecting the Holy City to Haifa, which enjoys much better protection, by a railway. This was to be accomplished by connecting E'Futeh, on the Deah-Haifa line, with Lydda, on the Jaffa-Jerusalem line. This branch had been surveyed and partially constructed at the outbreak of the war, and one of the last Englishmen to get away from Jerusalem before hostilities were under way assured me a few weeks ago in London that the Turks inaugurated rush work all along the line the moment the first declarations passed between Russia and Germany. Not only, he said, was construction being pushed between E'Futeh and Lydda, but the line was also being carried on south through the fertile plains of Sharon to Beersheba, near the Egyptian border. It was his opinion that this new line, which would connect all the way through to Damascus and Aleppo, is designed to play an important part in the projected campaign against Suez.

Amply able to put great forces across the Sinai Desert, and amply equipped in the matter of railway approaches to the Egyptian frontier, where then will the difficulties of communication alluded to come in? North of Damascus, mostly in the Anti-Lebanon mountains, and in the Taurus range in Asia Minor. The French-built railway which connects Damascus and Aleppo by the way of Rayak was of meter gauge when it was taken over at the entry of Turkey into the war, whereas the Hedjaz railway to the south and the Bagdad railway to the north are of standard or 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. Now while it is quite possible that the energetic German engineers—always assuming that the material has been available—can have brought the French line up to standard gauge throughout most of its length, there are a few points where tunnels, bridges or extremely heavy rock work would seem absolutely to preclude the possibility of such a widening in the time available. Yet if this has not been accomplished, the two transshipments made imperative by even a single break of gauge would go a long way toward upsetting a transport system that was rushing supplies to an army that must number 500,000 men to stand any chance of success.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the problem of material on the Syrian side must have been a very serious one. As there is no reason to believe that the work in the Taurus mountains has been pushed far enough to allow of through service between the Bosporus and Syria, any railway material used since October, 1914, in the latter region must either have been on hand previous to the outbreak of the war, or else have been laboriously transported by pack mule or camel over the 8,200-foot pass of the main ridge of the Taurus.

Faced with this difficulty, even such work as we know the Germans have accomplished in improving their railways in Asiatic Turkey borders on the miraculous. Yet even this will have to be exceeded if, by February or March, they expect to have a line of communications from the Bosporus to Sinai capable of bearing the strain that would be put upon it in the event the Egyptian adventure is seriously embarked upon. Palestine and Syria, even in normal times, import more foodstuff in the shape of flour than they export in the shape of fruit, wine, olives and olive oil. Consequently any army operating to the south must be fed entirely from Asia Minor and Europe, and munitioned, probably, all the way from Essen.

Because it is so hard to figure how adequate communications for 500,000 men can—even making due allowance for the Teutonic genius for that kind of thing and the fact that the contingency has doubtless been considered for many years—possibly be improvised out of the railway lines available, one is inclined to take the conservative British view that the Germans, left to themselves, would never undertake a drive on Suez, and that if they do attempt such a thing, it will only be to carry out their hasty promise to the Porte to put Egypt again under the Crescent flag.

LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

ENGLAND'S NAVY AND OURS.

An Alliance Which Would Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago I saw in The Times a letter which every good American should thank you for publishing. I cannot remember the name of the author, but the idea contained, that of a defensive alliance with Great Britain, is one which should commend itself to all who have the best interests of America at heart.

What could be more logical or more fitting? Differences with England we have had, but they have been more or less "family affairs"—the inevitable frictions that are bound to come from constant contact—and they have been faced with sincere purpose and settled without rancor. Our best traditions are an inheritance from England; our laws and justice are the laws and justice of England. Not only are there ties of blood and language, but the aims and ideals of the two countries are almost identical. Britain is as vitally interested in the Monroe Doctrine as we are, and not only has she shown a desire to respect it herself, but her position in the matter has been a deterrent to others. That we are in no position to enforce the Monroe Doctrine—or even to defend ourselves—against a powerful and determined enemy seems to be pretty generally admitted by those in a position to know all the facts. A strong alliance with England would immediately change this condition, and that without the expenditure of a single dollar for extra forts or new ships. If England knew that she could count on the support of our navy in time of trouble she would be relieved of some of the burden of that naval construction which has absorbed so much of her wealth in the past. Our navy is not large, but in combination with England's it would form a fleet outweighing any that could be pitted against it. "In union there is strength." In a union with England there would be strength enough to weather any storm, and most storms would be prevented. Germany has had a taste of seeing her ships swept from the seas, and the lesson is not apt to be lost either on her or the rest of the world.

With control of the seas assured we should be at liberty to develop the wealth of military possibilities in a nation of a hundred million people, and with some effective plan for organizing our natural resources into a defensive unity we should be in a position to resist any aggression against ourselves or our ideals.

We have become a world power, and it is time we realized that such a position entails duties as well as privileges. Germany has seen nothing but the privileges; let us not be so blind. Unfortunately the spirit is not dead that inspired Cato, alarmed at the growing wealth and power of Carthage, to conclude all the speeches by saying: "Moreover, I am of the opinion that Carthage should be destroyed." We are a wealthy, growing nation—the Carthage of the West—and that fact cannot but inspire jealousy.

TALBOTT BISSELL.

Long Lake, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1916.

Virginia's Educational Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article which appeared in The New York Times of the 6th it is stated that the people of this State are generally in favor of the proposed Co-ordinate College at Charlottesville, in connection with the University of Virginia, and that the Farmers' Union and Federation of Labor have indorsed it.

Our esteemed contemporary has been gravely misinformed in this matter; the people of the State are by no means in favor of the scheme in any such unanimous way as the article would indicate. So far from indorsing it, the Farmers' Union, in convention at Lynchburg on Dec. 7, went on record as insisting that more adequate provision should be made for primary education before the money of the State was expended on any additional higher institutions of learning.

S. R. CHURCH,
Farmers' Union Editor.

Madison Heights, Va., Feb. 9, 1916.

Mgr. Duchesne and Premier Briand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Rome correspondent seems to go out of the way to misrepresent Mgr. Duchesne as a rebel churchman. The learned Duchesne, as head of the French School of Historic Studies in Rome, an institution directly in touch with the French Embassy and supported by the French Ministry of Education, is an official of the French Government. He happens also to be a Monsignor, which is the Vatican's way of showing how it appreciates his learning. He defied no veto in going to the Briand reception. He fulfilled a duty attaching to his office and greeted M. Briand in that capacity. It shows no more "independence of character" than does a knowledge of cube root. He always attends official French functions.

J. C. G.

New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

SEND ST. VALENTINE TO PLEAD FOR VOTES

Suffragists Bombard President and Congress with Dripping Hearts and Rhymes.

CANDY-DATE POEM FOR LOFT

O'Gorman Commended to Mormonism with Wish That He Had a Hundred Wives to Rule Him.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is celebrating the saint's day with valentines for politicians. The President and members of Congress will all receive valentines with more or less appropriate verses today. The poets are amateurs, and did their work in a hurry. They do not say it is all good poetry, but it expresses their feelings.

President Wilson's valentine is really attractive. It shows a large heart, in which are seen a bevy of charming damsels, twelve of them, one for each State where the women vote for President. Each has her apron or a basket full of little hearts, which represent votes. Beneath are the words: "Will you be our valentine if we will be your valentines?"

A valentine which went to Edward William Pou, Democratic Representative, an arch enemy of the women, showed an obsequeous gentleman presenting a bouquet to a fair suffragist, who answers:

The rose is red, the violet blue,
But votes are better, Mr. Pou.

A lovely lady in black, who is watering a flower, goes to William Joseph Cary, the Wisconsin Republican Representative, with a rhyme which begins: "Cary, Cary, quite contrary," and ends, "and your suffrage vote so slow."

There is an acrostic for the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Robert Henry of Texas. It begins: "H is for Hurry, which Henry should do. The N is for Now, the moment to act, and R is for Rules, which must bend to the fact."

Many of the valentines were in verse without pictures. One of these goes to a candy maker, Representative George W. Loft. It reads:

Who is it eats your famous sweets,
  A million pounds a year?
You've just one guess—we women? Yes.
  Your judgment, George, is clear.
We're good enough to make you rich;
  It's now your turn at bat;
Be good enough to vote for us—
  We'll hold you, George, to that.
Put our amendment through; don't wait.
Then you will be our candy-date.

Here is the valentine received by Senator James W. Wadsworth this morning:

"Conservative" Senator, greatly you vex us;
If we were a man, on your cold solar plexus
We'd land such hard punches you couldn't
  resist 'em,
And your "deep-seated prejudice" jolt from
  your system.

Here is to Representative Daniel J. Riordan:

Your namesake in the lion's den
Succeeded just as we will when
We storm old Tammany's lair, y'betcha.
They say a tiger won't turn tail
Until a tigress takes his trail;
So look out, Dan, we're goin' t'getcha.

To Charles Pope Caldwell goes this:

Though hostile to us by report,
We will besiege the Caldwell fort
With our aggressive staff.
There's every hope for victory
Because, you see, already we
Have won the better half.

Mrs. Caldwell is a suffragist.

A number of others follow:

To John J. Fitzgerald, Seventh District:

Your party's health is very shaky,
  The Western women say,
They scorn a laggard lover
  And will not tell him "Yea."
But pass the suffrage measure,
  Then watch Election Day!

To Michael F. Farley, Fourteenth District:

Oh! the Western woman voter
Is a very good promoter
Of the party that obeys her august will.
She knows just what she wants,
And your offices she haunts.
Federal suffrage she must have; no other
  suits.
If you'd be her valentine,
Hurry up that vote of thine;
Pass on the suffrage measure to the States.

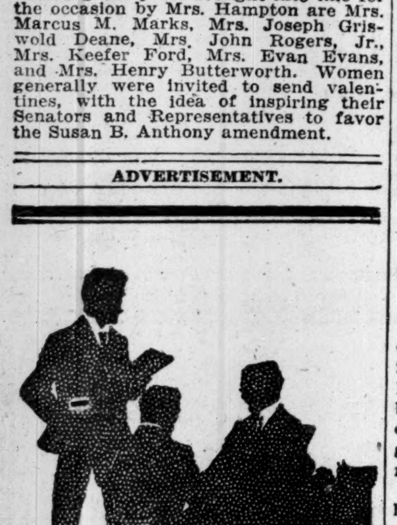
One of the missives sent to Senator O'Gorman reads:

Listen, Senator O'Gorman!
How we wish you were a Mormon
  With a hundred wives to rule you till you'd
    dread it.
"Irrevocably opposed," say you;
A parrot, Sir, could say that too,
  And understand as clearly why he said it.

The idea of the Valentine Day campaign originated with Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton. Mrs. Hampton says that, while logic has failed, she hopes valentines will prevail.

"We have tried reasoning, eloquence of the soap box, cart tail, and back-of-an-automobile variety," she said yesterday, "and we hope that rhymes may influence the politicians where the other forces did not."

Among the poets brought into line for the occasion by Mrs. Hampton are Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Keefer Ford, Mrs. Evan Evans, and Mrs. Henry Butterworth. Women generally were invited to send valentines, with the idea of inspiring their Senators and Representatives to favor the Susan B. Anthony amendment.



ADVERTISEMENT.

A building may be attractive, properly built, well rented, and still not earn all it should.

Management is important. We have made unprofitable buildings profitable, and profitable ones more profitable by applying what we know about successful management.

Do you own a building that is not doing what it should? It costs nothing to talk to us.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York

PRAISES SUFFRAGE LEADERS

Wise in Planning Far-Reaching Organization, Says Mondell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—"In working for a Congressional District, county and precinct organization devoted to forwarding the movement for equal suffrage throughout the United States, the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have adopted a far-seeing, constructive, and praiseworthy policy," was the statement made today by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, sponsor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal suffrage, which was recently acted upon favorably by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee.

"These women seem to have grasped a vital point in the suffrage movement that has to some extent been overlooked," said Mr. Mondell. "That is that the adoption by Congress of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage does not confer the vote upon women. It merely opens the way for State action.

"Until three-fourths of the States provide by State legislative action for approval of a Federal constitutional amendment, it lies dormant. It can readily be seen that the encouragement of the suffrage sentiment in the States, such as the plans of the National Association contemplate, is of tremendous importance."

GIRL MISSING SINCE AUG. 23.

Rose Commander, 15, Sought Vainly in Many Cities.

Henry Telmar, a clothing manufacturer, living at 141 Star Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, requested the Seventh Branch Bureau yesterday to make a search for his niece, Rose Commander, a Brooklyn schoolgirl, 15 years old, who disappeared on Aug. 23 after playing with companions in Bushwick Park. To avoid publicity, the family had employed private detectives to search for the girl, Telmar said, but after following slight clues in half a dozen cities they could learn nothing regarding her fate. Telmar said:

"My niece is an orphan and lived with myself and her grandmother, Mrs. Lena Commander, who has become dangerously ill from grief over her fate, and I am asking the police to start the search anew on that account."

When Rose Commander failed to return home several of her schoolmates at Public School 123, Irving Avenue and Suydam Street, told her grandmother that Rose had walked across the park alone and had been seen talking to two men. When the other girls were leaving the park they again saw Rose, they say, getting on a Flushing Avenue car, accompanied by the men whom they had seen accost her in the park. The girls called to her, but she did not answer, and the car moved off toward the Brooklyn Bridge.

Eight days later the family received a postcard dated at Pottstown, Penn., which was undoubtedly written by the missing girl, in which she begged for help. Rose wrote that she was being held a prisoner. She gave no address or other information as a clue. But her uncle, with private detectives, went to Pottstown, and with the Chief of Police made a search of many houses and resorts. They afterward continued the search to Trenton, Wilkes-Barre, Wilmington, and Baltimore. It is believed Miss Commander was a victim of white-slavers.

FAMOUS HUNTER DIES.

"Hank" Granger was "King" in Kankakee River Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The "king" of the Kankakee River and forests, the most royal host and entertainer in Northern Indiana, is dead. Henry ("Hank") Granger, feared only by game wardens and revenue agents, made one of his rare visits into civilization last week and died at the home of one of his nine living children in Hammond, Indiana, late Saturday night. He was 60 years old.

Wealthy sportsmen of New York and Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities will mourn with hundreds of natives of Indiana when Granger is buried Tuesday. His wealth was uncounted, for he had domain on thousands of acres of land along a hundred-mile stretch of the Kankakee River. His right to hunt and fish in and out of season was often contested, but never disproved. No jury ever found that "Hank" Granger ever served other than pure spring water to his guests at the hunting resort he maintained up the river, ten miles from Thayer, Ind., the most famous in the Middle West, and the least advertised.

Granger was born in the Kankakee River region, and his trips away from there were few and years apart. He was known as the "Reverend," for he never swore, smoked or drank, but Government agents were always under the impression that he constantly violated the game laws and was a moonshiner. That no man could be found eligible to a jury who had not received kindness from "the King" may account for the fact that he was invariably acquitted. The hundreds of ducks and geese which wealthy hunters and their host killed were distributed by Granger among the poor. Granger's hunting resort was established in the seventies when deer were plentiful in the region.

STARVING FAMILY IS FED.

Children Arrested for Begging Will be in Court Today.

Kind neighbors brought food and clothing yesterday to the starving family of Max Tietler of 60 Hope Street, Brooklyn, whose pitiable plight was brought to light on Saturday when two of his children were arrested for begging. Medicine was provided for the mother, who is seriously ill.

According to Tietler, who is a presser, he has been unable to obtain steady employment for more than a year. The whole support of the family was the wages of his two eldest children, 14 and 15 respectively, which amounted to $7.50 a week. With six children to feed, the Tietlers were compelled to sell their furniture, piece by piece, to keep themselves from starving.

The children will be arraigned today in the Children's Court. Friends have promised to get employment for the father.

Miss Johanna Carr Engaged.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Johanna Carr of 66 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, to Wilbur A. Swain of Bridgeport, Conn., who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Swain of 62 Evergreen Place, East Orange.

Gifford Pinchot Recovering.

Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States, was reported late last night at the Presbyterian Hospital to be doing nicely and to be rapidly recovering from his operation. About the middle of last week he was suddenly stricken with an illness that necessitated an immediate operation, which was performed last Thursday, after he had been taken to the hospital. He is under the care of Dr. George E. Brewer of 16 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool and Glasgow on the Cameronia are:

G. B. Clemons, J. L. Bradshaw, R. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, William E. Goodman, Alfred Harrison, J. P. Irons, H. L. King, Captain John Lamont, C. L. Light, A. E. Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Scott, W. R. Spann, Paul Spann, E. C. Sparling, David Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Winifred Stevenson, W. G. Underwood, and R. S. Whipple.

JOY RIDERS HIT TAXI; TWO BADLY INJURED

Miss M. T. Moulton's Chauffeur Smashes Her Car While Entertaining His Friends.

VICTIMS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Another Auto Plunges Into Subway Excavation and Stands Almost on End.

When several policemen who had heard the crash got to Ninetieth Street and Central Park West at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning they found a taxicab and a closed motor car which had collided and were wrecked. In the taxicab were Stephen Rapp, a young lawyer of 347 West Seventy-first Street, and Miss Elka Lewi of 401 West End Avenue. The cab was driven by Philip Fursch of 38 West 114th Street. In the limousine were John Kelly of 332 East Fifty-second Street and Miss Anna H. Boyle, a cabaret singer, of 4 West 109th Street. It was driven by Joseph Warren of 178 East Seventy-second Street.

All the occupants of the cars had been thrown about, shocked, bruised, and some of them cut by glass, and the policemen called an ambulance from the Park Hospital. Rapp and Miss Boyle were taken there, each suffering from internal injuries. The others were attended by the doctor in the street.

Fursch said that he had been traveling south in the avenue when he saw the limousine coming toward him and zigzaging from side to side so that it swept over the whole roadway. Supposing the chauffeur to be intoxicated, Fursch said he drew in to the curb and halted his car, waiting for the other to pass. When he thought it was about to clear him he started forward but then, he told the police, the chauffeur of the other car apparently drove directly at him.

At the West 100th Street Station Lieutenant McNaughton telephoned to Miss Mary Taylor Moulton of 4 East Sixty-first Street, owner of the limousine, and she told him she had ordered her chauffeur to take the car to the garage at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Warren said he had met some friends afterward and was taking them home when the accident occurred. He was locked up and later arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the West Side Court. He was fined $25.

AUTO FALLS INTO NEW SUBWAY

City Motor Stands Almost on End in Excavation—One Hurt.

One man was injured, and cars passing the Bowling Green loop were stopped for fifteen minutes last night, when an automobile of the Department of Parks was ditched into a four-foot excavation of the new subway at Whitehall and Beaver Streets. The automobile stood almost on end, the forward wheels on the bottom of the excavation. The rear wheels tying up the car tracks.

Elner Madeen, 41 years old, a blacksmith, living at 945 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, a passenger in the automobile, suffered contusions of the back when he was thrown out, and was treated by Dr. Grant of Volunteer Hospital. William C. Winer, driver of the motor, was also thrown out, but was uninjured. A wrecking crew was called by the street car company to remove the automobile and clear the tracks for traffic.

BOYS COAST INTO AUTO.

One Suffers Fractured Skull and Jitney Is Overturned.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—While Broadway was a glare of ice today William Hubert, 13 years old, and George Niles, 15, started to coast down Morris Avenue from the Spero Driveway when they ran into a jitney bus belonging to Harry Layton and driven by Wilbur Garriel. The jitney was overturned and hurled against the house of ex-Policeman Wellington R. Harvey.

Garriel, the driver, escaped unhurt, while the two boys, seriously injured, were sent to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital here. It is feared the Hubert boy suffered a fractured skull.

$300,000 FIRE AT CORNELL.

Co-Eds and Students Aid Firemen as Morse Hall Is Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Fire destroyed Morse Hall, home of the chemistry department at Cornell University, early this morning with a loss of $300,000. Records of research, the product of years of toil and study, and valuable apparatus and chemicals, which because of the war cannot be duplicated at this time, were lost in the flames. The courses of some 2,500 students will be affected.

The blaze started in the photography rooms of J. P. Troy on the third floor and were fanned by a high wind. The Fire Department found the water pressure so weak that it was impossible to throw streams into the second story. A series of explosions in all parts of the building made the work of fighting the flames very hazardous.

Three hundred students saved 5,000 books from the chemical library on the first floor, forming a line and passing the books out. The records of the library also were saved. Eight kilograms of radium valued at $1,000 were rescued by J. C. Ashmead, a basket ball player. Coeds from Prudence Riley Hall served hot coffee and sandwiches and junior week girls, with wraps thrown over their night clothing, also assisted.

The university department of chemistry announces that it purposes to continue its work, and reorganization will begin tomorrow.

Morse Hall, a three-story brick building, was constructed in 1890 at a cost of $133,000. An annex was constructed in 1898 and in 1911 Andrew Carnegie gave $60,000 for a further addition. The insurance amounts to $200,000.

Do Not Forget that Many Persons Are in Want in New York City

Sickness, Death, and Misfortune have impoverished many homes, and the cold of Winter adds to their misery. Your help is urgently needed now.

Contributions may be sent to
GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treas.,
Room 210, 105 East 22d St.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

GAY BRADT DEAD.

A Well Known Advertising Man Expires in This City.

Gay Bradt, a former member of the advertising staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was widely known in advertising circles here for nearly twenty years, died late on Saturday night at his home, 485 Central Park West, after an illness of three months, in his forty-ninth year. He was a member of the Levin & Bradt Advertising Agency of 1,269 Broadway, which, in partnership with Charles D. Levin, he founded three years ago.

Mr. Bradt was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., and was a son of the late Morris Brade and Julia Bradt. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and at an early age became identified with the advertising business. Later he joined the advertising staff of The Chattanooga Times, of which he became advertising manager. In 1896 he joined the advertising staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES and for many years was one of its ablest and most popular representatives. He resigned from THE NEW YORK TIMES to become advertising manager of the Globe. Recently he became a partner of the Levin Advertising Agency. He was the originator of the plan of book publisher co-operative advertising. He was also a member of the Sphinx Club and was active in its work.

Mr. Bradt leaves a widow, who was Miss Emma Gray of this city; a son, Bentley, 2 years old, and two daughters, Emma, 6, and Leah, 3 years old. In addition, he leaves a sister, Mrs. Frances B. Squier, wife of Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 49 East Forty-ninth Street, and four brothers, George M. Bradt of Havana, Dudley J. Bradt of Chicago, Gus H. Bradt of San Francisco, and A. C. Bradt of Denver, Col.

His funeral will take place at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at the North Presbyterian Church, 525 West 155th Street.

G. H. WHITCOMB DIES.

Worcester Capitalist Was a Pioneer Envelope Manufacturer.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—G. Henry Whitcomb, capitalist and a pioneer envelope manufacturer in this country, died tonight after a long illness in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in Templeton, Mass., and was a graduate of Amherst College. In 1864 he founded the firm of G. Henry Whitcomb & Co., manufacturers of envelopes, which was sold to the United States Envelope Company in 1898, when he became Vice President of that company. Mr. Whitcomb was President of the Worcester & Marlboro Street Railway, and the Standard Cattle Company of Wyoming; a director of the Columbian Paper Company, the Worcester First National Bank, the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and the United States Coal and Oil Company, and was Treasurer of the Equitable Security Company.

REAR ADMIRAL FOX DEAD.

Retired Naval Officer Quit the Service in 1911.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, U. S. N., retired, died at his home here today, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, during which he commanded the torpedo boat Morris and was navigating officer of the Olympia.

Admiral Fox was born in Chelsea, Mass., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1872. During his career, which ended in 1911, when he was retired at his own request, he served with the Asiatic Fleet and for some years was connected with the Lighthouse Department. When he was retired, he was in command of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Admiral Fox's funeral will take place on Tuesday at his late home, 1,757 N Street, N. W., and the interment will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Reformed Bank Robber Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Mark Shinborn, who for many years was one of the most notorious bank robbers in the country, died here today. After his last release from prison, in 1908, he announced that he had given up his life of crime, and he spent his last days in the John Howard Home for reformed prisoners. He was about 80 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES HENRY SYCKLES, a veteran of the civil war and Justice of the Peace for twenty years of Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. FRANCES GERARD, wife of Sherman Gerard, Secretary of E. Bailey & Sons, Incorporated, of Patchogue, L. I., died yesterday at her home, 127 Rider Avenue, Patchogue, in her forty-seventh year.

Miss ELLA M. CAREY, one of the organizers of the Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion, who lived at 219 Warren Street, died on Saturday at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Lynam, at 422 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

Mrs. ANGELA F. RICHARDSON, wife of George Richardson, died on Saturday at her home, Rockaway Beach, L. I., in her twenty-fifth year.

GEORGE R. VAN DUSEN, a lawyer, died on Saturday at his home in Philadelphia, in his seventieth year. He was born in that city, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1877.

GEORGE D. HANNIGAN, connected with Luyties Brothers, wine importers, died on Saturday at his home, 687 Lexington Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year.

HERMAN FICHTER, a real estate dealer and apartment house builder, died at his home, 562 West 148th Street, on Saturday, in his fifty-seventh year. He owned apartments in many parts of the city.

Captain WILLIAM A. SMITH, harbor pilot here for thirty-five years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Roe, in Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Fresh Pond, L. I., and became a pilot when nineteen years old, retiring twelve years ago.

AARON ULLMAN, a real estate broker, died on Saturday at his home, 999 Southern Boulevard, in his eightieth year.

DE LAGNEL BERIER, an admiralty attorney, with offices at 1 Broadway, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday. He was born at Fort Hamilton and was a son of the late Major F. E. Berier, U. S. A., and a grandson of General Stanton.

Mrs. REBECCA A. GREIG, widow of James Greig, formerly an insurance broker here, died at her home, 161 Stevens Avenue, Mount Vernon, on Saturday, in her ninety-third year.

Colonel HENRY ALTON, a member of the Old Guard and a member of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers during the civil war, died at his home, 30 West Ninth Street, on Saturday, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. C. M. DICKSON, widow of Dwight Dickson, owner of real estate and vineyards and an aunt of former Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Candlish, at 315 East Twentieth Street, on Saturday, in her eighty-second year.

ALBERT HOLT, who retired in 1901 as paymaster of the Boston & Albany Railroad after a service of forty-three years, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, in his eighty-fifth year. He was formerly connected with the Springfield City Government.

ARTHUR D. NORCROSS, a member of the first class to be graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which in 1871 defeated the crews of the great universities on the Connecticut River, died yesterday at his home in Monson, Mass. He had served several terms in both the Massachusetts Senate and House.

WILLIAM MILLER, for twenty-eight years assistant armorer of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died on Saturday at the Lutheran Hospital in Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years old, lived at 14 Shubert Avenue, Brooklyn, and is survived by three daughters and a son.

ADAM BELL of 70 East 116th Street, sexton of the Hedding Methodist Church, at 337 East Seventieth Street, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday, in the basement of the church. He was 70 years old.

Girl Leaps Four Stories and Lives.

Miss Tersilia Gatti, 20 years old, an operator of 33 Bedford Street, leaped from a window on the fourth floor of her home last night to the rear yard, because, according to the police, her parents refused to allow her to leave the house for the evening. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. Bidwell, with contusions and abrasions, shock, and possible internal injuries. She was made a prisoner, charged with an attempt to commit suicide.

Woman Slips to Death in Airshaft.

Mrs. Margaret Flickner, janitress of the tenement at 152 West End Avenue, tried to step across the airshaft yesterday afternoon from a window of her flat on the fifth floor to a window in the flat of her son, John, in the next house. She slipped and fell to the concrete floor of the shaft and was instantly killed.

LOUIS DUNCAN DEAD; NOTED AS ENGINEER

Expert in Electricity Helped Devise System in Use in the Subway.

A GRADUATE OF ANNAPOLIS

In the Spanish War Mr. Duncan Became an Aid to the President and Formed Engineers' Battalion.

Louis Duncan, a member of the firm of Duncan, Young & Co. of 50 Church Street, and for many years widely known as an electrical engineer, died yesterday morning at his home, 998 Prospect Avenue, Pelham Manor, N. Y., in his fifty-fourth year. He was best known as an electrical traction expert, and was consulting engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission during the electrification of the transit systems of this city.

Mr. Duncan was born in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1880, being appointed an ensign three years later. In the same year he was sent to Johns Hopkins University by the Government to take a graduate course in physics and electricity, and during his course there determined the unit of electrical resistance. Mr. Duncan served as Chairman of the Board of Judges of the International Electrical Exhibition at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia when only 22 years old. In 1887 he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Johns Hopkins and then became a professor there, resigning from the navy to accept the appointment.

During the Spanish-American War, President McKinley appointed Mr. Duncan an aid in forming a battalion of engineers, and he became Major of the First Volunteer Engineers. After the war, he again entered business and in 1902 became head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Duncan was the author of many articles on electrical subjects, and wrote on electricity for the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was twice President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Duncan was an honorary member of the Franklin Institute, and was a member of the Mathematical Society of France, the Psychical Society of France, the Electrochemical Society, and belong to the Automobile Club of America, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, and was a fellow of the American Philosophical Society. In addition, he was a member of the University and Engineers' Clubs. His wife, a son and three daughters survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAKST.—To Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Bakst, 1,107 Hoe Av., Bronx, Feb. 13, 1916, a son.

BABCOCK.—Feb. 9, 647 East 7th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Babcock, a son.

BONN.—Feb. 8, New York Nursery Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bonn, a daughter.

COHEN.—Feb. 6, 1,966 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, a son.

GELBSTEIN.—Feb. 8, 800 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Gelbstein, a daughter.

KANTRO.—Feb. 8, 600 West 118th St., to Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Kantro, a son.

LOEB.—Feb. 9, 1,928 78th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loeb, a son.

MANNHEIMER.—Feb. 11, 577 East 8th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loeb, a son.

SALZMAN.—Feb. 9, Hahnemann Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Salzman, a daughter.

SCHWARTZ.—Feb. 7, 474 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Schawrtz, a son.

SEFF.—Feb. 9, 545 West 162d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Seff, a daughter.

WOLF.—Feb. 11, Great Neck, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Wolf, a daughter.

Engaged.

BONDY—ABELES.—Mr. Leon Abeles announces engagement of his daughter Helene to Mr. Alfred Robert Bondy.

AARONSON—SIMON.—Minnie Simon to Herman H. Aaronson.

BLUM—BLOCH.—Elsie Bloch to Isidor Blum.

BODENHEIMER — GOLDMAN. — Blanche Goldman to Mortimer Bodenheimer.

BRAGER—HYMAN.—Irene Hyman to Al. L. Brager.

BRAUNSTEIN — GOLDMAN.—Estelle Goldman to Murry L. Braunstein.

CAHN—LAMBERT.—Dorothy Lambert to Oscar J. Cahn.

COOPERMAN — COHN. — Lillian Cohn to Michael F. Cooperman.

EPSTEIN—FROEHLICH.—Cora Froehlich to Sig. Epstein.

FREIMAN — LOWENFELD.—Estelle Lowenfeld to Dr. Maurice E. Freiman.

GRUMBACH—AIRENOFF.—Elizabeth Airenoff to Louis Grumbach.

KRUGER—BLOCK.—Seville Block to Morris L. Kruger.

LANGFELDER — WERTHEIM. — Alverda Wertheim to Arthur Langfelder.

LIPSIUS — MEISNER.—Eva Meisner to Samuel Lipsius.

LOEB—ASH.—Florence Ash to Monroe Loeb.

MARKS—ROSENBERG.—Henrietta Rosenberg to Philip Marks.

MAYER—RUMMELSBURG.—Rose Rummelsburg to Louis L. Mayer.

MICHAELS—LOEB.—Pauline C. Loeb to Louis C. Michaelis.

MOSSOWITZ — SCHLANGER. — Dorothy Schlanger to Harry J. Mossowitz.

OPPENHEIM—BRAUDE.—Pauline Braude to Louis J. Oppenheim.

PINKUS—BLOCH.—Birdie Bloch to Sam Pinkus.

RIEFKIN—LIPPMAN.—Lillian H. Lippman to Jack B. Riefkin.

RODBART—LEVY.—Amelia E. Levy to William B. Rodbart.

ROSENHEIM—MORRIS.—Leah Morris to Gus Rosenheim.

SCHACHER—ISENBERG.—Amelia Isenberg to Edward Schacher.

SCHLICHTER — SCHOTTLAND. — Rebecca Schottland to Sidney Schlichter.

SELIGMAN—REICHMAN.—Gussie Reichman to Charles Seligman.

SIEGEL—JACOBS.—Rhoda Jacobs to Henry C. Siegel.

SINGER—SPIESS.—Hattie Spiess to William Singer.

SOLOMON—SILVERMAN.—Herminie N. Silverman to Samuel Solomon.

STEIN—MAAS.—Rosalie Maas to Joseph M. Stein.

UNGER—SCHERER.—Mae Scherer to Samuel Unger.

Married

TRAVIS—HUNTINGTON.—Saturday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. William von der Veer Berg, John C. Travis and Marie Huntington, daughter of the late Charles R. Huntington.

HIRSCHKORN—WEINBERG.—Feb. 6, Mollie Weinberg to Morrie L. Hirschkorn.

LESLIE—HERMANN.—Feb. 9, Louise Hermann to Edgar Leslie.

McGOURTY—PAVELIC.—Feb. 11, Marie E. Pavelic to C. J. McGourty.

MARKS — DREYSPOOL. — Feb. 9, Phoebe Dreyspool to Harry A. Marks.

RAGGIO—POISSON.—Feb. 10, Antoinette J. Poisson to Emile L. Raggio.

Brooklyn.

JUDGE—MEYLER.—Feb. 12, Daisy J. Meyler to John H. Judge.

MERRELS—CROWLEY.—Feb. 12, Mrs. G. P. Crowley to Frederick B. Merrels.

Died

AVERDUNK.—Lena Averdunk, on Feb. 12, 1916, beoved wife of Gerhard, nee Fauth, mother of Richard Rohden and Mrs. Eddie Marks. Funeral private.

BOESE.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, 1916, Mabel, beloved wife of Edwin Boese. Funeral services at Saint Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 11 A. M.

BRADT.—At his late residence, 485 Central Park West, after a short illness, Gay Bradt, in the 49th year of his age. Funeral services will be held today at the North Presbyterian Church, 525 West 155th St., at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

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ROSCOE HENRY CHANNING.

Veteran of the Civil War Was Long a Lawyer in New York.

Roscoe Henry Channing, a veteran of the civil war and a lawyer here for fifty-five years before he retired at the age of 80, died yesterday at his home, 235 West Seventy-first Street, in his eighy-fifth years. He was born in this city, and was a son of the late Henry William Channing and Mrs. Adeline d'Anville Cook Channing.

Mr. Channing was a graduate of Columbia College, and served in the civil war, first in the Seventh, then in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiments. In the last years of the war he served as Judge Advocate of his brigade. He married Miss Susan Thompson, a daughter of Lieutenant William Thompson. She died seven years ago. Mr. Channing is survived by two sons—J. Parke Channing and R. H. Channing, Jr.—and by one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Migliore.

Walter Cornelius O'Leary.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Walter Cornelius O'Leary of 317 First Street, President of the Lakewood Trust Company, died last night from heart disease in the Florida East Coast Railroad Hospital at St. Augustine, Fla., in his forty-fourth year. Several weeks ago, he suffered an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy, which was followed by a nervous breakdown and his physician ordered him to Florida to recuperate. Mr. O'Leary was President of the A. M. Bradshaw Company, Secretary of the Forest Hotel Company, which operates the Laurel-in-the-pines Hotel and Vice President of the Lakewood Hotel and Land Association, which owns the Laurel House.

CARLOS MENDOZA DEAD.

Leader of Panama Liberal Party Expires During Presidental Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 13.—Carlos Mendoza, leader of the Liberal Party, and one of the most prominent men in Panama, died suddenly tonight of an attack of heart disease. He was a lawyer by profession and was born in Bogota, Colombia, sixty years ago. He occupied several important posts in the Panama Government and was once President, filling out the unexpired term of the late President Obaldia.

Mr. Mendoza took an active part in the election of President Porras four years ago, but six months ago he joined the opposition and was supporting Chiari in the campaign now going on.

Famous Midget Dead.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Newell of 106 First Street, Newark, has received notice of the death of her son, Edmund Newell, Jr., known in the circus world as "Major" Newell. The information came in a cable message from Liverpool, where he died last week. "Major" Newell was 24 inches tall and weighed 27 pounds when he married Minnie Warren, another midget, who was even smaller. She died about a year later. When he was 35 years old, the Major had attained a height of four feet. He married again, this time a woman of ordinary height, who, with two children, survive him. He was 60 years old.

Died

BUCH.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, 1916, David Buch, beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Buch, (nee Levy,) and father of Julia De Silva, Harriet Hecht, and Lillian Elkan. Funeral from his late residence, 1,006 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Tuesday, at 10 A. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

BURSCH.—Anna M., beloved wife of Friedrich, departed this life Feb. 13, 1916, in her 80th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 936 70th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood, at convenience of the family.

CHANNING. — Roscoe Henry, at his residence, 235 West 71st St., on Feb. 13, of pneumonia, in his 84th year. Funeral private.

CORNELL.—On Feb. 13, Elizabeth Noyes, beloved wife of Clarence H. Cornell and mother of Mrs. J. E. Dockendorff, Mrs. H. F. Cary, and Miss Persis Cornell and Noyes B. Cornell. Funeral private, from the residence of Mrs. J. E. Dockendorff, 302 Central Park West, on Tuesday, Feb. 15.

COLGATE.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at his residence, 116 West 84th St., John H. Colgate, in his 90th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAMER.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at her residence, 376 Bleecker St., New York City, Adelena M. Cramer, nee Husemeyer, widow of the late Christian Cramer. Relatives and friends, also members of the Ladies' Aid Society, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Golden Rod Ladies' Bowling Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 81 Christopher St., New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

FANCHER.—Mollie. Owing to the large number of Mollie Fancher's friends, her home, 160 Gates Av., Brooklyn, was open to them on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5. The funeral services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock will be private.

HERNANDEZ.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at his home, 95 Linden Av., Flatbush, Walter Hernandez. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, Church Av. and Prospect St., Flatbush, Monday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M.

LANDINO.—Suddenly, on Feb. 12, 1916, Emma M. Landino. Funeral services at her late residence, 600 West 169th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

LE FEVRE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, Cornelia Hasbrouck, wife of the late Rev. James Le Fevre, D. D., in the 86th year of her age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

LORD.—At Montclair, N. J., on Feb. 13, 1916, Priscilla R., widow of Samuel R. B. Lord, in her 73d year. Private funeral services will be held on Monday, Feb. 14, from the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Austin, 202 Christopher St. Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

GOLDWATER.—Marcus, beloved father of Fannie, Nathan, Rose G. Hecht, Ray Marks, Max, Charlie, Lena, Etta. Funeral private.

MALONE.—Peter H., Feb. 11, was engaged with Lord & Taylor over 25 years. Funeral from 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, 9:30, thence to St. Cecelia's Church, Herbert and North Henry Sts., Brooklyn, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MELLERT.—George F., age 84. Funeral Monday at 11 o'clock from his late residence, 881 Brook Av., Bronx.

NEUBERGER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 12, in his 65th year, Louis, husband of the late Bertha and father of Leslie, Ruth, and Roy. Funeral private, from his late residence, 609 West 115th St., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 10 A. M. Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, Nelson H. Oakley. Funeral services at his late residence, 254 West 21st St., New York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

OAKLEY.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department New York, G. A. R. Comrades are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Nelson H. Oakley, at his late residence, 254 West 21st St., on Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock. Citizens' dress and badge. By order

HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

O'LEARY.—Walter Cornelius, of Lakewood, at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 12. Announcement of funeral later.

PLUM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 13, 1916, at Somerville, S. C., Matthias Plum, aged 76 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENBAUM.—To Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rosenbaum, 267 West 79th St., New York City, on Feb. 13, 1916, a son, (still born.)

SCHEFER.—On Feb. 11, Bertha M., beloved wife of Carl Schefer and daughter of the late John C. Kohlsaat. Services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

SLADE.—Isabel Elizabeth, beloved mother of Harold, Gladys, and Ernest. Funeral at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 15, from 3,609 Broadway, Manhattan, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thompson. Interment private.

THOMPSON.—Herman J. Thompson, formerly of Millburn, N. J., beloved husband of Evelyn N. Thompson, (nee Enright.) Funeral services Monday, at 8 P. M., at 1,817 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

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VAN DUSEN.—George R., on Feb. 12, at his late residence, 240 West Evergreen Av., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, age 59 years. Funeral services at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chestnut Hill, Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves New York at 11 o'clock.

WALSH.—On Feb. 12, 1916, T. J. Walsh, at his residence, 165 West 80th St. Services at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, 28 West 84th St., on Monday, Feb. 14, at 4 P. M. Interment at Newburg, N. Y., at convenience of family. Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

WANNER.—On Feb. 12, 1916, Emma I. Quirk, beloved wife of Wm. H. Wanner. Funeral from her late residence, 655 West 177th St., on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Incarnation, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, William I., son of Ella Beardslee and the late George F. White, in his 22d year. Services at his late residence, 41 Willow Av., Plainfield, on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Hillside Cemetery.

WEYAND.—Caroline Weyand, in her 82d year. Funeral services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Damm, 634 Crotona Park South, on Monday, Feb. 14, 8 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Funeral private Tuesday, 10 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Philip T., on Feb. 11, at his late residence, 108 Linden Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday morning, Feb. 15.

WILLIAMS.—On Feb. 12, 1916, Mary E. Williams, at the residence of her daughter, 2,880 Broadway. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., near Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 14, at half past nine A. M.

ASCHEMOOR.—Amelia K., 390 East 156th St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

BUTLER.—Edward J., Feb. 11. Funeral 10th Av. and 23d St. today, 9:15 A. M.

COHEN.—Essie, 141 West 111th St. Feb. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

DUNN.—Jeremiah, 524 10th Av., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EICHLER.—Sophie, 73 West 98th St., Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

FITZGERALD. — Nora, 400 West 17th St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FRAHER.—Daniel, 125 East 120th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FRIEDLAND.—Philip, 1,563 Vyse Av., Bronx, Feb. 11, aged 72.

GIENTY.—Mary L., 530 East 134th St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HANNIGAN.—Dillon, 687 Lexington Av., Feb. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HARRIGAN.—Mary, 70 West 102d St., Feb. 12. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

HEINSFURTER.—Naphtalia, Feb. 10. Funeral 2,003 7th Av.

HERM.—Xavier, 511 Washington St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HILDENBRAND.—Charles, 323 East 89th St., Feb. 11.

KAISER.—Dora, 65 Lenox Av., Feb. 12.

LOWE.—Sarah, 604 Riverside Drive, Feb. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McCABE.—Mary S., 407 East 63d St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McHUGH.—Edward, 101 East 64th St., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MATTHEWS.—Margaret E., 2,420 Grand Av., Bronx, Feb. 11. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Abraham, 320 East 58th St., Feb. 12. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MORROGH.—Irene, 511 West 165th St., Feb. 11. Funeral tomorow, 9:30 A. M.

NULTY.—Patrick, 725 Washington St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

PLATT.—Josephine, 334 East 154th St., Feb. 12.

SCHLOSS.—Fannie, 85 Manhattan St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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A Monthly Magazine of
THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Died

TOBLER.—Anna B., Feb. 12. Funeral 407 East 138th St., today, 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BLEND.—Mary, 84 McDougal St., Feb. 12, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow.

BROWN.—Adelaide, 4,814 Snyder Av., Feb. 12, aged 62. Funeral service today.

BROWNLEE.—William E., 540 9th St., Feb. 12. Funeral service today.

CAREY.—Ella M., 219 Warren St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLAFFY.—Margaret, 245 Carroll St., Feb. 11. Funeral today.

FELDERMANN.—Ida, 1,819 Grove St., Feb. 12, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FIEBIG.—Otto, St. Anthony's Hospital, Feb. 11.

GOUGH.—Mary A., 58 State St., Feb. 12, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAWKINS.—Louise M., 554 Eastern Parkway, Feb. 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

JOHNSTON.—Patrick J., 932 Bergen St., Feb. 12. Funeral today.

MAUNE.—Oswald, 679 Vanderbilt Av., Feb. 11. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MORRELL.—Joseph, 254 Classon Av., Feb. 12. Funeral notice later.

O'KEEFE.—Margaret, 547 Vanderbilt Av., Feb. 11, aged 71. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

RAWL.—Catherine, 111 4th Place, Feb. 12. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M. Aged 83.

RYAN.—Julia, 215 Terrace Place, Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.

SCHILDKNECHT.—Joseph, 1,030 Wyckoff Av., Feb. 12, aged 23.

SHAW.—Johanna, 316 East 9th St., Feb. 12, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

THURNEWELL.—Mrs. Charles, 17 Henry St., Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TRYON.—Frank C., 2,102 Newkirk Av., Feb. 12.

TURNER.—Ida M., 244 Sumner Av., Feb. 12.

VAN CAMPEN.—Alice K., 959 Bedford Av., Feb. 11, aged 49.

VAN PELT.—Henry, Greenpoint Hospital, Feb. 11.

WATTS.—Clement, 786 McDonough St., Feb. 12, aged 82. Funeral service today.

WILLIS.—Daniel S., 376 Putnam Av., Feb. 11. Funeral today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

FREIWALD.—Lillian, 56 Hunterdon St., Newark, Feb. 12. Funeral Feb. 16, 2 P. M.

HURLEY.—Cornelius, Newark, Feb. 12, aged 22. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

KUNZ.—Alice, 215 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 11, aged 10 months.

MILLER.—Martin J., 318 Highland Av., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

QUINLAN.—Elizabeth E., 203 15th St., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral today.

RILEY.—William W., 173 Runyon St., Newark, Feb. 12, aged 2 months.

SOEFFING.—Otto, 11 North 3d St., Newark, Feb. 11.

STEVENS.—Mary, 70 Troy St., Jersey City, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ZEHMANN.—Regina, 420 Spring St., West Hoboken, Feb. 11, aged 69.

Long Island.

CRUMMY.—Martha J., Richmond Hill, Feb. 11, aged 81.

KANE.—Marshall, Hollis, Feb. 11.

O'NEILL.—Mary J., 385 Freeman Av., Long Island City, Feb. 12. Funeral tomorrow.

RICHARDSON.—Angela, Rockaway Beach, Feb. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TOLZ.—Caroline, Woodhaven, Feb. 11, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam

BETTMAN.—Isaac; mass St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach Feb. 17, 8 A. M.

CANNING.—Bridget; mass Guardian Angel's Church today, 9 A. M.

COLBERT.—James H., in memory of; died Feb. 15, 1915.

CUNNION.—The Rev. Malick A.; mass St. Raphael's Church Feb. 17, 10 A. M.

DIECK.—Augustus H., in memory of; died Feb. 16, 1910.

DOORLEY.—Mary, in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1907.

DOYLE.—Mabel E., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1915.

GALLAGHER.—Patrick; mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HUNT.—Amelia; mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KATZ.—Jacob; unveiling monument Mount Hope Cemetery Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

KIELY.—Ellen; mass Queen of Angels Church Feb. 19, 8 A. M.

KRUGER.—Charles W., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1908.

LUSTIG.—Caroline, in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1915.

McMAHON.—James J., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1891.

MENGES.—William T., Jr.; mass St. Francis of Assisi's Church Feb. 16, 8 A. M.

MONCRY.—Mrs. L., in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1914.

MULLEN.—Patrick J., in memory of; died Feb. 16, 1913.

MURPHY.—Elizabeth; mass Resurrection Church today, 9 A. M.

O'DOUGHERTY.—Henry; mass St. Ambrose's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

OERZEN.—Michael and Zerlina; unveiling monument Mount Zion Cemetery Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

POWERS.—Maurice H.; mass All Angels' Church today, 9 A. M.

ROSENWAIKE.—Abraham, in memory of; died Feb. 17, 1910.

WEISS.—Max, in memory of; died Feb. 14, 1914.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The two outstanding movements in last week's stock market were the sharp advance Monday on the definite forecasts from Washington of an early settlement of the Lusitania case and the decided but less extensive rise led by the copper shares on Wednesday. Each of these advances was followed by reaction, but in neither instance did this run very far. The net result of the week's operations measured by the average price of fifty leading issues was a gain of something over 1¼ points. Plainly the constructive factors outweighed the retarding factors among the week's market influences.

Much of the impetus given to prices, however, particularly in last Monday's buying, came from the shorts, who covered in a good many instances because of the indications that the fears over the Lusitania case, upon which a good deal of selling had been based, were unfounded. At the bottom of the improvement, however, lay the fact that commercial and industrial prosperity continues to grow and to yield fruit in the shape of earnings which are adding to the intrinsic value of securities.

Apart from the possibilities of international complications—these have at no time since the resumption of trading held sway over the market for any great length of time—the chief and perhaps only very important factor adverse to the market has been the market's own technical position. It has seemed illogical to many traders, however, that this technical position should outweight the normal effect of the rising tide of business. So there has been a disposition to assume that the market would surely rise to a higher level if business continues to expand or even retain its present very exceptional volume.

The fact of the matter is that the technical position often does control to the practical exclusion of other considerations. Yet this applies to a short range rather than a long range view of the market. Eventually the improvement in business would improve the technical position of the market, also leaving it freer to reflect what was going on outside of the Stock Exchange. There are those always who would anticipate such a change and who, even in the face of an overburdened loan position, would buy in anticipation of improvement to come. This is a process which works to its own undoing if too many attempt to anticipate the market's power to absorb more stock. Within narrow limits, however, this process can be carried on, and for the reason that the stock market is not as saturated with stocks as the business market is with orders.

Under these conditions frequent checks are put upon buying while constantly the buying impulse is strengthened by knowledge of what is going on in trade—a knowledge which is not restricted to the few, for it is being made plain by every railroad and industrial report which comes to hand, and by all the things which are usually accepted as barometers of the condition of business. It is the conflict between these two forces mainly which accounts for the forward movements and setbacks which the market has lately experienced.

Were as much stock as is today held on margin held on small margins a decline of large proportions would be almost inevitable and at no distant date. The fact of the matter is, however, that while the market is full of stocks these are protected by exceptionally large margins. The technical position is unsatisfactory, but it is very far from being weak. Stocks instead of being easily dislodged are difficult to dislodge, and for the reason that the great majority of those who have stocks on margin are content to rely on the signs which they see on all sides of trade activity and high prices, a combination which yields exceptional profits. Those who are in the market are perfectly comfortable, but there is very little room for newcomers.

If prosperity needed speculation in stock as much as trade is said to need competition, the lack of facilities for a further large expansion in the speculative dealings in stocks would be a calamity. As it is the present lack of buying power is a helpful safeguard against the inflation which unrestrained speculation on the Stock Exchange would bring about to the detriment of the whole financial, and later to that of the business situation as well. The lack of buying power is confined, however, to speculative operations. There is a very active demand for investment. This was well illustrated last week by the great ease with which the $30,000,000 of Chicago Union Station bonds were placed. They were oversubscribed as soon as offered.

The very fact that unusual restrictions are put upon loans on stocks, particularly upon industrial stocks, is serving to increase the demands for bonds. The unwillingness of the banks to lend more freely is not due to a scarcity of loanable funds but to an indisposition to give new impetus to speculative operations, particularly in those stocks in which prices have been based to an unusual extent on future prospects. As these prospects become realizations the loan value of such stocks increases, and they may be expected gradually to be taken at higher prices in loans. In making loans, however, the banks have to consider proved value rather than prospective value. Therefore during a period of rapid change in values lenders must, if they be conservative at all, be slow in raising their appraisals of stocks for loan purposes to the prices quoted for them in the market.

Under such a policy funds pile up in the banks much faster than they can be loaned on stock exchange collateral, and these surplus funds therefore look to other fields for investment. Commerce has a call superior to the loan market in any form, but under existing conditions a large surplus is left with the banks after they have provided for the needs of commerce and after they have loaned on stocks as much as they feel it desirable to employ in that manner. This balance either remains idle in the vaults of the banks in the shape of cash or else flows into the bond market. In a time of prosperity and easy money this is not the only very large source of demand for bonds, but it is one of the important sources and one which just now is effective in creating a wide market for prime bonds. Were it not for that demand it would be much harder for this market to absorb the vast amount of bonds which have come to us from the other side and which are still coming. As it is foreign liquidation, while it has contributed to the check upon the stock market, has in no way embarrassed the money market.

These are the general considerations which account for the manner in which the market responded to last week's news. The international and political news was important. The announcement that settlement of the Lusitania case in a manner acceptable to this Government, though there were doubts about its being satisfactory to the people at large in the light of previous expectations, promised the removal of what had from its inception been a threatening situation. The promise has not yet been fulfilled and a new complication in the shape of Germany's announced purpose to sink armed merchant ships without notice has been introduced. The news of Mr. Garrison's resignation from the Cabinet exerted no discernible effect upon prices, possibly because it was received with mixed feelings. So far as it was viewed as a discomfiture of the Administration Wall Street did not feel called upon to show concern, but in so far as it put a handicap on preparedness it was admittedly an unfavorable incident. But the effect of such international and political factors upon the market is greatly lessened by the fact that one crisis after another has passed without as much as a rupture of diplomatic relations. It is an experience which benumbs the market to anything like grave apprehension over the threatened sinking of merchant ships without notice should they carry guns, or over the possibility that the refusal of some essential point in our demands on Germany should lead to any trouble.

The labor outlook is viewed with less rather than with more concern as the time approaches for the formal negotiations between the miners and the operators and between the railway employes and the roads. It is taken for granted in most quarters that the demands will be settled with an increase in wages probably by some form of arbitration, and inasmuch as present earnings are so large a probable rise in wages is accepted without concern.

The relatively small increase shown in the unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation was more significant than it appeared on the surface. Instead, however, of indicating a slackening in the demand for steel it showed rather that the demand has been so great that the mills are unable to accommodate any more orders even though consumers in many instances are willing to order many months ahead, and have in fact ordered into next year. Steel companies have been refusing orders in some instances because deliveries within any reasonable time were impossible and in others to avoid committing themselves to the sale at current prices of products which would not be deliverable for a long time to come.

LONDON MARKET BRISKER.

Sentiment Is More Cheerful—Copper Shares Buoyant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Business in stocks slowly increased throughout the last week. Sentiment is more cheerful, reflecting the many indications of the German desire for peace and the impression created in neutral markets by the manipulation of Teutonic exchange. What were regarded as favorable developments in the military situation were also helpful. The increased interest in the markets found outlet chiefly in the more speculative issues, rubber shares again absorbing a fair amount of public money, prices the while rising steadily.

Copper shares were bouyant in response to the great strength of the metal. Investment business was moderate. Colonial Government securities were the most popular. The American market was influenced by the reported settlement of the Lusitania case, but business was no broader. The Government is still handling the bulk of the securities sold.

The money market is more stringent, owing to the rapid gathering of taxes and to Government absorption of funds through Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills. Discounts are still quiet, the market awaiting the issue of Russian commercial bills to be accepted by British banks and discounted in London. The resultant credit should improve the sterling value of the ruble, which already shows some advance. A new issue of Russian Government one-year Treasury bills for £10,000,000 at 6 per cent. discount has been announced. The proceeds will be used to pay off a similar amount due Feb. 22, which was placed last year at 5 per cent. discount. Russia is also borrowing 50,000,000 yen in Japan on twelve months' bills at 5 per cent. discount. The proceeds will remain in Japan for the purchase there of supplies needed by Russia.

FIRM TONE ON THE BOURSE.

Transactions Large, with Heavy Trading in Coppers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Bourse was very firm in the week just passed and transactions were relatively large. There was heavy trading in coppers, due to the higher price of the metal. Rio Tintos gained 46 francs yesterday.

Continued activity was displayed by the Spanish, Russian, and Japanese groups, but Cleveland lost part of the previous week's gain on denial of reports that the Government had been buying that stock for exchange purposes. Haitians have failed to maintain the January rise, the 5 per cent. gold bonds having declined 38 francs since the beginning of this month.

The exchange market was easier, following the arrangement made between Ministers McKenna and Ribot. New York bankers have agreed to arrange an extension of commercial credits, accepting ninety-day drafts against purchases for French account. Substantial buying of rubles followed rumors of Rumanian intervention and the creation of further Russian credits in England and Japan.

The Government's revenue from taxes in January was 35,000,000 francs greater than in the same month last year.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$19,374,500		$157,531,500	
Same period last year	9,731,000		78,077,000	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.35	87.29	87.35	86.68
Same period a year ago	83.70	83.55	83.97	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞	22
Alabama Mid. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	10
Alb. & Susq. 3½	87½	87⅜	87⅜	14
Ala. Great South. 5s	99	99	99	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅞	100½	100½	9
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	98¼	98⅛	98¼	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	96⅞	97½	83
Am. H. & L. 6s	104	104	104	33
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87¼	87¼	87¼	10
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112	111½	111¾	32½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	128
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106½	106	106⅜	195½
Am. Thread 4s	98½	98½	98½	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70½	70½	70½	8
Ann Arbor 4s	65	64¾	65	10
Armour & Co. 4s	94¾	94½	94⅝	70
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95⅛	94⅞	95	156
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	104¼	104	104¼	6
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	105⅝	104⅛	104⅛	72
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101½	101½	29
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87⅞	87¾	87¾	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp.	88¼	87¾	88	42
A., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	91⅛	90⅝	91⅛	30
A., T. & S. F., E. O. 4s	96½	96¼	96½	6
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98½	98⅜	98½	12
A., T. & S. F., R. M. 4s	88	88	88	5
A. & C. A. L. 4½s	96	96	96	3
Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¾	93½	93½	48
Atl. Coast L. u. 4½s	92⅞	92	92⅞	17
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	87	87	87	15
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	53
B. & O. g. 4s	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜	96
B. & O. cv. 4½s	98	97⅞	97⅞	286
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92⅛	92	92	24
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89½	89⅛	89⅜	115
Beth. Steel ref. 4s	103	102⅞	102⅞	33½
Brooklyn R. T. g. 5s	101⅛	100⅞	101	125
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	101⅛	101	101	14
B'klyn U. El. 5s	101⅞	101	101½	19
B'klyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	101¼	101	101¼	14
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	3
B., C. R. & N. col. 5s	100	96¼	100	6
Bush Terminal 4s	87½	87½	87½	18
Bush Terminal 5s	91	89½	91	18
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89¾	89½	89¾	81
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	98¼	98	98¼	33
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	50	50	50	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Central Leather 5s	102½	102	102	53
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	101¾	101½	101½	6
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	82	82	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	118¼	117½	117⅝	60
Central Pacific 3½s	90	90	90	10
Central Pacific 4s	91	90¾	90¾	118½
Cent. Pac. Thro. S. L. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	½
Central Vt. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	3
Ches. & O. con. 5s	107½	107⅛	107⅜	8
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	88	87¾	88	20
C. & O. R. & A. 1st cons. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	17
C. & O. R. & A. 2d cons. 4s	82½	82½	82½	4
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92¾	92¾	16
C. & O. Coal River 4s	84¾	84¼	84¾	11
Chicago & Alton 3s	57½	57½	57½	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	44⅞	44½	44⅞	30
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94	93⅞	94	12
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99	98⅞	98⅞	229
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	12
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	86¼	86	86¼	31
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	95¼	95¼	11
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98½	98½	98½	24
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	82¼	82	82	6
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, tr. r.	82	82	82	10
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
Chi., Gt. Wn. 4s	72½	72⅛	72¼	31
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	113	113	113	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	93¾	93	93	25
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A, reg.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92¾	92¾	7
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅜	102¾	103½	109
C., M. & St. P. r. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	16
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	15
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	3
C., M. & St. P. c. 4½s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	29
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	109	108¼	108¼	45½
C. M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	13
C., M. & P. S. 4s	91½	91	91½	17
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	94½	95	36
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	95½	94	94	10
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	116	116	116	57
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104½	104½	104½	3
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s, reg.	104	104	104	5
Chicago Rys. 5s	98¾	98⅝	98¾	8
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s	87	85	85¼	67
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	69⅝	66½	67	462
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	49	47	47½	93
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s. t. r.	47	47	47	38
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	14
C., St. P., M. & O. d. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	10
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	80½	80	80¼	8
Chile Copper 7s	133½	130⅛	133½	175
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	77	77	77	5
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80	80	80	18
Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	105½	105½	105½	1
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Cleve. & Mah. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	15
Col. Industrial 5s	77	75	76	22
Col. & South. 1st 4s	93¼	91⅞	93¼	23
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	86	85¼	85⅝	19
Com. Cable 1st 4s, rg.	65	65	65	5
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	83	81	81	22½
Cons. Gas cv. 6s	124	123¾	123¾	5
Corn. Pr. Ref. s. f. 5s, '34	99	98¼	98¼	12
Cub.-Am. Sug. cl. tr. 6s	102⅝	102	102⅝	46
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99¾	99⅞	13
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107	106⅞	107	12½
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97⅜	96⅞	96⅞	22
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	15
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100½	100½	100½	30
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	57¾	57½	57½	26
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	83	83	83	3
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	80½	81	10
D. & R. G. con. 4s	77¼	76¾	76¾	18
Detroit Edison 5s	103¾	103½	103¾	4
Det. River Tun. 4½s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	11
Detroit United 4½s	78	76½	77¾	90
Dist. Securities 5s	73½	72½	73	301
E., T., V. & G. c. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	7
E. Tenn, ren. lien 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	9
Elgin, Jol. & E. 5s	104	103½	104	3
Erie 1st cons. 4s	86½	85⅝	85⅝	39
Erie 1st cons. 7s	111	111	111	5
Erie gen. 4s	76¼	76	76¼	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	71⅞	71½	71⅞	29
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	80½	80	80½	39
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	9
Erie fund. 7s	111	111	111	7
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93¼	93¼	93¼	11
Georgia Pacific 6s	107½	107½	107½	20
Granby Cons. 6s	109¼	107¾	109¼	22
Gran. Con. cv. 6s	109	107¾	109	30
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	99⅞	99	99⅞	18
Grand Rap. & I. 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	22
Hocking Valley 4½s	95	95	95	1
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	20
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	75	74½	75	22
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	31¼	31	31⅛	135½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	91½	90½	91	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87½	87⅛	87¼	22
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89¾	89½	89½	53
Ill. Cent. Cairo B. 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
Ill. Cent., Chi., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
Ill. Steel 4½s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	26
Int. Rap. Transit 5s	99½	99⅜	99½	247
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝	107
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75½	74⅞	75	76
Insp. Cop. cv. 6s, '19	188	185½	188	17
Insp. Cop. Co. 6s, '22	188½	182	188	125
Int. Ag. Cor. col. tr. 5s	78¾	77⅞	78¾	2
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st 6s	97	97	97	4
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	100½	98½	99¼	1234
Int. Navigation 5s	98	97	97	15
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102	102	102	3
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	77⅝	77	77	15
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	54⅞	60	97
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110	110¼	16
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76½	76⅜	76½	3
Kan. City So. 3s	70½	70½	70½	1
Kan. City So. 5s	93⅜	93¼	93¼	8
Kan. City Term. 4s	88⅞	88⅝	88¾	32
Kentucky Central 4s	89	88¼	88¼	10
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84½	84½	84½	3
Knox. & Ohio 6s	109½	109½	109½	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	99½	98½	99¼	176
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	95	93	94¾	340
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	22
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	99¾	99¼	99½	9
Lake Shore 3½s	85¾	85½	85½	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¾	95⅝	95¾	9
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95¼	94⅞	95¼	119
Lake Sh. 4s, '31, reg.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	2
L. V. N. Y. gtd. 4½s	103	103	103	5
L. V. N. Y. 4½s, reg.	100½	100½	100½	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
L. V. of Penn. c. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	1
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	126¾	126	126¾	7
Lig. & M. 7s, reg.	125¼	125¼	125¼	6
Liggett & Myers 5s	103¼	102½	103¼	23
Liggett & M. 5s, reg.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	5
Long Island ref. 4s	88	88	88	2
Long Island gen. 4s	90	90	90	1
Long Isl. Ferry 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	10
Lorillard 7s	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	4
Lorillard 7s, reg.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	5
Lorillard 5s	101⅞	101	101⅞	15
Lorillard 5s, reg.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	4
Louis. & N. gen. 6s	112½	112½	112½	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	17
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	89¼	89	89	2
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	10
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102¾	102¾	102¾	7
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	105	105	105	4
L. & N.-So. Ry. jt. 4s	80½	80	80½	3
Man. con. 4s	92¾	91¾	91¾	9
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	92¾	92½	92¾	19
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, A.	113	113	113	4
Mex. Pet. Co. 6s, C.	112	112	112	10
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	19
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101	101	101	3
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92½	92½	92½	7
M., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	6
M. & St. L. con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	63½	57½	63½	168
M., St. P., & S. S. M. cn. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	8
M. S. S. M. & At. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	78¼	78	78	33
Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s	48	46⅝	47¾	44
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	16
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	51½	51	51½	6
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	40	38¼	38⅞	8
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	64	64	64	1
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88⅛	86	88⅛	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920 col. trust r.	86	86	86	5
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917, Gty. Tr. cfs.	87½	87½	87½	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	43½	43	43	3
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. rts.	43½	43¼	43¼	13
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s	43½	43½	43½	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r. s.	42	42	42	8
Mob. & Ohio, Mont. div. 5s	102	102	102	2
Mob. & O. ext. 5s	108	108	108	1
Mob. & O., new 6s	114	114	114	1
Montana Power 5s	97	96¾	96¾	67
Morris & E. ref. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	7
Morg. La. & Tex. 7s	104½	104½	104½	1
N. C. & St. L. c. 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	30
Natl. E. & Sta. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	27
Natl. Tube 5s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	115⅝	115	115⅝	408½
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	79	79	79	12
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	78	78	78	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r.	87½	87½	87½	1
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	80⅝	80	80	5
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	22
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	83¼	83⅛	83¼	85
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	95½	94½	95¼	303
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	3
N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s	83⅝	83½	83½	4
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105⅛	105	105	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	86¼	85⅝	86¼	53
N. Y., L. & W. c. 5s	104½	104½	104½	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	72⅞	71½	72½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	115	115	115	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '55	81	81	81	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. deb. 4s, '56	81½	81⅛	81⅛	
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 3½s, '47	73	73	73	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n.-cv. 4s, '47	81¼	81¼	81¼	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	15
N. Y. & Put. 1st 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	20
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78⅞	75⅝	78½	648
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	63⅞	62½	62½	1029
N. Y. & Rock. B. 5s	103	103	103	2
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87¼	86	87¼	15
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	99⅝	99	99¼	108
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	80½	80¼	80¼	26
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	8
Norf. & W. con. 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93¾	42
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	117¼	117	117¼	28
Norf. & W. div. 4s	90⅝	90½	90⅝	46
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	89½	89½	89½	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	94⅛	93½	94⅛	87½
Nor. Pacific 4s, reg.	93½	93½	93½	1
Nor. Pacific 3s	67	66⅞	66⅞	80½
Nor. Pac., Term. 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	4
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	102⅝	102¼	102¼	30
Ore. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	92	91⅛	91⅞	62
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅝	93¼	93¼	93
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	5
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108½	107⅞	108½	4
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	94½	94	94½	2
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	101	56
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	18
Penn. Consol. 4½s	106¼	105⅞	106¼	576
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	12
Penn. R. E. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Penn. gn. 4½s, tm. cs.	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	331
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	9
Peoria & E. inc. 4s	33½	32½	32½	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102¼	101¼	102¼	9
Poca. Cons. Coll. 5s	90	89½	90	12
Public Service 5s	90½	90	90	39
Ry. S. Sp. 1st Oc. 5s	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	13
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95	95½	67
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	99½	98⅝	99¼	119
Roch. & P. con. 6s	108	108	108	1
Roch. & P. 1st 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	3
R., W. & O. cons. 5s	104½	104½	104½	8
So. Jo. & G. 1st 4s	59	59	59	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	102½	102	102	38
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	74	74	74	35
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	81	80⅝	80⅝	20
St. L., R. Mt. & Pac. 5s	81	80⅝	80⅝	20
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	110	109½	109⅝	31
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	46½	46⅛	46⅛	12
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 5s, tr. r., sta.	44½	44½	44½	8
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	16
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	79	79	79	8
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	65	65	65	7
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	122	121¼	122	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1
St. P., M. & M. Ext. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
St., P., M. & M. con. 4½s	103½	101⅝	103⅝	12
San. An. & A. P. 4s	69	68¾	69	10
San. Fr. & N. P. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	71½	71	71	23
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	67¼	66¼	67¼	26
S. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	83¼	83	83	15
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	94	92½	93¼	24
So. Bell Tel. 5s	101	100⅝	101	66
So. Pacific col. 4s	87⅜	86	86	7
So. Pacific conv. 4s	89½	89	89	173
So. Pacific conv. 5s	106	105⅝	105⅞	91
So. Pacific ref. 4s	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	164½
So. Pac. S. F. T. 4s	85⅝	85¼	85⅝	44
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	42
S. R., M. Div. 4½-5s	103	103	103	11
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	72½	71⅞	72	190
Std. Gas & El. cv. 6s	100⅛	100	100	19
St. Milling 1st 5s	98	98	98	6
Tenn. C. & I., T. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Tenn. Cop. cv. 6s., f. p.	121	120	121	5
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	105½	105¼	105½	65
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	96	96	96	6
Third Av. ref. 4s	83	82½	82⅞	58
Third Av. adj. 5s	84¼	83½	84¼	120
Tol. & O. Cen. 1st 5s	103	103	103	5
T. & O. C. W. Dv. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	10
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	60	59	59	2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	59¼	59	59	7
Union Bag & Pap. 5s	80⅛	80	80	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	98	97¾	97¾	36
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	97⅛	97	97	7
Union Pacific cv. 4s	94	93½	93½	62
Union Pacific ref. 4s	91⅛	91	91⅛	27
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	44¾	44½	44½	35
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s	71	71	71	8
U. N. J. R. & C. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	103½	103¼	103½	43
U. S. Steel 5s	105	104⅝	105	217
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104⅝	104¼	104¼	2¼
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	99⅝	99¼	99½	17
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103	103	103	1
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103	103	103	1
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	101
Va. & S. W. cons. 5s	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	8
Wabash 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	24
Wabash T. 2d 5s	99	99	99	1
Wab., Tol. & C. 4s	87	87	87	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	1¾	1⅛	1¼	115
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r., 2d ass't pd.	22⅛	21½	21½	81
W. P. T. 1st 4s Col. t. r. 2d ass't pd.	22¼	22½	22¼	10
W. P. T. 2d 4s	¼	¼	¼	115
W. P. T. 2d 4s, t. r.	¼	¼	¼	129
Wash. Cent 4s	90½	90½	90½	5
Western Elec. 5s	103⅜	103	103⅜	27
West Shore 4s	92¼	91¾	92¼	22
West Shore 4s, reg.	89½	89½	89½	1
Western Md. 4s	72¼	72	72	8
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	101½	101	101	2
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	96½	96	96¼	39
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	137	134½	136½	41
W. & L. E. cons. 4s	70	70	70	1
Wis. Central 4s	87½	87⅛	87⅛	4

Total sales.....$16,238,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s, coupon	103	103	103	1
Panama 3s, reg.	103	103	103	1½
U. S. 3s, coupon	102½	102½	102½	1
Anglo-French 5s	95	94½	94⅝	2717
Chinese Ry. 5s	75	74½	75	4½
City of Tokio 5s	79	78⅜	79	30
Japanese 4½s	84½	84¼	84¼	24
Jap. 4½s Eng. stamp.	84	84	84	2
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., Eng. st.	80	80	80	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	82½	82	82	35
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ger. sta.	74¾	74¼	74¾	60½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98	97⅛	97⅛	28½
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	95¼	95	95¼	2

Total sales.....$2,908,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Cent. 4½s, '65	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
N. Y. State 4½s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	6
Va. def. 6s, B. B. Co. certificates	53¾	53¾	53¾	7

Total sales.....$14,000

City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	88¾	88½	88¾	16
3½s, 1955	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
3½s, Nov., 1955	88½	88½	88½	1
4s, 1955, reg.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	20
4s, 1956, reg.	97½	97½	97½	½
4s, 1958	99	99	99	5
4s, 1959	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	48
4s, 1957	99⅛	99	99⅛	26
4¼s, 1960	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	23
4¼s, 1964	102½	102¼	102⅜	20
4½s, 1963	107⅝	107½	107½	11
4½s, 1965	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	29
4½s, May, 1957	107½	107½	107½	13
4½s, Nov., 1957	107½	107½	107½	1

Total sales.....$214,500
Grand total, $19,374,500.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 12, 1916.

STOCKS, SHARES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	591,842	212,490	280,921
Tuesday	431,191	245,647	312,175
Wednesday	540,062	253,880	221,270
Thursday	717,093	349,285	....
Friday	574,042	....	237,736
Saturday	....	137,927	156,087
Total week	2,854,230	1,199,229	1,209,098
Yr. to date	22,054,495	7,545,937	13,551,600

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$3,763,500	$1,909,500	$3,977,500
Tuesday	3,893,500	2,187,000	4,017,000
Wednesday	3,943,500	1,662,500	4,022,500
Thursday	3,802,500	2,141,000	....
Friday	3,971,500	....	2,973,000
Saturday	....	1,881,000	1,362,000
Total week	$19,374,500	$9,731,000	$16,352,000
Yr. to date	157,531,500	78,077,000	128,926,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 12, '16.	Feb. 13, '15.	Differences.
R.R. & mis.	2,854,195	1,199,175	+ 1,655,020
Banks	35	54	− 19

BONDS.

	Feb. 12, '16.	Feb. 13, '15.	Differences.
R.R. & mis.	$16,238,000	$9,455,500	+ $6,782,500
Govt.	2,908,000	58,000	+ 2,850,000
State	14,000	28,000	− 14,000
City	214,500	189,500	+ 25,000
Total, all	$19,374,500	$9,731,000	+ $9,643,500

High Grade Municipal, Railroad, and Public Utility Bonds
For Investment

Orders on commission executed in all markets.

MACKAY & CO.
14 Wall Street, New York

Public Service Newark Terminal Railway Company
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 5s
Due June 1, 1955

Direct obligations of the Public Service Railway Company, and guaranteed, principal and interest, by Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Secured by first mortgage on a modern office and terminal building, in the heart of the business section of Newark, N. J., and on subway and elevated railway approaches thereto.

Price Par and accrued interest Yield 5%.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

We deal exclusively in Municipal Bonds and the following comprise some of the issues we offer at present. Inquiry for purchase or sale, for quotations or general information, is invited. We will supply complete details, debt statements and prices.

			Due	Yield
J	$189,000	County of Atlantic, N. J., 5s	1921	4.00%
N	50,000	State of New York 4¼s	1965	3.80%
N	50,000	City of New York, N. Y., 3½s	1953	4.07%
NCJ	100,000	City of Newark, N. J., 4½s	1960	3.90%
NCJ	40,000	City of Newark, N. J., 4½s	1944	3.90%
NMC	150,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., 4½s	1928-51	4.20%
NMC	54,000	City of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 4½s	1940-45	4.00%
	105,000	City of Baltimore, Md., 4s	1961	4.00%
NCJ	117,000	City of Atlantic City, N. J., 4½s	1943-45	4.10%
N	70,000	City of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 4½s	1953-56	3.90%
N	34,000	City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 4½s	1949-52	3.95%
J	23,000	Boro. of Peapack-Gladstone, N. J., 5s	1936-46	4.35%
J	18,500	Village of Ridgefield Park, N. J., 5s	1936	4.25%

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS IN
N—New York, M—Mass., C—Conn., J—New Jersey.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

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Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

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EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

			Maturity.	Price to Yield.
*Syracuse, N. Y.	reg.	3½s	1920	3.80%
*Buffalo, N. Y.	reg.	4½s	1926-'35	3.80%
*Chicago, Ill.		4s	1922-'30	3.90-3.95%
Minneapolis, Minn.	reg.	4s	1942	4.00%
*Trenton, N. J.	reg.	4½s	1946	4.00%
Sioux City, Iowa		4½s	1923-'35	4.05%
East Orange, N. J.		4½s	1950	4.10%

*LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

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BLAIR & Co.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 12, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,854,230	22,054,495
Same period a year ago	1,199,229	7,545,937

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.06	87.71	91.87	84.47
Same period a year ago	62.78	61.44	64.68	60.07

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	140	Feb. 9	ADAMS EXPRESS.	148	140	140	− 7¼	300
26½	Jan. 7	22	Feb. 11	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	24¼	22	22½	− ⅜	8,900
10¼	Jan. 7	9⅛	Jan. 28	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛	1,200
33¾	Feb. 9	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg..	33¾	28	31¾	+ 3¾	40,600
83	Jan. 3	75½	Jan. 24	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	82¾	79	82	+ 3	7,000
72¼	Jan. 3	67	Jan. 11	Am. Ag. Chemical...	72¼	70½	71½	+ 2¼	2,500
99½	Jan. 5	96⅞	Feb. 7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	98	96⅞	98	− ⅛	385
71⅜	Feb. 10	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar....	71¾	66⅝	71⅛	+ 6⅛	46,800
96½	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	96½	94¾	96½	+ 1¾	520
103½	Jan. 28	102	Jan. 8	Am. Brake S. & F...	102¾	102¾	102¾	− ¼	145
195¼	Jan. 3	193	Jan. 5	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	..	..	193	..	....
64¾	Jan. 17	59⅞	Jan. 5	Am. Can	64	61¾	62⅞	+ 1¼	44,200
113⅞	Jan. 26	110	Jan. 31	Am. Can pf.	111	110⅝	110⅞	+ ⅜	850
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Foundry.	74½	67¼	73⅛	+ 6	31,460
118¼	Jan. 12	117	Feb. 1	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117½	117½	117½	..	15
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Am. Coal‡	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products..	173½	165	170	+ 7	5,700
116⅝	Jan. 7	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	115¾	115¾	115¾	..	100
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. P. pf., s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¼	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	56	54	55⅝	+ ⅝	1,800
100	Feb. 7	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	100	100	100	+ ¼	200
140½	Jan. 4	128	Feb. 8	Am. Express	130	128	130	− ½	200
12	Jan. 3	9⅞	Jan. 26	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10½	10½	..	300
57	Jan. 18	48	Jan. 31	Am. Hide & L. pf...	52⅜	51	51	− ¾	2,000
31	Feb. 1	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	31	28½	30¾	+ 2¼	9,400
25⅛	Jan. 26	21⅜	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed	24⅝	23⅛	24	+ ¾	8,500
43½	Jan. 15	39¾	Jan. 12	Am. Linseed pf.	43½	42¼	43	+ ¾	4,400
69	Jan. 3	60⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive....	68⅞	66⅝	67¾	+ 1¾	27,810
103	Jan. 27	100⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	102¼	103	+ 1	1,472
9¾	Jan. 19	8⅛	Jan. 17	Am. Malt Corp'n....	9	8¾	9	− ½	200
34½	Jan. 25	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	33½	33½	33½	..	48
113⅜	Jan. 4	96¼	Jan. 31	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	104	100¾	103	+ 3⅜	74,230
114⅝	Feb. 3	112	Jan. 6	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	114⅝	114	114	..	775
93¾	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	93⅛	92¾	93	+ ½	1,225
87¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B....	..	..	86½	..	....
148⅞	Jan. 10	148⅞	Jan. 10	Am. Snuff	..	..	148⅞	..	....
110	Jan. 27	108	Jan. 17	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	110	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	53	Jan. 27	Am. Steel Foundries	58	55	57½	+ 2⅞	3,100
116½	Jan. 8	110⅝	Jan. 31	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	114¾	112⅝	113½	..	5,300
118¾	Jan. 4	117	Jan. 31	Am. S. Ref. Co. pf..	..	..	117⅞	..	....
65	Jan. 31	63¾	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable...	63	63	63	..	24
128½	Jan. 15	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127¾	127	127⅝	+ ¾	6,330
209¾	Feb. 3	200½	Jan. 11	Am. Tobacco	205¾	203½	204½	− ⅜	2,325
108½	Feb. 8	106½	Jan. 11	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108½	108	108	+ ¼	900
53⅛	Jan. 22	44	Jan 11	Am. Woolen	..	..	53⅛	..	....
53⅛	Jan. 22	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen tr. rcts.	51	49¾	49¾	+ ¾	5,000
95	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen pf.....	..	..	94¾	..	....
97⅞	Jan. 22	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	97⅞	97	97	+ ¾	600
13¾	Jan. 4	11	Jan 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	..	..	11¼	..	....
75⅝	Feb. 11	65¾	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	75⅝	69	75	+ 6¼	31,300
91¼	Jan. 3	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†..	91	86⅝	90⅞	+ 5¼	186,700
8	Jan. 4	6	Jan. 24	Assets Realization..	..	..	6⅝	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	65	67	+ 2	1,800
108½	Jan. 4	101⅞	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F..	104	103	103¼	+ ¾	8,800
101⅝	Feb. 10	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅝	100½	101⅝	+ 1⅝	1,155
115	Jan. 3	111¼	Feb. 8	Atl. Coast Line.....	112	111¼	111¼	− ¾	200
118⅝	Jan. 3	103⅞	Jan. 12	BALD. LOCO. WKS	118½	113½	114	+ 1¾	134,100
109	Feb. 7	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	109	108	109	+ 1	1,700
96	Jan. 4	86x	Feb. 1	Baltimore & Ohio...	88⅞	88	88⅞	+ ¼	7,600
80	Jan. 15	76	Feb. 7	Baltimore & Ohio pf	77⅛	76	77⅛	+ ⅛	1,500
3⅝	Jan. 3	2¼	Jan. 31	Batopilas Mining††..	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛	1,800
493	Jan. 18	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	472	468	471	+ 1	450
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	137	137	137	+ 7	100
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Booth Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 31	Brooklyn Rap. Tr...	87⅜	86	86½	− ½	3,015
132	Jan. 14	130½	Jan. 29	Brooklyn Union Gas.	..	..	130½	..	....
52	Jan. 24	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	51	51	51	− 1	100
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	..	..	96	..	....
14	Jan. 12	9¾	Jan. 31	Bruns. T. & R.R. sec	..	..	10	..	....
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	..	..	93	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Buff., R. & P. pf...	..	..	*109⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	83	Feb. 2	Burns Bros.	85⅝	84½	84½	+ ⅛	1,700
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	121	116	120	+ 4¼	1,500
31	Jan. 11	29⅞	Jan. 31	Butterick Co.	30	30	30	− 1	200
89	Feb. 11	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡..	89	78⅝	89	+11	54,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	27½	Feb. 1	CAL. PETROLEUM	34¼	31	32¼	+ ¼	18,100
80⅜	Jan. 3	57⅞	Jan. 31	Cal. Petroleum pf...	67½	63	64½	+ 2½	7,000
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canadian Southern..	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183¾	Jan. 3	166	Jan. 31	Canadian Pacific	176	170	175½	+ 5½	13,250
88⅜	Jan. 18	86	Jan. 14	Case (J. I.) Tr. M. pf	87	87	87	+ 1	100
56¼	Jan. 18	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	54¾	53	53⅝	+ 1	12,550
110½	Jan. 27	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛	410
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J....	..	..	290	..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel...	..	..	*135	..	....
66⅞	Jan. 5	60⅛	Jan. 31	Chesapeake & Ohio.	63	62	63	+ 1	5,100
10½	Jan. 7	10½	Jan. 7	Chicago & Alton...	..	..	10½	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½	1,200
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West. pf.	36¼	35⅛	36	+ ½	1,100
102½	Jan. 3	94¾	Jan. 27	Chi., Mil. & St. P..	98¾	96	96½	+ 1¾	8,500
136⅛	Jan. 5	128¾	Feb. 11	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	132⅞	128¾	129½	+ ½	2,346
134⅞	Jan. 3	129	Jan. 31	Chi. & Northwestern	130⅝	129¾	130⅝	+ 1⅛	500
175	Jan. 11	174¼	Jan. 4	Chi. & N. W. pf....	172	172	172	..	1
20⅝	Feb. 7	16½	Jan. 18	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	20⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½	47,000
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	120	..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	136	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Chile Copper	24¾	22⅝	24½	+ 1⅝	12,800
58⅜	Feb. 11	51¾	Jan. 31	Chile Copper†††	58⅜	53½	58⅛	+ 5	57,100
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L...	39	39	39	+ 1	100
76	Jan. 11	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	70	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Clev. & Pitts. spec..	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	72	Jan. 12	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	73	72⅛	72⅛	− ⅞	400
112	Jan. 24	110	Feb. 10	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	111	110	110	− 2	200
53	Jan. 4	42¾	Jan. 31	Col. Fuel & Iron....	49¼	45	47⅞	+ 2⅞	37,500
32½	Jan. 8	27¼	Jan. 31	Col. & Southern....	..	..	28	..	....
55	Jan. 13	51	Jan. 24	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	51	..	....
48	Jan. 11	48	Jan. 11	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
52⅝	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comput.-T.-Rec.Co..	48	47	47	− 1	200
115	Jan. 4	114	Jan. 24	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	..	..	114	..	....
144¾	Jan. 8	135¼	Feb. 10	Consolidated Gas	137½	135¼	135¼	− ¼	2,800
86½	Jan 3	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	82⅞	80	81	+ 2¾	5,000
108	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf..	..	..	107	..	....
25¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref..	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	+ 1	19,050
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97	95¼	97	+ 1½	700
*42½	Feb. 2	*42½	Feb. 2	Crex Carpet Co....	..	..	*42½	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*38	Jan. 31	Cripple C. Cent. pf..	..	..	*38	..	....
86½	Feb. 4	52¾	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	85	80½	81¼	− 1¾	136,400
118½	Feb. 4	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	115¼	113½	115	− 1¼	1,860
206	Feb. 3	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	205¼	195¼	203	+ 3½	3,450
109¾	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	− 2⅝	100
97⅛	Feb. 11	96	Jan. 6	DEERE & CO. pf..	97⅛	97	97⅛	+ ⅞	200
154¼	Jan. 19	150	Jan. 27	Delaware & Hudson.	..	..	150⅝	..	....
225	Jan. 6	223	Jan. 25	Del., Lack. & West..	224½	224	224½	..	200
14	Jan. 3	11¼	Jan. 11	Denver & Rio Gr...	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ¾	100
24	Jan. 3	19¼	Feb. 2	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	20	20	20	− ½	100
140	Feb. 3	132½	Jan. 8	Detroit Edison	139½	138	138⅞	..	134
..	.....	..	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
85	Feb. 11	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys..	85	76½	85	+ 9	1,100
108	Jan. 15	104⅞	Feb. 10	Diamond Match	106	104⅞	106	+ ⅛	800
50⅝	Feb. 5	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	49¾	47½	48⅝	− ⅛	36,100
29½	Feb. 8	26½	Jan. 31	Dome Mines‡‡	29½	28	29⅜	+ 1⅛	11,500
6	Jan. 11	5	Jan. 26	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	5	5	5	..	100
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	10½	10	10½	+ ½	300
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Sup. Trac...	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	60⅛	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat...	66	62	66	+ 3½	700
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜	36,300
59⅛	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	54½	53½	54	+ ¾	3,700
54½	Jan. 3	45¼	Jan. 31	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	48	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Erie & Pittsburgh†..	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	30	Jan. 11	FED. MIN. & SM..	32½	30	32	+ 1	2,900
57½	Jan. 7	51	Jan. 27	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	57¼	54⅛	57	+ 4¼	3,346
305	Jan. 26	290	Jan. 21	GEN. CHEMICAL..	..	..	305	..	....
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf...	115	114	114	..	116
178½	Jan. 17	168	Jan. 31	General Electric	173¼	171	171⅝	+ ⅜	8,300
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	480	470	480	+29¾	400
116½	Jan. 3	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf..	113⅞	112½	113⅞	+ 2⅞	710
76⅛	Jan. 3	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)....	74½	72	73	+ 1½	38,800
113⅝	Jan. 8	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113½	113¼	113½	+ ½	100
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	99	93¼	97	+ 3⅜	11,500
127½	Jan. 4	119¼	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf..	122¼	121⅜	122¼	+ 1	3,600
50¾	Jan. 3	42⅞	Jan. 31	Gt.Nor.cfs.for ore pf	47⅜	45⅝	46⅝	+ 1⅞	29,175
51	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 20	Greene-Cananea‡‡...	49¾	47½	49	+ 2	4,100
24⅛	Jan. 3	21¼	Feb. 10	Guggen. Expl'n‡	23¼	21¼	21⅝	− ⅞	29,225
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. &P	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co...	..	..	185	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf	..	..	112½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
126⅛	Jan. 12	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	132	132	132	..	10
109½	Jan. 3	103½	Feb. 11	ILLINOIS CENT...	104	103½	103½	..	1,900
..	.....	..	.....	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	200	..	....
47⅞	Jan. 13	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Cop.††...	47⅜	45⅝	46⅞	+ 2⅛	76,565
20½	Jan. 5	17½	Feb. 11	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	18¼	17½	17½	− ¼	200
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
21⅛	Jan. 3	16¾	Jan. 31	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝	− ¾	7,200
77½	Jan. 3	73	Jan. 26	Int. Consol. Corp. pf	75	73½	74	− ¾	1,680
29⅞	Jan. 5	20⅛	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural....	24½	23	24	+ 1½	1,100
74	Jan. 5	56⅞	Jan. 13	Int. Agricultural pf.	67¼	61⅝	64⅞	+ 3¾	5,350
112⅜	Feb. 1	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	111	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅜	1,100
119½	Jan. 4	116	Jan. 21	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	119	..	....
78	Jan. 6	70	Feb. 11	Int. Harv. Corp'n...	73¼	70	70	− 3	1,100
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 13	Int. Harv. Cor. pf..	107	107	107	− 1	100
23½	Jan. 18	16⅛	Feb. 11	Int. M. M. cfs. of dp	18	16⅛	16¼	− ⅝	24,900
85¼	Jan. 17	72	Feb. 5	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	78⅝	74⅜	75¼	+ 1⅜	94,600
227¼	Jan. 17	197¾	Jan. 3	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	214½	206	214½	+10½	2,350
111⅛	Jan. 15	109⅛	Jan. 15	Int.Nick.pf.v.t.cfs...	110	110	110	..	275
12¼	Jan. 4	10	Jan. 31	Int. Paper Co.	11¼	10¼	10⅝	− ¼	5,000
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper Co. pf...	47⅞	46¼	47¼	+ 1¼	2,100
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	K. C., FT.S & M.pf.	..	..	67	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	25½	Jan. 31	Kan. City Southern.	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ½	2,700
64⅞	Jan. 3	60¼	Jan. 27	Kan. City South. pf.	..	..	61	..	....
84¾	Feb. 9	84¾	Feb. 9	Kayser (J.) & Co...	84¾	84¾	84¾	+ 2	100
112⅜	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf...	..	..	111¼	..	....
3½	Jan. 19	3½	Jan. 19	Keokuk & Des M...	..	..	3½	..	....
130	Feb. 3	129½	Feb. 3	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	131	130	130	..	130
..	.....	..	.....	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	110	..	....
86	Jan. 6	75¾	Feb. 7	LACK. STEEL CO.	81½	75¾	79¾	− 1⅝	22,225
107⅞	Feb. 9	104½	Jan. 28	Laclede Gas	107⅞	105½	107⅞	+ 2⅞	1,140
16½	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	14	13	14	..	400
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	37	37	37	+ 2	100
50¾	Feb. 10	50⅛	Feb. 10	Lee Rubber & Tire.	50¾	50⅛	50¼	..	4,725
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79	76½	78¼	+ 1¼	3,750

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
265	Jan. 4	259	Feb. 4	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	259	..	....
121⅛	Feb. 8	119	Jan. 12	Liggett & Myers pf.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	+ ⅛	111
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	21½	..	....
21	Jan. 18	19⅞	Feb. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	20	19⅞	20	..	200
91½	Jan. 13	91½	Jan. 13	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	91	91	91	..	10
56	Jan. 25	55	Jan. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	56	56	56	..	100
195	Feb. 8	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co...	195	192	195	+ 4½	900
118⅝	Feb. 4	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118⅝	..	....
130⅝	Jan. 13	124	Jan. 31	Louis. & Nash.....	125½	124¼	125½	+ 1¼	400
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	91	82¼	87⅝	+ 6¼	9,210
67½	Feb. 10	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½	400
..	.....	..	.....	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	3	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	130¼	Jan. 6	Manhat. Elev. gtd..	131	130½	131	+ ½	200
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhat. Shirt Co...	..	..	55	..	....
109	Jan. 18	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	109	..	....
75¾	Jan. 3	63½	Jan. 20	Maxwell Motors	72¼	69⅝	70⅛	− 1	7,400
93	Jan. 3	86	Jan. 27	Max. Motors 1st pf..	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	− ⅛	1,225
57	Jan. 3	49¼	Jan. 31	Max. Motors 2d pf..	54½	52	52	− 1⅜	1,500
62	Jan. 4	50⅛	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores...	..	..	53	..	....
104	Jan. 4	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	102¼	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	99	Jan. 31	Mexican Petroleum..	111⅞	106⅜	109⅜	+ 3¼	121,850
105⅝	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 26	Mex. Petroleum pf..	100½	100	100¼	+ 1½	700
39	Jan. 4	35½	Feb. 1	Miami Copper†††	37⅝	36½	37¼	+ 1	19,860
*130	Jan. 3	*125	Jan. 22	Michigan Central....	127	127	127	..	1
15⅝	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 31	Minn. & St. Louis...	5¼	5⅛	5¼	− ¼	600
33½	Jan. 6	15½	Feb. 2	Minn. & St. L. pf...	18	15⅝	18	+ 2	500
125	Jan. 3	120	Jan. 27	Minn., St.P.&S.S.M..	123⅜	123	123⅜	+ ⅜	400
137	Jan. 3	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf...	..	..	135¾	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	75	Jan. 3	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l..	..	..	75	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	5½	Jan. 31	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6½	5⅞	5⅞	− ¾	600
16½	Jan. 4	14	Feb. 2	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	..	..	14½	..	....
6⅝	Jan. 17	4	Jan. 3	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅛	1,000
6⅝	Jan. 14	4	Jan. 3	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs....	5⅝	5½	5½	..	700
78¼	Jan. 5	74	Jan. 6	Montana Power	..	..	74	..	....
113	Feb. 3	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf..	..	..	113	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Mont. Ward & Co. pf	..	..	112	..	....
81¼	Feb. 4	81¼	Feb. 4	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81¼	..	....
130	Jan. 24	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	130	..	....
125	Jan. 11	120½	Jan. 19	Nat. Biscuit Co....	123½	123⅛	123½	+ 1	200
129	Feb. 8	125	Jan. 3	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	129	129	129	+ ⅞	100
81½	Jan. 18	75	Feb. 3	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	76	76	76	+ ⅜	200
113	Feb. 1	110½	Jan. 15	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	112½	112½	112½	− ½	145
29¾	Jan. 5	22½	Feb. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	29⅝	26	28½	+ 3¼	11,125
97	Feb. 10	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	97	96½	97	+ 1	400
73⅞	Jan. 19	65¾	Jan. 3	Nat. Lead Co.	72¼	70⅝	71¼	+ 1¾	17,200
115	Jan. 22	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	114	112	114	..	425
23½	Jan. 21	23½	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	23½	..	....
9⅝	Jan. 8	7½	Jan. 20	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	8	..	....
16½	Feb. 11	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††...	16½	15¼	16½	+ 1½	9,450
152½	Jan. 15	139¼	Jan. 3	New York Air Brake	148½	144¾	146	+ 2	3,800
111½	Jan. 19	103¼	Jan. 31	N. Y. C. & H. R....	108	105½	107	+ 2	25,900
45	Jan. 13	41	Jan. 26	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	42	43	+ 2	275
88	Feb. 9	88	Feb. 9	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf..	88	88	88	+ 5	100
66	Jan. 12	60	Jan. 31	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf..	61¼	60¼	61¼	− ¾	300
15½	Feb. 11	10	Feb. 9	New York Dock	15½	10	15	+ ⅛	2,200
..	.....	..	.....	New York Dock pf..	..	..	*25	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*118	..	....
77⅞	Jan. 10	65⅛	Jan. 31	N. Y., N. H. & H...	72	67¼	71	+ 3½	12,110
31	Jan. 3	26¼	Jan. 31	N. Y., O. & West...	28	26⅝	28	+ 1⅝	1,350
27	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 24	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	24	..	....
122⅝	Jan. 4	114¼	Jan. 31	Norfolk & Western.	118¼	116⅜	118¼	+ 1¾	2,600
88¾	Jan. 7	85⅝	Feb. 1	Norfolk & West pf.	..	..	86	..	....
75	Jan. 3	69	Jan. 31	North American....	70⅛	70	70	− 1	500
..	.....	..	.....	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L..	..	..	68	..	....
118⅞	Jan. 4	111½	Jan. 31	Northern Pacific....	114½	113¼	114¼	+ 1	4,600
..	.....	..	.....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
11⅜	Jan. 7	6⅝	Jan. 31	ONT. SILVER MIN.	9⅛	7⅞	8⅞	+ 1⅛	3,600
83	Jan. 7	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf..	..	..	83	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
17⅛	Feb. 7	11¾	Jan. 3	Pacific Mail	17⅛	15	16¼	+ 1½	3,350
44	Jan. 15	38	Feb. 1	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛	200
93½	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	93½	..	....
59¾	Jan. 4	55⅝	Feb. 4	Penn. Railroad†	57½	56	57	+ 1⅛	10,424
111⅞	Jan. 3	100½	Feb. 9	People's Gas, Chi...	106¼	100½	103	− 2¾	6,350
13	Jan. 25	13	Jan. 25	Peoria & Eastern...	..	..	13	..	....
55	Jan. 20	50	Jan. 11	Pettibone-Mulliken..	52	52	52	− 2	100
92¾	Feb. 7	92¾	Feb. 7	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	− 1¼	100
46	Jan. 17	41	Jan. 31	Philadelphia Co.†..	43¼	42	42½	+ ½	1,450
82½	Jan. 13	79	Jan. 31	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	79	79	79	..	100
98¾	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
36¾	Jan. 17	29¼	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	33¾	32⅞	33	+ ⅜	3,480
111¾	Jan. 13	104⅜	Jan. 31	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf.	108½	107¾	108⅜	+ 1½	1,000
*157¾	Feb. 11	*157¾	Feb. 11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	157¾	157¾	157¾	..	10
100½	Jan. 18	93½	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	95½	93½	95½	..	250
65¼	Jan. 4	53¼	Jan. 31	Pressed S. Car Co...	59⅝	55¼	58⅞	+ 3⅜	6,010
104⅞	Jan. 4	100	Feb. 9	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	102¾	100	102¾	+ 1⅞	300
116	Jan. 11	115	Jan. 31	Pub.Serv.Corp.,N.J..	116	116	116	+ 1	100
171½	Jan. 17	164	Jan. 31	Pullman Co.	165	164	164	− 1	950
6¾	Jan. 19	4	Jan. 11	QUICKSILVER	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅝	1,500
8¾	Jan. 26	4	Jan. 4	Quicksilver pf.	6½	5½	6½	− 1	1,400
44¼	Feb. 11	37⅞	Jan. 12	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	44¼	40	43½	+ 5⅝	10,800
100	Jan. 4	99	Jan. 24	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	..	..	100	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 3	22¾	Jan. 31	Ry. Con. Copper‡‡..	25⅝	24½	25⅜	+ 1	47,461
84½	Jan. 4	75⅛	Jan. 31	Reading†	80½	77¼	80	+ 2½	16,700
43⅞	Jan. 28	43	Jan. 5	Reading 1st pf†	43½	43½	43½	..	30
44	Jan. 15	41⅞	Jan. 27	Reading 2d pf†	42½	42½	42½	− 1	300
55¼	Jan. 3	48¼	Jan. 31	Republic Iron & S..	54⅞	53	54¼	+ 1¼	30,410
110½	Feb. 7	108	Jan. 13	Republic I. & S. pf..	110½	110	110	..	1,300
¾	Jan. 13	⅜	Jan. 4	Rock Island	½	½	½	..	500
⅞	Jan. 11	½	Feb. 1	Rock Island pf.	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛	1,500
13¾	Jan. 10	11	Jan. 24	Rumely (M.) cfs. dp.	12½	12½	12½	+ 1	400
26	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 21	Rumely(M.)pf.cfs.dp	..	..	24	..	....
*25	Feb. 10	*25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf....	25	25	25	..	12
6	Jan. 7	3⅞	Jan. 31	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	..	..	5	..	....
10	Jan. 7	8¾	Jan. 11	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	8⅝	..	....
8	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	..	..	7⅛	..	....
19	Jan. 17	19	Jan. 17	St. Louis Southwest.	19	19	19	..	100
45	Jan. 11	44	Jan. 28	St. L. Southwest. pf.	44	44	44	..	200
18⅞	Jan. 13	16	Jan. 31	Seaboard Air Line..	17	17	17	..	100
42	Jan. 13	36¾	Jan. 31	Seaboard A. L. pf..	38½	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜	800
188	Jan. 3	178	Jan. 31	Sears, Roe. & Co....	182	179	181	+ 2¼	900
126½	Feb. 3	125¾	Jan. 8	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	126½	126½	126½	..	200
38⅝	Feb. 11	33½	Feb. 9	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡..	38⅝	33½	38⅝	..	49,255
63¼	Jan. 3	55⅝	Jan. 31	Sloss-Shef. S. & I...	61	58	60	+ 1⅜	3,500
101	Jan. 13	97	Feb. 8	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	97	97	97	− 1½	100
167	Feb. 3	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	162	155	160	..	1,150
107	Jan. 4	106	Feb. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	106	106	106	..	20
104⅛	Jan. 4	98	Jan. 31	Southern Pacific	100⅞	99⅞	100⅝	+ 1	12,800
119½	Jan. 18	119½	Jan. 18	Southern Pac. tr.cfs.	..	..	119½	..	....
24⅛	Jan. 4	20	Jan. 31	Southern Ry.	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅝	4,500
65	Jan. 13	58¼	Feb. 1	Southern Ry. pf....	60¼	60	60	..	1,200
96	Jan. 22	91	Feb. 10	Standard Milling	91	91	91	− 1	115
87¼	Feb. 9	86	Jan. 18	Standard Milling pf.	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼	200
167	Jan. 3	141⅞	Jan. 31	Studebaker Co.	156¾	150½	154	+ 4⅞	36,100
113⅝	Jan. 4	110⅛	Jan. 13	Studebaker Co. pf..	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛	100
66½	Jan. 5	53⅛	Jan. 31	TENN. COPPER...	61⅞	56⅝	60¼	+ 4¼	28,850
235½	Jan. 3	190	Jan. 31	Texas Co.	215	205⅝	214	+ 8⅞	9,300
10	Jan. 3	6⅝	Feb. 3	Texas Pacific	7½	6⅝	6⅝	− ½	3,800
..	.....	..	.....	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
62¼	Jan. 13	59½	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	60⅞	60⅛	60½	− ⅝	2,300
102⅜	Feb. 3	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf...	..	..	102⅜	..	....
6½	Jan. 7	6½	Jan. 7	Tol., St. Louis & W.	..	..	6½	..	....
8	Feb. 10	8	Feb. 10	Tol., St. L.&W.cf.dp	..	..	6	..	....
10⅝	Jan. 8	10½	Jan. 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	10½	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Tol.St.L.&W.pf.cf.dp	8	8	8	+ 2	100
96½	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 27	Twin City R. T.	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼	100
..	.....	..	.....	Twin City R. T. pf..	..	..	125	..	....
86	Jan. 12	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	86	86	86	..	100
110¼	Jan. 19	110	Jan. 28	Under. Typewr. pf..	..	..	110	..	....
8½	Jan. 5	6⅝	Jan. 31	Union Bag & Paper.	8	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛	2,250
30½	Feb. 10	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf..	30¼	30	30	..	500
140¼	Jan. 4	131¼	Jan. 31	Union Pacific	135⅛	133⅜	135	+ 1¼	22,200
84	Jan. 28	82⅞	Jan. 6	Union Pacific pf....	84	83¼	84	+ 1	550
63⅞	Jan. 20	60⅛	Feb. 10	United Cigar Mfrs..	61	60⅝	60⅛	− 1⅝	400
110	Jan. 5	109½	Jan. 5	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	..	..	106	..	....
9¾	Jan. 4	9	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores.	9½	9	9⅜	− ⅛	84,700
11⅞	Jan. 8	11¼	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf..	11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼	2,225
25	Jan. 5	22½	Jan. 18	United Dry Goods..	..	..	22½	..	....
71½	Jan. 10	68⅞	Feb. 9	United Dry Goods pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	− 1⅝	100
150½	Feb. 11	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit Co....	150½	139⅜	149	+10¼	56,500
21¼	Jan. 4	16⅝	Feb. 1	United Rys. Inv. Co.	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½	100
39¾	Jan. 3	31½	Feb. 7	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	33	31½	32	..	700
25	Jan. 3	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I., P. & F..	20¼	19	20	+ 1⅝	1,200
51¼	Jan. 4	48½	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I., P. & F. pf	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ 1¾	300
47	Jan. 6	45¼	Jan. 28	U. S. Express	46	46	46	+ ¼	100
169	Jan. 21	126⅜	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol...	159	152	153⅜	+ 1½	31,110
114	Jan. 13	106⅜	Feb. 8	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	107	106⅝	106⅝	− 1⅜	200
40	Jan. 4	39	Jan. 13	U. S. Realty & Imp.	39	39	39	..	200
3⅞	Jan. 5	1½	Jan. 24	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	3¼	2	2	..	3,000
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	3	2	2⅝	+ ⅝	2,300
58½	Jan. 3	49	Jan. 31	U. S. Rubber	53¼	51½	53	+ 1½	4,325
110	Jan. 12	106⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	106¼	107	+ ⅞	600
..	.....	..	.....	U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
89	Jan. 3	79⅞	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n...	85⅝	83½	84⅞	+ 2⅛	271,300
118½	Jan. 25	115⅞	Jan. 31	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117⅛	116	117⅛	+ 1⅛	5,000
84⅝	Feb. 11	77	Jan. 31	Utah Copper‡‡	84⅝	78⅞	84	+ 5½	76,600
20¾	Feb. 3	19	Jan. 27	Utah Securities	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛	4,500
51	Jan. 17	45¼	Jan. 31	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	49	47½	48⅞	+ 1¾	3,400
112	Jan. 3	109	Jan. 29	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	110	109	110	..	400
62½	Jan. 7	53	Feb. 8	Va. Iron, Coal & C..	59½	53	58⅞	+ 3⅞	1,300
48½	Jan. 20	47⅞	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power....	..	..	48½	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	9	Jan. 28	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	9	..	....
..	.....	..	.....	Vulcan Detin. pf....	..	..	43	..	....
17	Jan. 3	14¼	Jan. 31	WABASH	15¼	14⅞	15	..	2,300
48⅞	Jan. 5	44	Jan. 31	Wabash pf. A......	45⅜	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅛	4,500
32½	Jan. 15	28	Jan. 31	Wabash pf. B......	29	28½	28⅝	− ½	5,100
135	Jan. 17	128	Jan. 29	Wells Fargo Exp...	125	125	125	− 5	250
31⅞	Jan. 4	25¼	Jan. 31	Western Maryland..	28¼	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝	900
45½	Jan. 12	43¼	Jan. 6	Western Md. pf....	..	..	44	..	....
92	Jan. 15	87½	Jan. 31	West. Union Tel....	89⅞	88	89⅛	+ 1½	3,450
..	.....	..	.....	West. Air Brake†	..	..	143	..	....
69½	Jan. 3	63	Jan. 31	West. E. & M.†	68⅞	66⅜	67⅜	+ 1⅝	75,600
78	Jan. 3	75	Jan. 31	West. E. & M. 1st pf†	78	78	78	+ 1⅝	100
..	.....	..	.....	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
115	Jan. 24	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	115	..	....
4¼	Jan. 4	2⅝	Jan. 20	Wheel. & Lake Erie	3	3	3	+ ¼	200
15	Jan. 8	11	Jan. 19	Wheel. & L.E. 1st pf	..	..	11	..	....
4⅞	Jan. 17	3¼	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	4¼	..	....
235	Jan. 4	199¾	Jan. 31	Willys Overland	230	222¼	222¼	− 2¾	1,525
106	Feb. 7	104½	Feb. 11	Willys O.pf.,s.cf.f.p..	106	104½	105	..	1,800
38	Jan. 15	36⅛	Feb. 3	Wisconsin Central..	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	− ¾	200
124¾	Feb. 4	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.).	125¼	121⅜	122	+ ¾	5,100
124¼	Jan. 18	123½	Jan. 4	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	− ⅛	110

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY will offer to the holders of its preferred stock and voting trust certificates and option warrants for its common stock as registered on the books of the company, or of the Voting Trustees, as the case may be, at the close of business on February 21, 1916, the privilege to subscribe for an issue of Gold Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 6% per annum, with the right to receive, upon full payment of subscriptions, option warrants giving the registered holder thereof the right to purchase common stock of the company at par at any time before March 1, 1931, and after March 1, 1918, the right to pay therefor with bonds of this issue.

Inasmuch as this privilege of subscription will be offered only to registered holders at the close of business February 21, 1916, unrecorded transfers should be registered before the close of business on that date.

February 10, 1916.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY, INC., 5 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS:

The undersigned, as successor to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under Mortgage made by The Salvation Army, Inc., dated January 1st, 1901, hereby invites offerings of Bonds issued under said Mortgage sufficient to exhaust the sum of Eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred thirty-two and 56/100 Dollars ($87,832.56) available in the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, February 24th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Offer to The Salvation Army, Inc., Sinking Fund."

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

LOST.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOS. 139419 and 139420, for 10 shares each dated February 25th, 1890, in name of SPEYER BROTHERS, (London.) Application will be made to the Company for the issuance of duplicate certificates. All persons are warned against negotiating the above mentioned original certificates.

SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London, E. C.

LOST

Certificate No. E106,255, for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co. common stock, registered in the name of Charles A. McCulloch. Notify

RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO.,
111 Broadway, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc.

Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, succeeding Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., a Co-partnership, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

$3,000,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Redeemable at the option of the Company at $115 per share plus accrued dividends
Preferred as to both Assets and Dividends Fully paid and non-assessable
First dividend date: April 1, 1916, and quarterly thereafter.

Tax Exempt in Pennsylvania

CENTRAL TRUST CO., OF NEW YORK
GIRARD TRUST CO., PHILA., PA.
Registrars

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
COMMERCIAL TRUST CO., PHILA., PA.
Transfer Agents

Capitalization

Preferred Stock, par value $100 authorized and issued..............$3,000,000
(With authority to issue $1,000,000 additional Preferred Stock under restrictions)
Common Stock, par value $100, authorized and issued..............$6,000,000

We are in receipt of a letter dated Jan. 26, 1916, from Mr. Charles J. Eisenlohr, who is President of the new Corporation, describing the history and present status of the business, as well as a Balance Sheet and Statement of Earnings certified to by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants. Copies will be furnished by the undersigned on request. Mr. Eisenlohr has briefly summarized his letter as follows:

Business

"Otto Eisenlohr & Bros. have been engaged in the manufacture of cigars for over sixty years. They are the third largest cigar manufacturers in the United States.

"Their production in 1915 reached the total of 181,000,000 cigars. Over 90% of their business is on one brand, viz, the "Cinco" five-cent cigar.

"The 'Cinco' is the largest-selling five-cent cigar in the United States. It has attained its pre-eminence through consistent maintenance of quality.

"The net sales of the business in each of the past five years were in excess of $5,000,000. For the six months period July 1 to December 31, 1915, the net sales exceeded those of the corresponding period of any previous year.

Earnings and Asset Position

"Net earnings for 1915, as reported by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, were in excess of two and one-half times the dividend requirements of the Preferred Stock; the average annual earnings for the three year period 1913-1915 inclusive were in excess of three and one-quarter times the dividend requirements of the Preferred Stock.

"The new Company will commence business with no indebtedness and its total net assets, exclusive of good-will and trade-marks, will be at least $4,000,000; that is to say, $1,000,000 in excess of the Preferred Stock issue. The net quick assets alone will be over $3,450,000, so that every share of Preferred Stock will be covered at the outset by a net asset value, exclusive of good-will and trade-marks, of over $133 per share, and a net quick asset value of over $115 per share."

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, as all the stock acquired by the undersigned has been sold.

CHANDLER & CO., Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON

HALLGARTEN & CO.
5 Nassau Street
NEW YORK

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Boston, Mass., February 11, 1916.

To the Noteholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad:

You are asked to extend your notes to June 2, 1916, under the following terms:

ANY HOLDER OF NOTES MAY EXTEND THE TIME OF PAYMENT OF THE AMOUNT DUE THEREON TO JUNE 2, 1916, WITH INTEREST DISCOUNTED AT THE RATE OF 6% PER ANNUM.

A plan of consolidation has been formulated which has received the approval of the Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation, and of this Company.

The Board of Directors of this Company has recommended to the favorable action of the Stockholders agreements for consolidation with, or purchase of, some or all of the lines leased to or operated by the Boston and Maine Railroad based upon the fundamental terms so approved.

Your security will not be in any way diminished by this extension, if granted, as no mortgage can be placed upon the property without securing your notes, and it will enable us to continue our efforts toward a sound reorganization under favorable conditions.

Acceptance of this offer must be construed as conditional upon action by the Directors, not later than February 29, 1916, declaring the plan of extension effective.

Noteholders are requested to advise the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, before 2 p. m., Thursday, February 24, 1916, of their acceptance of the plan for extension, stating the numbers, including prefixes, denominations and dates of issue of the notes they hold. Noteholders will subsequently be asked to present their notes for extension.

By order Board of Directors,
J. H. HUSTIS,
President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE preferred and common shareholders of record, at the close of business February 19th, 1916, of the Sapulpa Refining Company, will be given the privilege of subscribing to their respective proportions of the increased $250,000 common capital stock of the company, as authorized at a special meeting of stockholders held January 31st, 1916. Warrants showing the rights of the stockholders to subscribe, as above, will be mailed February 29th. Preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed February 20th, 1916, until March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive. The privilege must be exercised on on before March 10th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 Broadway, New York, February 1, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916, and re-open March 20, 1916, at 10 A. M.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
By C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

Horn Silver Mining Company of Frisco, Utah.

No. 27 Cedar Street, New York,
February 4th, 1916.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company, payable on and after February 29th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16th, 1916, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1916.

EDWARD F. EMMET, Secretary.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 29, will be paid on March 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, February 10, 1916.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A monthly dividend of 1⅓ per cent. has been declared, payable to shareholders of record at the close of business February 19, 1916. Stock transfer books will be closed from February 20, 1916, to March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.

New York, Feb. 10th, 1916.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Capital Stock has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday, March 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 18th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

MOJAVE TUNGSTEN COMPANY

Small Capital, $1,000,000

Extent of Property
About 250 Acres. Twelve Tungsten bearing claims.

Milling Equipment
Installing latest type of Concentrating Mill to handle minimum of 300 tons of ore per month.

Cost of Mill
More than offset by the Company's initial sale of 120 tons low grade unconcentrated ore, leaving working capital unimpaired.

Value of Ore
60% Tungsten concentrates bring today $3,600 per short ton.

Working Expenses
Exceptionally low on account of small staff of men needed, and close proximity of pay ore to surface.

Monthly Profits
An output of only 20 tons of 60% concentrates produces $72,000.

Total Costs
Probably would not exceed 10% of that figure.

Write for Complete Prospectus and Booklet T-2-14, Entitled "Tungsten, Its Properties and Uses."

CARLISLE & COMPANY
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities
74 Broadway New York

DIVIDENDS.

The International Nickel Co.
Common Stock Dividend.

A dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock has been declared this day, payable March 1, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business February 15, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Feb. 7, 1916.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

Guantanamo Sugar

Cent. Aguirre Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Complete Data on Request. Ask for Bulletin T 201.

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Du Pont Powder
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Erie & Jersey 6s
St. Louis Bridge 7s
Choctaw & Memp's 5s
Atchison Gen. 4s, Reg.
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s
Cities Service 7s, 1918
Sioux City & Pacific 3½s
Gt. Northern-Manitoba 4½s
Empire District Electric 5s
Washington Terminal 3½s & 4s
Denver Gas & Electric 6s, 1917
Nashville, Florence & Shef'ld 5s
HERBERT M. OLOMON
68 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROAD 4467 3752

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY
25 Atlantic Ref.
50 Cumberland P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Com.
100 Indiana P. L.
50 S. O. Ky.
50 Vacuum Oil

WE WILL SELL
25 Continental Oil
50 Illinois P. L.
100 National Tr.
50 Prairie P. L.
25 Solar Ref.
50 S. O. Ind.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Eastern Steel
General Baking
United Pub. Corp.
American Sumatra Tob.
Gulf States Steel
Merchants Refrigerating

DAWSON & LYON
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

N. Y. Life Ins. & Tr. Co.
Chemical Nat. Bank
Bankers Trust Co.
Astor Trust Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Winchester Arms
Scovill Mfg. Co.

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

American Brass Co.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Co.
Du Pont-Hercules-Atlas
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Yale & Towne

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

Gulf States Steel RIGHTS

MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

Reo Motor Car

EBERT, MICHAELIS & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Tel. Rector 5312. 60 B'way, N. Y.

Winchester Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	22½	24
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..			75	78
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	92
A. G. & E. ($50)	3,500,000	*2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	130	135
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 16	50	51
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	377	381
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	113	115
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65½	67
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 3, 16	86½	87
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,905,000	⅝	Q	Jan 1, 16	43	46
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	73	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	7½	8½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	57
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15	16
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Atl. Power & Lt. Cor. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	90
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	85
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	87	87½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,464,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	95½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,604,400	..	..	....	42	45
Do 5s, '99	1,769,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	94
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	25	26
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	99	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	61½	63
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	85	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,212,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	89½	90
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	102¼
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	104
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99½
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	138½	140
East. P. & L. conv. 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Bd. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	....	72	76
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	99½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	77	82
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	9	12
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	45
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	72	82
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	63
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '40	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	23	25
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	53	55
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	94
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101¼
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	100
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	98½
Lincoln G. & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	357,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96½
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	A. & O.	95	96¾
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	88	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	75
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	59	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	45¾	46½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	90½	92
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	83
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	97
O. & C.B.R.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	..	65
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
Do db. 6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	95¾	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	20	30
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	67	70
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	50	51
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	88
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	104
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	89	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	103	105
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	98
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101½
Spfd. (O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	720,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,843,150	..	..	....	$8¼	$9
Do pr. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,15	$31½	$32
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	84
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	102
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10	10¼
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	44½	45
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	44½	46½
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	72	74
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	90	..
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	19	20½
Do 6s, 1922	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	95¾	96½
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 15	87½	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 15	82½	83¼
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	80	80½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	87	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	17½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	58¼	59
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$45
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96

*Also 2% in common stock. †Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	420
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	450	455
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	144	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*10	Q	Jan 3, 16	500	525
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Dec 31,15	540	545
Central	3,000,000	*20	Q	Jan 3, 16	1135	1150
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1225	1275
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,15	250	260
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	280	300
Guaranty	20,000,000	†8	Q	Dec 31,15	410	415
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	145	160
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 3, 16	120	125
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	112	125
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	140	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	420	430
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,15	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,15	960	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Jan 1, 16	280	290
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,15	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	370	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,15	398	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1020	1050

*Including 10% extra. †Including 2% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	112	115
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	M	Feb 1, 16	75	77
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	102
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	92
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	131	..
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	Dec 1, 15	96	99
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93¼	96
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 15	93	96
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	63	63½
Old pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,15	91	93
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 16,15	89	92½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do [illegible] 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'[illegible]t. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	75½	76
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	106¼

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 31,15	115	115
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,15	290	297
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	....	59	61
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	475	500
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	345	352
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	503	508
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	315	330
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	650	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	408	412
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	175	179
Merc. S. Dep.	450,000	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 16	95	105
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,15	114	118
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	218	216
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	95	102
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	45	51
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	305	315
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	540	580
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	130	170

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16¼	16¾
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 15,15	670	680
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,15	275	285
Buck, P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Dec 15,15	108	111
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Dec 20,15	730	750
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	160	180
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	270	275
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Dec 15,15	44	46
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	5	A	Dec 15,15	62	67
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	235	245
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	148	152
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	135	138
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	15	..	Jan 15,16	187	190
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	Nov 15,15	105	107
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	50c	Q	Dec 15,15	31	33
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15,16	203	208
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 3, 16	104	107
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	6b	Q	Dec 20,15	223	226
Pral. O. & G.	18,000,000	$3	..	Jan 31,16	420	425
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	$5	..	Jan 31,16	232	235
Solar Ref'g	2,000,000	$5	S	Dec 20,15	290	300
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Dec 1, 15	212	216
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Dec 31,15	370	375
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Dec 31,15	115	120
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Dec 15,15	370	373
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	Nov 30,15	509	512
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec 15,15	445	450
St. Oil (K.)	3,000,000	5e	Q	Jan 3, 16	355	360
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Dec 20,15	350	370
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Dec 15,15	527	533
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15,15	216	219
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Jan 1, 16	550	560
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,15	125	130
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Sep 25,15	84	86
Vacuum Oil	10,000,000	5h	..	My 15, 15	217	221
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 31,14	48	53

b—Including 4⅜c extra. e—Including 1% extra.
f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra.
h—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	168	174
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,16	179	183
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	235	255
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d. Av Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	..	10
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	112	118

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 11, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	540	545
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	210	213
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	150	170
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	200	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	125
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	600	650
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Jan 3, 16	202	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 15	124	135
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	†7½	B	Jan 3, 16	395	405
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	175	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	450	465
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	173	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	310	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	173
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	335
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	140	155
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 3, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan 3, 16	900	920
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,15	190	200
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	450	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	275	300
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 3, 16	605	615
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	335	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	178	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan 3, 16	700	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	300	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	245	260
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 10,15	270	275
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	175	182
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 3, 16	300	305
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 3, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 15	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	390
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 15	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	160	180
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 16	420	430
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 3, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	135
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,15	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,15	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,000,000	..	..	....	60	62
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 25,16	82	86
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	Q	Nov 15,15	45	48
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	50	52
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Nov 1, 15	257	262
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,15	68	72
Do pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jan 1, 16	85	87
Am. Dist. Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	2	Q	Jan 29,16	70	73
Am. Graph's.	2,627,790	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	122	124
Do pf.	2,179,040	1¾	Q	Nov 15,15	127	130
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 15,15	247	252
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	118	120
Bliss. EW, Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	Dec 24,15	335	355
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 24,15	73	83
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Au 14, 15	113	116
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	106	108
Bush. Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	95	105
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Dec 31,15	360	390
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	§3½	Q	Dec 31,15	147	150
Childs	3,000,000	1½	..	Dec 10,14	61	65
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 15,15	95	98½
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Dec 31,15	855	875
D.L.&W. Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	300	310
Herc. Powd. Co, pf.	5,200,000	1	Q	Nov 15,15	116	118
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	100	102½
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	32	34
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	68	70
L.V.C.S. ($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jan 15,16	150	160
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	97
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3¾	4
Merg. Lino.	12,799,800	2½	Q	Dec 31,15	164	166
Mon. Coal Co 1st s. f. 5s.	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	50	70
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	4	Q	Feb 10,16	293	298
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jan 15,16	63¼	65½
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	93	94½
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	14¾	15
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	75	78
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	40	43
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	‡4	Q	Dec 31,15	140	145
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31,15	100½	101½
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	107½	111½
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,15	495	..
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 16	222	224
Sulz. & S. pf.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 3, 16	88½	90
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 10,16	106	107¼
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s.	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	2650	2850

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Incl. 2% extra.
¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Also 10% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 15	110	115
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	99	101
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Dec 15,16	325	380
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 16	155	170
McA. & F. pf	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 16	98½	100¼
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Dec 3, 15	215	225
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 16	465	480
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Anglo-French	5	Oct., 1920	94¾	95	6.10
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	101½	101⅞	3.75
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	101⅝	102	4.85
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	101⅝	101¾	5.53
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	100	100½	4.70
Dom. of Canada	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Canada	5	Oct., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Government	6	Oct., 1916	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	101	101½	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Government	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101	4.50
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.83
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Alabama Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cotton Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.15
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	98	99½	..
Am. Pub. Utilities	6	Mar., 1918	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	101	4.05
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101¾	3.40
Ark. Val. R., Lt. & Pr.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
*Baltimore & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.20
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	101	101¼	4.45
Canadian Northern	5	Sept., 1917	99	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1907	100⅝	101	4.30
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103½	4.50
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May 1917	99¾	100½	5.58
Eastern Pwr. & Light	5	May, 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.05
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	101¼	4.55
Grand Rapids Edison	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Grand Rapids Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.60
Grand Trunk of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.15
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15,'18	101¾	102¼	4.00
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.40
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Michigan Railway	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
Mid. West Utilities	6	Jan., 1925	95	96⅝	6.50
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb., 1916	97	98¼	..
Missouri Pacific	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun 15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16	100	100⅜	4.90
Saginaw City Gas	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.40
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	101	101¼	4.20
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulzberger & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100¾	3.75
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	101	101¼	4.35
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit	6	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101¼	101½	4.45
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Westing. Elec. & Mfg.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¾	4.05
West Penn. Traction	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	5.10
Winnipeg Elec. Ry.	6	Jan., 1918	100	100¾	5.58

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

La Belle Iron Works First & Ref. Mtge. 5% Bonds

Net earnings for past 10½ years have averaged 8½ times interest requirements on this issue, which is a prior lien on substantially entire property (appraised at $20,000,000) subject only to $1,580,000 first mortgage bonds to be called for payment June 1, 1916, out of proceeds of this issue.

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The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.

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Du Pont Powder
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Broad

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company

To the Stockholders of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

The directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the Company the privilege of subscribing for $25,000,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, the privilege of so subscribing to be on the terms and conditions herein and in the subscription warrants set forth.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916.

Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock, at the price of $60 per share, to the extent of one-third of the amount of the stock registered in his name at the time aforesaid, provided that, in respect of fractional amounts, no right to subscribe will be accorded except upon surrender of sufficient fractional warrants, on or before March 10, 1916, to aggregate a full share, and the issuance of a full warrant therefor.

On said 21st day of February, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there will be issued and mailed to each of said stockholders, at his address as the same appears on the books of the company, warrants in respect of such subscription rights.

Payments on subscriptions for full shares are to be made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, in New York funds, not later than the 13th day of March, 1916, on the terms and conditions set forth in the full warrants of subscription. Certificates for such stock will be delivered as soon as practicable thereafter.

Full warrants of subscription for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before March 13, 1916, and fractional warrants will become wholly void and of no value after March 10, 1916.

The aforesaid $25,000,000 par value of stock has been underwritten by a syndicate, which has agreed to take the same, or such part thereof as the shareholders may not subscribe, at $60 per share, the company having agreed to pay to said syndicate a commission for such underwriting.

The issue of the stock offered as aforesaid will exhaust the present authorized capital stock of the company, leaving no stock for further issue to meet the possible future requirements of the company unless the amount of authorized capital stock be increased. It is contemplated and intended to finance the purchase of stock of the Cambria Steel Company through the funds which will be derived from the offering of $25,000,000 par value of stock above mentioned and the issue by the company of collateral trust bonds of approximately $50,000,000 in principal amount, which bonds, according to the present plans, will be convertible into capital stock of the company at the price of $100 for $50 par value of such stock. Under the circumstances, the Board of Directors have determined that it is advisable to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and have accordingly called a special meeting of the stockholders to consider such increase, to be held March 11, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and for the purpose of said meeting have ordered the stock transfer books closed at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916, to be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of March, 1916. Formal notice of said meeting, as required by law and the by-laws, will hereafter be mailed to each stockholder. If such increase in the capital stock be authorized at said stockholders' meeting there will be reserved from issue the amount necessary to satisfy the conversion privilege of the bonds to be issued as above mentioned, leaving approximately $25,000,000 par value of unissued stock to meet possible future requirements of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. DICKSON, Secretary,
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Dated, New York, February 11th, 1916.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds:

The first instalment of the amounts payable under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, as amended and modified by instrument dated January 4, 1916, having been paid in respect of a majority of the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds and a number of Second Mortgage Bonds, and a written agreement having been executed and delivered for the sale to the Reorganization Committee of the notes of the Terminal Company secured and accompanied by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and shares of stock of Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, the Reorganization Committee hereby gives notice that it has **DECLARED THE SAID PLAN AND AGREEMENT AS AMENDED AND MODIFIED TO BE OPERATIVE.**

The times for the payment of the second and third instalments of $100 each in respect of each $1,000 deposited First Mortgage Bond expire respectively **FEBRUARY 1, 1916,** and **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

Holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds heretofore deposited must make payment of the second instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916,** and of the third instalment of $100 in respect of each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond on or before **FEBRUARY 15, 1916.**

In order to permit holders of certificates of deposit who are now in default in their payments under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified, and holders of undeposited First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds, to participate in the benefits of the Plan, such holders may make payments or deposits until the close of business on **FEBRUARY 15, 1916, but only in each case upon the payment of the additional sum of $5 in respect of each bond of $1,000.**

In case more than the amount required under the Plan is provided by depositors, the Committee reserves the right to return any portion of the payments hereafter made under the Plan and Agreement as amended and modified (other than the $5 penalty imposed) by holders of certificates of deposit for Second Mortgage Bonds now in default and by future depositors of Second Mortgage Bonds, and correspondingly reduce the new securities deliverable upon the consummation of the Plan in respect of Second Mortgage Bonds represented by such certificates of deposit.

All payments must be made in current New York funds to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment of all instalments for appropriate notation thereon.

Dated, New York, January 28, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage and Trust Company for Extended Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Notes of The Wabash Railroad Company due May 1, 1913:

Holders of the above certificates, on surrender thereof, duly endorsed in blank, on and after February 14, 1916, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Committee's Depositary, at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, will be entitled to receive in final distribution $574.03 in cash and $300 in Wabash Railway Company Four Per Cent. Gold Notes, dated November 1, 1915, due May 1, 1920, in respect of each $1,000 Note represented by the above Certificates, (subject, in the case of Notes upon which the amount of the May 1, 1913, coupon was advanced, to the deduction of the amount of such advance with interest to February 1, 1916). Fractional interests in such Four Per Cent. Gold Notes to which Certificate holders will be entitled will be adjusted by a cash payment at the rate of $950 per Note.

Dated, New York, February 11, 1916.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, Committee.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

INDEPENDENT CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Independent Corporation, will be held at the office of the corporation, 119 West Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, February 23, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the election of directors and for the transaction of such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 24, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Combustion Engineering Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 11 Broadway, New York City, on February 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M.
M. T. TALMAGE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SUBWAY REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, February 24, 1916, at 1:00 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
February 14, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual stockholders meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the Company's office, 725 Broadway, New York, on Monday, Feb. 21, 1916, at 10 A. M.
A. B. SALINGER, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 22, 1916.
J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, February 24, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
February 14, 1916.

EQUAL TO NEW.

Slightly used cars at moderate prices may be picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Lord & Taylor for the election of Directors and of Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive and Finance Committees and of the officers of the Company which appear in the minutes of the Board of Directors and of such Committees since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 424 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the 21st day of February, 1916, at 2 P. M. The polls will remain open one hour. The transfer books will close on the 11th day of February, 1916, at the close of business on that day, and will open on the 23rd day of February, 1916.

Dated February 5th, 1916.
BRENT M. TANNER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GLOBE & RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of THE GLOBE & RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, No. 111 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, February 29th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation from the present amount thereof, to wit, Four hundred thousand dollars, to Seven hundred thousand dollars, and transacting such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. JAMESON, President.
WILLIAM H. PAULISON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES A, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes, being all of the unredeemed Notes maturing January 1, 1918, have been called for payment on March 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES A, $1,000 NOTES.

No. 2	54	75	109	150	169	192	221
10	58	81	113	151	170	193	223
11	60	83	114	152	174	194	224
18	61	86	118	153	176	196	226
19	63	90	119	154	177	198	227
22	64	91	128	155	178	200	228
23	65	92	130	156	179	203	235
25	66	95	133	159	180	206	236
37	67	96	135	160	181	207	237
39	69	98	137	161	183	209	242
40	70	101	139	162	185	212	243
45	71	102	140	163	186	214	244
46	72	104	146	164	187	218	245
50	73	106	147	165	190	219	246
52	74	108	148	167	191	220	249

SERIES A, $5,000 NOTES.

No. 301	319	392	409	425	442	456	478
302	321	393	411	428	444	457	479
303	322	394	412	429	445	459	481
306	325	397	413	430	446	461	483
309	328	398	415	431	449	463	484
310	330	401	416	433	450	465	485
312	377	403	418	434	451	468	486
313	388	406	420	435	452	470	487
314	389	407	422	436	454	473	488
		408	424	440	455		

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to March 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on March 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 29, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, due September 1, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Article Fourth of the Trust Agreement between Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated September 1st, 1914, securing an issue of $2,000,000 Six Per Cent. Two Year Gold Coupon Secured Notes, the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company intends to and will redeem at a premium of one-half of one per cent. on March 1st, 1916, with accrued interest thereon, all its said Notes to the said aggregate principal face amount of $2,000,000.

On March 1st, 1916, payment as aforesaid will be made of the Notes at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York, on which date interest on the said Notes will cease. Notes must carry coupons due September 1st, 1916, attached. Coupons due March 1st, 1916, representing the accrued interest to said date may be presented for payment in the usual manner at the Agency of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
By HERMAN KRAEMER, Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 54TH STREET.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers aggregating Forty-Nine Thousand Dollars ($49,000) have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH:

1	31	55	104	147
5	32	58	105	149
9	37	61	108	151
11	43	72	118	155
12	44	88	124	163
18	50	94	137	168
28	52	101	140	169

BONDS OF $500 EACH:

252	286	310	357	375
253	287	312	358	376
264	297	317	367	382
267	298	319	369	388
269	303	327	372	390
272	307	354		

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1916, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue. W. G. OAKMAN, Treasurer.
New York, January 19th, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 10th, 1916, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and six cents ($31,277.06.) Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.** Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
January 31st, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

61 Broadway, New York.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 21, 1916, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing thirteen trustees to serve until the next annual meeting; of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company; of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting; and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed from February 12, 1916, to February 21, 1916, both inclusive.

Dated New York, January 31, 1916.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.
New York, February 14, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Elections, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

CHAS. A. LUNG, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Swan & Finch Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

G. E. BROWN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON CAR WHEELS, Steel Castings, Lantern Globes, Rubber Packing, Canvas, and Yellow Pine Box Car Roofing. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., February 21, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 1016) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mobile, Ala., and Galveston, Texas. F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE.

State and Private Institutions Show More Than $120,000,000 Gain.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The 203 State banks of deposit and discount increased their resources $122,286,562 from Sept. 25 to Dec. 31 last, according to reports filed with the State Superintendent of Banks, in accordance with the call for the condition at the close of business on Dec. 31. Resources on that date totaled $793,428,884. In the three months, deposits increased $120,283,787, to a total of $696,536,837.

In the same period seventy-six private bankers increased deposits $559,584, the total being $8,175,968.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	135,203	60,444	258,557	$210,000
Tuesday	140,810	42,000	183,220	226,033
Wednesday	270,395	58,693	197,400	443,000
Thursday	117,443	8,845	250,510	455,000
Friday	82,603	52,195	197,120	729,500
Saturday	Holiday.			
Totals	746,459	222,177	1,086,807	$2,063,533

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,070	*Aetna Explo.	65	58	58	− 7
15,000	*Aetna E., w.i.	21	20	20¾	− ¼
19,000	*Aetna E., rts.	6½	1	1½	− 4½
4,100	Am. Drug Syn.	13	12	12⅝	..
2,900	Ajax R., Inc..	70⅜	69	70⅜	+ 2¼
2,375	Atlan., Gulf & W. I. S. S...	31	29	29⅞	+ 1⅛
2,200	Atlan., Gulf & W. I. S.S.pf.	48	45	46½	+ 1½
4,712	Balt. Tube Co.	112	91	108	+18
680	Balt. Tube pf.	94	92	92	+ 3
450	Can. Car & F.	77	72	72	..
350	*C. C. & F. pf	91	90	90	+ 2
6,200	Can. Nat. Gas	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	− ½
195	*Carbon Steel.	68	64	68	+13
115	Carb. St. 1st pf	80	80	80	..
110	Carb. St. 2d pf	59	58	59	..
20,190	*Car. Lt. & P.	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
2,708	Carwen Steel.	9	8⅛	8¾	+ 1
5,400	*Chan. Motors.	92½	91½	92⅜	+ 1½
2,073	*Chev. Mot. C.	133	129	130	+ 3
1,325	*Crocker Wh..	107½	105	107½	+ 2½
57,700	*Cuba C. Sug.	54½	51	52½	− ¼
333	*Cuba C. S.pf.	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	− ½
1,450	Curtiss Aero..	55	47½	53	+ 5
2,313	Driggs-Seab'y.	146	142	143¼	+ 1½
3,230	*Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,195	Emer. Phono.	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¼
800	Fed. Dyestuff & Ch., w. i..	46⅞	46	46	+ ¼
150	Guanta. Sug..	75	74½	75	..
600	Hartman Corp.	75	74	74½	..
20,198	H.&B. Car Co.	52⅜	49¼	50⅝	+ 1⅞
175	*Hendee Mfg..	28	28	28	− 1
285	*H. & Allen A.	75	67	75	+ 8
665	I. Arms & F.	20	18	20	+ 2¼
1,625	*Int. Mer. M..	18	16½	16½	− ⅜
11,600	*I. Nickel, new	53⅜	51	53¼	+ 1½
300	Inter. Rubber.	14	12½	13	+ ½
100	Inter. Motors.	24	24	24	+ 2
400	Jewel Tea pf..	105	104¼	105	..
1,850	Kath. Br., pf.	24	21½	22	− 1¼
2,300	*K. Sp. T., w.i.	72	69	72	+ 1
140	K.Sp.T., 1st pf.	96	96	96	..
900	*S.S.Kres., w.i.	16	15⅜	15½	− ½
2,175	*Lee Tire	50⅛	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅜
1,950	*Lake T. Boat	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ 1⅝
500	*L.T.B. 1st pf..	12½	12	12½	+ 1½
100	*Lima Loco...	20½	20½	20½	..
6,200	Man. Transit.	2	1⅛	1⅛	− 1-16
1,700	Marc. of Am..	4	3⅜	3⅜	..
1,000	Marlin Arms..	34	31¼	31¼	− 2
400	Marlin A. pf..	80¼	78⅜	80¼	− ¼
4,600	*Maxim Mun..	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
232,100	*Midvale Steel	73⅝	65¼	69⅛	− ⅝
178,200	Midv. St. rts..	8⅛	2½	2⅜	..
550	N. Y. Transp.	15	14	14	..
11,000	*Nevins Elec..	½	⅜	½	+ 1-16
100	O. Eisenlohr B.	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
370	O.Eis'l'r B pf.	100	95½	99¾	− ½
1,580	Peer. T.&M.C.	27	26¼	26¼	..
2,150	*Pyrene M. C.	20¼	18	20	..
4,850	Corp. of R.&H.	6¼	5½	5⅛	− ¼
2,760	Redtop E., Inc.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
1,395	*Saxon M. Car	71½	70	70¼	+ 1½
8,350	*Stand. Mot...	10½	7½	10	+ 2¼
2,780	Stand. Shipb'g	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
7,100	St. Jos. Lead.	16	15	15¼	+ ¼
14,800	Sub. B., v.t.cfs.	39⅜	37	38	+ 1
9,300	*Texas Co. rts.	17⅞	16⅜	17⅞	+ 1½
3,700	*Tob. Prod....	36	34½	35	+ 1½
12,960	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	5⅛	4⅞	5	− 1
7,100	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅝	1½	1½	− 1-16
3,800	U. Cig. S., w.i.	95¼	93	94⅜	..
400	U. Cig. St. pf.	117½	117¼	117⅜	..
2,660	*U. S. L. & H.	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	..
4,800	*U.S.L.& H.pf.	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
2,000	Uni. Mot., w.i.	4½	4	4¼	..
5,500	*Virg'n Ry...	24½	21⅜	24½	..
300	*Wab.-Pittsb. Term., w. i..	19¼	19	19	− ¼
100	Wab.-Pittsb. Term. pf....	48½	48½	48½	− 1¼
4,700	White Motors.	51½	50⅜	50⅜	− ¼
16,900	World Film v. t. ctfs....	2¼	1⅞	2	+ ⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Atlantic Ref..	718	660	718	..
1,200	Ang.-Am. Oil.	16¼	16	16¼	− ⅜
347	Ill. Pipe Line.	190	183½	188	+ 4
60	Ind. Pipe L....	107	106	107	+ 5
13,750	Ohio Oil....	260	221	235	+15
445	Prairie P. L..	236	227½	235	+ 5
20	Penn. M. Oil..	64	64	64	..
186	Prai. Oil & G.	430	405	420	+ 5
57	South. Pipe L.	219	216	217	..
101	South. P. Oil..	378	365	375	+ 5
53	S. W. P. P. L.	219	216	218	..
335	S. O. of Cal..	375	367	371	+ 1
100	S. O. of Ind..	515	505	508	+ 8
234	S. O. of N. J..	535	514	535	+25
342	S. O. of N. Y.	221	210	217	+ 3
25	Un. Tank L...	85	85	85	− 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
22,550	*BarnettO.&G.	3	2⅜	3	+ ⅜
28,000	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)...	22⅜	19¼	22¼	+ 2⅜
2,220	Empire Petrol.	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
129,900	*Federal Oil (prospect)	1	⅝	¾	− ⅛
10,900	*Houston Oil..	22⅜	19	21⅝	+ 2¼
12,050	*Int. Petrol..	14	13	13¼	+ ⅜
3,641	Midwest Ref..	63	54	62	+ 8½
200	Savoy	10	10	10	..
68,075	*Sapul. O.&R.	16¼	10⅜	14⅞	+ 4¼
7,400	*Victoria Oil..	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
16,850	Wayl. O. & G.	6	4⅛	5½	..
200	Ventura	9⅜	9	9½	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,050	Al. Yu. tr.cts.	45	39	39	..
14,900	*†Am. Com...	10½	9½	10½	+ ½
16,900	*†Atlanta	23	19½	20	− 2
500	Beaver Cons..	36	36	36	..
1,500	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,800	B. Ledge D.C.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,800	*Booth	43	42½	42	− 1
8,700	Butte Copper & Z. v.t.cts.	9	7¾	8½	+ ⅜
6,550	Butte & N. Y.	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+ 1
1,900	*Calaveras C..	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ½
10,900	†Caledonia ..	96	93	96	+ 2
3,500	*Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ 1-16
2,700	†Cashboy	6	5	5	+ 1
60,520	Cerro de P. C.	42½	40	42	+ 1½
5,600	*†Comstock T.	14	11	11½	+ 1½
11,250	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− 1-16
6,850	*Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1½	1½	− 1-16
4,000	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
200	Crown Res....	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2,100	Dom. Gold....	26	25	26	..
2,000	†D. Black B..	4	4	4	..
108,800	*†Emma Cop..	62	50	59	+18
61,700	*†Fed. R.M.C.	23	17	21	+ 1
500	Florence	47	47	47	− 3
22,900	F. Nat. Cop..	7½	6⅝	7	+ ¼
42,200	Goldfield Con.	93	83	91	+ 1
27,000	*†Goldf. Mer..	20	17½	16½	− 2½
11,600	Howe Sound..	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
3,100	Hecla Mining.	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
5,000	*†Int. Mines..	17	15	17	..
3,100	*†Iron Blos....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5,300	*†Jim Butler..	95	94	95	+ 1
12,200	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− 1-16
106,900	Kennecott Cp.	54⅞	51⅞	54⅜	+ 2⅜
18,200	*†Kewanas ..	20	17½	18	− 1
200	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− 1-16
5,500	Majestic M...	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− 1-16
4,500	Magma Cop...	17¼	15⅝	16⅝	+ 1
23,850	*†Marsh Min.	37	36	37	+ 1
1,025	Mason Valley	4	3½	3½	..
10,000	McIntyre	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	..
2,900	McK.-Dar. ...	49	46	47	− 2
2,000	Mines of Am..	3¼	2⅞	2¾	+ ¼
2,700	*†Mont. Cons.	⅝	½	1-16	..
50,100	*†Mother Lode	23	21	22½	+ ½
4,850	Mojave Tung..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ¼
1,800	N. Zinc & L..	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
1,600	New Utah B..	4	3⅜	4	+ ½
6,200	Nip. Mines C.	7⅜	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6,900	*N. Butte D..	1-16	1-16		..
1,300	Nev. Hills ...	20	20	20	+ 1½
1,600	*†Oatman Gold (a prospect).	65	63	65	..
2,100	*†Oat. Crescent (a prospect).	48	46	46	+18
20,900	*†Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	14	13½	14	..
9,500	*†Oro	5½	4½	4½	..
4,500	†Pet'son Lake.	28	25	28	− 1
6,800	*Ray H. Min..	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
8,900	*†Rex. C. M..	26	25	26	− 1
11,600	†Roch. Mines.	60	57	59	..
14,750	†San Toy.....	20	18½	19½	+ ½
5,400	*Santa Fe M..	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
8,200	†Scratch Grav. Gold Min....	75	70	75	..
5,700	*†Sand. Kend.	6	5	5	..
5,800	Seven Troughs Coalition	44	43	44	− 1
71,200	*†Silver Tip (a prospect).	18	17	18	+ 1
2,700	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
8,500	Stewart	⅝	½	½	..
58,400	*†Success Min.	85	75	84	+ 7
1,000	Sup. & Boston	4	3⅞	4	..
21,000	†Supers'n Min. (a prospect).	35	33	34	− 3
5,000	*†Temiskam'g.	68	66	68	+ 3
2,237	*Ton. Belm'nt	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− 1-16
11,550	Tonopah Ext..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ 1-16
715	Tono. Mining.	7	6⅞	6⅞	− 1-16
2,300	Ton. Jim But.	95	93	94	..
1,000	Tono. Midway.	15	15	15	..
32,000	*†U. S. C. M..	11	8½	10½	+ 2
3,800	Tri Bullion....	½	½	½	+ 1-16
29,360	United Verdi..	11½	8⅞	11	+ 3
6,400	†W. End Con.	76	74	74	− 1
6,050	Yukon G. M...	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅜

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$311,000	*B.&O.new 5s.	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛	..
125,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	122	120	121	+ 1
600,000	Chi. U. S. 4½s.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	..
51,000	*C.M.&St.P. 4s	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ½
16,000	C. Ariz. S. 5s.	38	33	38	− 6½
645,500	*Erie cv. 4s, w.i.	88⅝	88⅜	88½	..
28,533	*Erie rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
265,000	Mid. St. 5s w.i.	100	98½	99½	..

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 7	2	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 8	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Feb. 9	2¼	1¾	2	1¾
Feb. 10	2½	1¾	2	2
Feb. 11	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Week's range—High			2¼	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same week last year—High			2¼	2
Low			1⅞	2
Year's range to date—High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—High			3	2⅜
Low			1½	2

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 7	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 8	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 9	2½@2¾	2¾	2¾@3
Feb. 10	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3 @3¼
Feb. 11	2½@2¾	2¾	3 @3¼
Feb. 12—Holiday.			
Week's range—High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Same week last year—High	2¾	3	3½
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year's range to date—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2⅞
Same period last year—High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 7	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 8	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 9	Par	†10c	Par	*30c
Feb. 10	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 11	Par	†5c	Par	*30c
Feb. 12	Holiday			

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 7	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 10c
Feb. 8	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 10c
Feb. 9	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 12c
Feb. 10	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 10c
Feb. 11	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 8c
Feb. 12	4¼@4¾	5⅛	5⅛	28f 8c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	N. Y.
Feb. 7	27 1-16d	56⅞c
Feb. 8	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 9	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 10	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 11	27d	56⅞c
Feb. 12	27d	56⅞c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 7	$4.75½	$4.75⅜	$4.75 11-16
Feb. 8	4.76 1-16	4.75⅞	4.76
Feb. 9	4.76 1-16	4.75½	4.75 11-16
Feb. 10	4.76	4.75¾	4.75¾
Feb. 11	4.76	4.75½	4.76
Feb. 12	Holiday.		

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 7	$4.76½	$4.76⅜	$4.76 7-16
Feb. 8	4.76⅝	4.76 5-16	4.76⅜
Feb. 9	4.76 9-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 10	4.76½	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Feb. 11	4.76 7-16	4.76 5-16	4.76 7-16
Feb. 12	Holiday.		

Week's range.	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.76 1-16	$4.76 11-16
Low	4.75 5-16	4.76⅜
Same week last year.		
High	4.83⅝	4.83⅞
Low	4.82¼	4.82½
Year's range to date.		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 5-16	4.74⅛
Same period last year.		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.82¼	4.82½

—Paris.—

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 7	5.89⅝	5.90¼	5.90	5.89	5.89½	5.89¼
Feb. 8	5.89⅞	5.90¼	5.89⅞	5.89	5.89½	5.89
Feb. 9	5.89⅝	5.89⅞	5.89⅞	5.89	5.89¼	5.89¼
Feb. 10	5.88⅝	5.89¼	5.88⅝	5.87½	5.88¼	5.87⅞
Feb. 11	5.86	5.88	5.86	5.85½	5.87¼	5.85½
Feb. 12—Holiday.						
Week's range: High	5.86			5.85½		
Low	5.90¼			5.89½		

—Berlin.—

Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 7	74.75	74.25	74.75
Feb. 8	77.12½	74.87½	77.00
Feb. 9	77.50	76.75	76.75
Feb. 10	76.50	75.00	75.00
Feb. 11	75.75	75.50	75.75
Feb. 12—Holiday.			

Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 7	74.87½	74.37½	74.87½
Feb. 8	77.18¾	74.93¾	77.06¼
Feb. 9	77.62½	76.87½	76.87½
Feb. 10	76.62½	75.12½	75.12½
Feb. 11	75.87½	75.62½	75.87½
Feb. 12—Holiday.			
Week's range—High	77.50		77.62½
Low	74.25		74.37½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cab's.	Holland. Dem.	Cab's.	Italy. Dem.	Cab's.
Feb. 7	5.22	5.25	41.87½	41.93¾	6.76¼	6.75¼
Feb. 8	5.21	5.20¼	42.00	42.12½	6.76	6.75¼
Feb. 9	5.21	5.20	42.00	42.12½	6.75⅜	6.75
Feb. 10	5.22	5.21	42.00	42.12½	6.76¼	6.75¼
Feb. 11	5.21¾	5.21	42.18¾	42.31¼	6.75¼	6.74½
Feb. 12	Holiday					

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Cables.
Feb. 7	29.75	13.25	13.37½	19.35	19.40
Feb. 8	29.87½	13.95	14.00	19.40	19.45
Feb. 9	30.25	15.00	15.05	19.40	19.45
Feb. 10	31.25	13.75	13.80	19.40	19.45
Feb. 11	31.50	14.00	14.10	19.40	19.45
Feb. 12	Holiday				

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 3, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 27, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 26, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 26, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Feb. 11

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Alaska Gold..	23	24	21⅞	22½
600	Alaska G. rts.	5	5	4	5
3,490	Allis-Chalmers	28¼	33¼	28¼	31⅞
160	Am. Ag. Ch..	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72¼
3,100	Am. B. Sugar	66⅝	71⅞	66⅝	71¼
13,560	Am. Can	62¼	64	61⅜	62⅞
3,230	Am. Car & F.	67½	74⅜	67½	73¼
950	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅞	30⅞	28⅞	30⅞
340	Am. Linseed..	24	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜
40	Am. Lin. pf..	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,310	Am. Loco. ...	66⅞	69	66⅞	68
14,890	Am. S. & R..	100⅜	104¼	100½	103⅛
100	Am. T. & T..	127	127⅜	127	127⅜
20	Am. Woolen..	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
41,130	Anac. Copper.	86⅝	91¼	86½	91
150	A., T.& S.F....	103½	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
14,970	Baldwin Loco.	114⅝	118¼	112⅝	114¼
50	Balt. & Ohio..	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	88⅜
120	Batopilas Min.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Bklyn. R. T..	87	87½	86¼	86½
290	Butte & Sup..	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
1,130	Cal. Petrol...	33	34	31⅜	32¼
100	Cal. Pet. pf..	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
20	Can. Pacific..	172⅜	172⅜	172⅜	172⅜
1,140	C. Leath. Co.	53¼	54⅝	53¼	53⅞
200	Chesa. & O...	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅞
10	Chi. Gt. W...	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
430	C., M. & St.P.	97⅜	98½	96	96⅜
3,100	C., R.I. & P.	19¼	20⅜	19	19⅞
290	Chile Copper	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞
1,990	Chino Copper.	53⅝	58⅜	53⅝	58⅜
4,410	Col. F. & I..	45¼	49¼	45¼	47¼
60	Cont. Can....	82½	82½	81½	81½
1,470	Corn Pr. Ref.	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
29,520	Crucible Steel	83¼	85	80⅝	81½
2,700	Distillers Sec.	49½	49⅜	47½	48
120	Dome Mines..	28⅜	29	28⅜	29
5,300	Erie	38⅛	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
20	Erie 1st pf..	53½	53½	53½	53½
20	F. M. & S. pf	57	57	57	57
60	General Elec.	173	173	172½	172½
1,480	G., (B.F.,) Co.	72	74⅜	72	73⅜
1,690	G. N. C. for Ore Prop...	45⅝	47⅞	45⅜	46⅜
80	Gug. Explora.	23	23	21⅜	21⅜
2,260	Insp. Cop....	45¼	47⅞	45¼	47
160	Inten. Con....	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜
20	Int. Con. pf..	74	74¼	74	74¼
70	Int. H., N. J.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
270	Int. Mer. Ma.	17⅜	17⅜	16¼	16¼
3,220	Int. M. M. pf	75¼	78⅞	74⅞	75
100	Inter. Paper..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
30	Kan. City So.	26⅜	27	26⅜	27
580	Lacka. Steel.	77¼	80	77	80
220	Lehigh Valley	76⅜	78	76⅜	78
310	Maxwell Mot.	72⅜	72⅜	70	70
28,170	Mex. Petrol ..	106⅞	111⅝	106⅝	109½
940	Miami Copper.	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
120	Mo. Pacific..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
110	N. E. & S. Co.	26⅞	29	26⅞	28⅞
130	Nat. Lead Co.	71	71⅜	71	71⅜
223	Nev. Con. C.	16	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
1,140	N. Y. Central.	106	107⅜	106	107¼
1,670	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	68⅜	71⅜	67⅜	70
20	Norf. & W..	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
150	North. Pac....	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
260	Ont. Mining..	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
130	Pacific Mail..	16	16	15¼	15¼
260	Penn. R. R..	56½	57¼	56½	57¼
550	Peo. Gas, Chi.	102½	102¼	102½	102½
150	Pittsb'gh Coal	33	33⅜	33	33⅜
40	Pr. Steel Car.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
70	Quicksilver ..	5	5	5	5
110	Ry. Steel Spg.	42½	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜
1,390	Ray Con. Cop.	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25¼
1,930	Reading	77⅜	80⅜	77⅜	79⅜
2,480	Rep. Iron & S.	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54¼
690	Southern Pac.	100¼	101	100	100⅞
80	Southern Ry.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
2,490	Studebaker ..	152	156⅜	150⅞	154
3,420	Tenn. Cop....	57⅞	61⅞	57	60½
70	Texas Co.....	205⅜	214	205⅜	214
100	Third Av.....	60⅛	60⅛	59⅜	60⅛
8,850	Union Pac....	134⅜	135⅜	133⅜	135¼
220	United Fruit..	141½	149⅜	141½	149⅜
260	U. S. Ind. Al..	158¼	158¼	152	153
1,110	U. S. Rubber.	52¼	53⅜	52	53
62,310	U. S. Steel..	83⅜	85⅜	83⅜	85
2,040	Utah Copper..	79	84⅜	78⅜	84¼
160	Va.-Car. Ch..	48	49½	48	49
60	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
120	Wab. pf., B..	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
50	W. U. Tel....	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	89¼
8,950	Westh. E. & M.	66⅜	69	66⅜	68
[illegible]					

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—White chinchilla; will place orders on snappy styles. Y 287 Times Annex.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at new samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

COATS and Suits.—Sub-contractor, with twenty-machine plant, seeks connections with good jobbing houses. C 49 Times Annex.

CONTRACTORS WANTED on Spring suits and coats. J. Buchman, 262 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobs wanted in evening dresses; colors white, light blue and pink. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 West 55th St.

JOB LOTS, also Remnants.—Wanted, corduroys, velveteens, velvets, shirting silks, cottonades, indigo blue remnants, colored sateens; cloth manufacturers, dealers, and commission merchants requested to submit samples to Amsterdam; represented in New York City by Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., phone Franklin 185. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

JOBBER looking at linen and cotton dresses; orders given. 8th floor, 32 West 27th.

MESSALINE wanted; black, navy and green. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Open for all colors. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. Fifth floor, 29 West 21st St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—See the real values that we offer: Corduroy coat, $2.75; all wool poplin coat, $5.00; stylish looking shepherd check suits, $3.75 and $4.00, and good number in serge at $5.00. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS, and DRESSES.—Over 2,000 last season's, to close out. Wonderful opportunity for the merchant with nerve. 36 East 14th.

CORDUROYS FOR SALE.—All latest pastel shades for Spring; regular prices. Farragut 9090. 16 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS, Spring, from $3 up; nifty models at low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades; all qualities, for immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4th Av.

FRENCH SERGE and All Wool Poplin Suits, with guaranteed lining, $6.75; very latest models. Sol Levine & Co., 12-16 West 27th.

SERGES, all wool, half wool, and French. Solomon, 134 Spring St.; 3083 Spring.

SILK ILLUSION NET.—4,400 yards, 30-40 inches wide; 8 cents. Nottingham-Calais Lace Co., 95 5th Av.

SUITS.—All wool poplin; best in New York; delivered immediately; $6.75. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

SUITS and Coats.—300 ladies' latest Spring models to close out at a bargain. Phone Gramercy 2424.

TAFFETA.—1,400 yards high-grade chiffon taffeta, assorted colors; $1.15 cash. Phone 6509 Spring.

TRUNKS.—Sample trunks and cases for sale; first-class condition. 236 5th Av., 10th floor.

WORSTED YARNS.—White and various colors; two-ply yarn on skeins, about 500 to 1,000 pounds, for sale; small quantity of each color. Samples with Joseph Doyle, Room 401, 43 Leonard St.; 'phone 135 Franklin. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILK SALESMAN wants position, selling city trade; commission basis. J 120 Times.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair and warmer; n. w. gales.

S. Car.—Fair and colder, with a cold wave Mon. Tues. fair; n. w. gales.

Ga.—Fair and colder Mon.; cold wave in e. and s. Tues. fair; n. w. gales.

Fla.—Fair and colder Mon.; cold wave in n. and cen. Tues. fair; strong n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair and warmer; fresh n. winds.

Tenn., Ky., La., Ark., and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; rising temperature; light variable winds, becoming fresh s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; warmer.

E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair, warmer in n. e.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., warmer in s. e. Tues. fair.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Minn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.; fresh to strong s. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon. and in e. Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.; fresh to strong s. w. winds.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. and cen. Mon.; fresh to strong s. w. winds.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. and cen. Mon.

Kan. and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	$1.33	$1.27½	$1.24⅜	$1.20⅜
Feb. 8	1.31	1.27⅜	1.23½	1.20⅜
Feb. 9	1.31⅝	1.27⅜	1.23⅜	1.20½
Feb. 10	1.28½	1.25	1.21¼	1.17
Feb. 11	1.29⅝	1.27¼	1.22¼	1.20⅜
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Week's range..	1.33	1.25	1.24⅜	1.17

	Cash. No. 2 Red. High.	Low.
Feb. 8	$1.31¼	..
Feb. 11	1.30	..
Feb. 12—Holiday.		
Week's range	1.31¼	1.30

CORN.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Cash. 3 White. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	77¼	75½	77¼	75⅜		
Feb. 8	77⅞	75⅜	77⅞	76	73⅜	73¼
Feb. 9	78⅜	76⅝	78⅜	76⅝	..	..
Feb. 10	77⅜	76⅛	77⅜	76⅛	..	..
Feb. 11	78⅜	77⅜	78⅜	77⅜	74½	..
Feb. 12—Holiday.						
Week's range..	78⅜	75½	78⅜	75⅜	74½	73¼

OATS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Cash. No. 3 White. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	49¼	47⅜	46½	45	49⅜	48
Feb. 8	49¼	47⅜	46⅜	44½	49½	48¼
Feb. 9	49⅜	48⅛	46⅜	45⅜	50½	50
Feb. 10	48⅞	47½	46	44⅞	49½	48¼
Feb. 11	49½	48⅛	46⅛	45⅜	50⅜	49
Feb. 12—Holiday.						
Week's range..	49½	47¼	46⅞	44½	50½	48

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	$10.12	$10.00	$10.30	$10.17
Feb. 8	10.15	10.02	10.30	10.22
Feb. 9	10.30	10.20	10.47	10.37
Feb. 10	10.30	10.20	10.47	10.37
Feb. 11	10.47	10.25	10.62	10.42
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Week's range....	10.47	10.00	10.62	10.17

RIBS.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	$11.02	$10.92	$11.15	$11.07
Feb. 8	11.10	10.97	11.25	11.15
Feb. 9	11.17	11.12	11.32	11.27
Feb. 10	11.30	11.12	11.45	11.27
Feb. 11	11.52	11.27	11.70	11.42
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Week's range....	11.52	10.92	11.70	11.07

PORK.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	$20.40	$20.15	$20.45	$20.25
Feb. 8	20.50	20.10	20.67	20.20
Feb. 9	20.57	20.30	20.57	20.42
Feb. 10	20.52	20.30	20.65	20.45
Feb. 11	20.72	20.40	20.75	20.52
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Week's range....	20.72	20.10	20.75	20.20

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	11.89	11.80	12.08	12.00	12.22	12.14
Feb. 8	12.09	11.89	12.28	12.09	12.40	12.21
Feb. 9	12.05	11.92	12.24	12.13	12.38	12.27
Feb. 10			12.45	12.34	12.57	12.47
Feb. 11	12.04	11.92	12.25	12.15	12.41	12.30
Feb. 12	Holiday					
W'k's re.	12.09	11.80	12.28	12.00	12.41	12.14

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
Feb. 7	12.26	12.17	12.36	12.32
Feb. 8	12.45	12.28	12.58	12.43
Feb. 9	12.42	12.30	12.54	12.43
Feb. 10	12.45	12.34	12.57	12.47
Feb. 11	12.44	12.35	12.57	12.50
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Week's range	12.45	12.17	[illegible]	12.32

AERO PATROL COMMITTEE.

Prominent Men Accept Places in New Defense Body.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who was appointed by the Aero Club of America to form a committee to arrange plans for the Aero Coast Patrol System of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the Great Lakes, yesterday announced that the following had accepted membership on the Central Committee, whose headquarters will be in Washington:

CHARLES F. JOHNSON of Maine, United States Senator, member of the Committee on Coast Defense and Naval Affairs.

MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texas, United States Senator, member of the Committee on Military Affairs and Coast Defenses.

JULIUS KAHN of California, Congressman, member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

BYRON R. NEWTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, head of the Coast Guard and Life Saving Service.

E. LESTER JONES, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

H. C. FRANKFIELD, Chief Forecaster, United States Weather Bureau.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR., inventor of the wireless controlled torpedo and originator of the Aero Coast Patrol idea.

EMERSON McMILLIN, New York banker, who fostered development of the Aero Coast Patrol system and the National Aeroplane Fund in the last six months by offering to add $100 to every $900 raised up to $500,000.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; Z. Zeigenfuss, furniture; Murray Hill.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, cloaks; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear, carpets; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; F. A. Sherman, notions, jewelry, gloves; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Mrs. E. Argo, laces; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Miss C. Agriola, laces; Mrs. A. M. Richards, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 71 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. H. Collins, millinery. Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.—C. Schott, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; F. E. Stern, hats; F. M. German, umbrellas, parasols; 354 4th Av.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ladies' garments, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Gibson Cloak Co.; Miss Bernstein, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 12 E. 33d.

BOSTON—M. Goldstein, woolens; Latham.

BOSTON—Elliott Mfg. Co.; H. Abramson, cotton goods; 3 W. 4th; Imperial.

BOSTON—Bickman & Levin; A. E. Levin, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; O. J. Deutsche, toys; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Richards; J. A. Rubin, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A. Brown, jobs women's ready-to-wear; 234 E. 124th.

CHANDLER, Okla.—K. Jacobs, millinery; Room 1,015, 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Ward, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; Miss Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. H. Whiteley, toilet goods; J. Capinsky, jewelry, leather goods; E. Fergus, housefurnishing goods; G. H. Warhurst, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Stone & Co.; Max Stone, fancy, leather goods, neckwear, 31 Union Sq.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, women's, misses', children's coats, suits, waists, dresses, furs; W. E. Killian, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; C. N. Maneer, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; Mrs. G. Smith, millinery, basement; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery; A. I. Stevens, furs; J. F. O'Neill, hats; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. Shepard, ladies' neckwear, laces, trimmings; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; N. Koritzky, linens; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; P. Caspary, millinery; A. Miller, furnishing goods; L. Gelerd, clothing; P. L. Madigan, domestics, dress goods, silks; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; S. J. Dame, cloaks, suits; G. L. Veitch, bedding; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, laces; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Clement, Miss Moore, ladies' wear; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Mrs. N. Yandel, infants' wear; Miss J. E. Carey, muslin underwear; Miss B. Freak, veilings, ladies' neckwear; Miss N. Garry, wrappers; 13 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 23 E. 26th; Latham.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair; W. C. Burke, general merchandise; 23 E. 26th; Waldorf.

CINCINNATI—Queen Mfg. Co.; E. Unger, silks, woolens; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Miss Fiehn, dresses; Miss Millie Cohn, muslin underwear, house dresses, petticoats; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; A. J. Scott, corsets, muslin underwear; J. G. Likes, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, general dry goods; Mrs. C. Reed, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 315 5th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; O. Meiss, house dresses; Mrs. Mitchell, muslin underwear; Miss Berg, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DANVILLE, Ill.—S. Mandle, women's ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; L. Ullmeyer, jewelry, leather goods; W. H. Von Maur, jobs for basement; 31 Union Sq.

DECATUR, Ill.—William Gushard D. G. Co.; R. W. Trisch, housefurn. goods; H. C. Hill, notions, laces, hdkfs., jewelry, leather goods; 334 4th Av.; Wellington.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; S. L. Todd, ribbons, jewelry, silverware; A. N. Deutsch, upholstery goods; H. M. Stoll, dry goods; 21 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; A. Younker, dry goods; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; S. Mandelbaum, general merchandise; 315 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; M. Rausch, housefurn. goods; 303 5th Av.; Wellington.

DETROIT—Newland Hat Co.; J. A. Gleeson, hats; 8 Washington Place.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, ready-to-wear, basement; 354 4th Av.

DUBOIS, Penn.—Klewans Dept. Store; H. Klewans, dry goods; Latham.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. Austin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner D. G. Co.; A. N. Wagner, general merchandise; 18 W. 22d.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-Henderson Co.; C. O. Hobbs, notions; G. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; J. Arnold, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

HAVANA, Cuba—Schecater & Zoller; M. Schecater, men's furn. goods; 595 B'way.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, general merchandise; Murray Hill.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mrs. C. Hasenohr, jewelry, leather goods, notions, laces, embroideries; R. Mann, toilet goods, stationery; 71 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, dry goods; L. G. Wolf, notions, laces; Miss J. Vickery, embroideries; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; H. E. Goldstein, S. J. Goldstein, dry goods; Latham.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss P. Burk, ribbons; Mrs. G. Coombs, neckwear; Miss A. Warne, fancy goods; Mrs. Hale, art goods; 71 W. 23d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Melanophy, ladies' untrimmed hats; 72 Madison Av.

JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Selman, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. Co.; J. F. Gorman, millinery; L. J. Schiff, ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Westerbeck, linens, draperies, toys, dolls; 7 W. 22d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Shepard, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss I. Ulrich, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

LIMA, Ohio—G. Holstine, millinery; Room 1,015, 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; R. W. Beeks, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; T. S. Milburn, domestics; J. A. Haberbosch, blankets; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Robinson Co.; C. Koerner, art goods, china; 111 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Dalfinger Co.; E. Dalfinger, housefurnishing goods; Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Faust & Davis; E. Faust, skirts, dresses; 1,123 Broadway, Room 405.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Faust & Davis; D. Lippmann, skirts, dresses; Room 405, 1,123 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—John Gerber Co.; C. A. Gerber, P. A. McPhillips, notions, gloves, ribbons, trimmings; F. G. Benrer, general mdse.; W. Moriarity, dress goods, silks, boys' clothing; 1,150 B'way.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. M. Miles, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; J. G. Kapps, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss B. Agner, ladies' neckwear; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster & Co.; N. Jiran, gloves, laces, neckwear; 315 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Keune, muslin underwear; J. Henderson, dress goods, linings; P. Jackson, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.

NASHVILLE—Loveman, Berger & Titlebaum; H. Titlebaum, notions, ribbons, gloves; 148 W. 23d.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Muhlfelders; L. J. Rosenberg, millinery; 222 6th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engle, domestics; A. P. Mengelee, hosiery, furnishing goods; 19 E. 26th.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss R. Barber, laces; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. I. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Emporium; E. L. Tobias, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Thomas-Kilpatrick Co.; W. H. Koenig, notions, laces; Miss A. Doyle, embroideries; 220 5th Av.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Rieke, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. F. Ensign, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

PEORIA, Ill.—P. A. Bergner & Co.; W. Schwentzer, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; D. Goldsmith, millinery, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McNally Sons; C. M. McNally, woolens; Latham.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Jacob Bibro, general mdse.; Mr. Bandell, men's furn. goods; Mr. Marks, hats; Miss B. Lavine, dresses, gowns; Mrs. Miller, suits; Miss Gallagher, waists; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, women's hosiery, men's furnishing goods; Miss Preston, suits; 95 Madison Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zelmer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews, Beggs D. G. Co.; I. K. Young, domestics; 230 5th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SALT LAKE CITY—Keith, O'Brien Co.; A. H. Rauhoff, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Holzwasser's; C. McCarthy, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 315 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. M. Klement, domestics; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; F. W. Warren, dress goods, silks, cloths; 114 5th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. H. Warner, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—John Bressmer Co.; W. R. Hays, notions, ribbons, laces, stationery; J. H. Rayhill, house furn. goods; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, waists, basement; A. H. Sincoff, dry goods; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, women's, children's, juniors', infants' Fall cloaks; 874 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; G. W. Woods, sporting goods, trunks; Miss M. Kearney, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mme. Schnepf, hair goods; Miss C. Hamm, basement, ready-to-wear; F. Simon, jewelry; 71 W. 23d.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; J. A. Stolberg, jewelry, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Golden Rule; H. J. Muldoon, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 1,261 Broadway.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Wholesale Notion House; I. Blumberg, notions, furnishing goods, underwear; Imperial.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; L. Epstein, curtains, furniture; 1,170 B'way; Wallick's.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

TRINIDAD, Col.—Jamieson Housefurnishing Goods Co.; W. M. Jamieson, housefurnishing goods; Imperial.

TROY, Ala.—H. Sacks, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,199 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; Miss E. McGill, Miss A. Jones, laces, ribbons, veilings; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; W. H. Ellis, rugs, upholstery goods; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boys' clothing; Miss K. O'Day, toilet, leather goods, notions; Mr. Lewis, silks, dress goods; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; 43 W. 23d.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Waterbury D. G. Co.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Morton, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; W. McMurtrie, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, Miss Gwatson, Miss Moge, Miss Leary, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; A. Vander Pyl, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; E. S. Spangler, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, leather goods; D. R. Garver, upholstery goods; W. Anderson, housefurnishing goods; 315 5th Av.; Grand.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey & Co.; Miss Watkins, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; D. B. Jones, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss, Hirshberg Co.; S. V. Lourie, jewelry, leather goods, drugs, stationery; 351 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE, O.—H. Weber Sons & Co.; B. F. Weber, millinery, ladies', infants' underwear; Miss M. Pfeiffer, millinery; 334 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; W. V. H. Black, domestics; R. S. Black, notions, gloves; 377 B'way.

First!

IN 1915, under the sixteen classifications listed below, The NEW YORK TIMES published 4,764,143 agate lines of advertising—2,464,148 lines, or 1,026 pages more than any other New York morning newspaper:

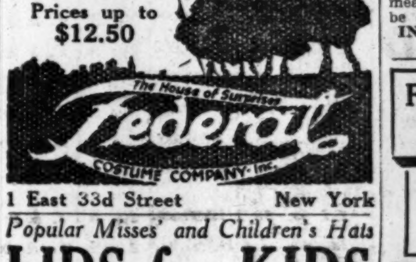
CLASSIFICATION	AGATE LINES
Automobiles	529,953
Boots and Shoes	76,115
Charity and Religious	63,037
Druggist Preparations	174,035
Financial	947,579
Hotels and Restaurants	253,910
Jewelry	69,861
Beverages	105,864
Men's Furnishings	314,092
Musical Instruments	261,269
Books	344,581
Railroads	68,960
Steamship and Travel	296,509
Tobacco	144,023
Women's Specialty Shops	434,746
Miscellaneous	679,609

THE circulation of The NEW YORK TIMES (over 320,000 copies every day, including Sunday) represents in one grouping the largest number of discriminating, intelligent and prosperous readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

Nearlinen
TRADE MARK
British Manufacture
WORLD'S HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE
White Suiting
Ideal Imported Fabric for Dresses, Skirts, Children's Suits, Embroidery and Nurses' Uniforms.
Warranted for Two Years
YARD WIDE RETAILS UNIVERSALLY AT 25 CTS.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO.
INCORPORATED
Importers
TELEPHONES 60 | 61 MADISON SQ.
44 EAST 25TH ST.

Full line Transparent Oiled Silk Garments
Bestyette
TRADE MARK
Raincoats, Cravenettes and Gabardines
For Men, Women and Children
30 years manufacturing wet weather clothing that has style and gives satisfaction.
New York Mackintosh Co.
39 and 41 West 32nd St.

WE DELIVER THE GOODS
Our deliveries were never quicker. Our styles never better.
DRESSES
Prices up to $12.50



The House of Surprises
Federal
COSTUME COMPANY-Inc.
1 East 33d Street New York

Waist and Dress Manufacturers, Attention!
All Waist and Dress Manufacturers and Contractors will meet at the call of The Independent Dress and Waist Mfrs. Protective Assn.
Monday, Feb. 14, 1916, at 7 P. M., at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st St., New York.
Present labor troubles, and ways and means for their immediate adjustment, will be discussed. Please attend.
INDEPENDENT DRESS AND WAIST MFRS. PROTECTIVE ASSN.

FEB. 14
SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY
GENUINE WOOL POWDER PUFFS
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
THE HELLER CO.,
156 Fifth Ave. Tel. Gramercy 2969.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats
LIDS for KIDS
S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway.
Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway.
Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

Silk Coats
Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.
LION EMBROIDERY CO.,
15-17 West 26th St.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST
COAT SUITS
"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.
William J. Hussey & Co.,
6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5419. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

BELTS for Ladies, and Leather Bags—at Popular Prices. Bienensucht Brothers, 109-111 Spring Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets. Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 876

CURTAINS LACE AND NOVELTY. Popular prices. Eugene Neumaier & Co., 3 W. 18th St.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper hats. The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SERGE AND AND SILK. Great Values. Philip Mark & Co., 11 West 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. STOUTS— Sizes 39 to 51, $9 doz. up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 60.

LOANS ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan at Lowest Rate of Interest. No Other Charges. A. LAWRENCE Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market. $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S CLOTHING SPECIALTIES, KNITTED OVERCOATS, GOLF COATS & SKATING COATS, for immediate delivery. The House of Huchberger, 93 Fifth Avenue.

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BULDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILKS Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for Plain or Fancy PONGEES Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

SHOW CARDS, Hand-made, Printed and Lithographed. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau Street.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street.

IMPORTED FRENCH AND BELGIAN
Lace Capes
RICHARD ROTH,
156 Fifth Avenue.
"One Minute Ahead."

JOBBER—LOOKING AT WAISTS.
WANTED SMART, SNAPPY STYLES SILK AND COTTON WAISTS.
CALL MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 10-12—3-4. ROOM 1103, 1,239 BROADWAY.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75
SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up
SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all discriptions, cash.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel. Frank. 1786.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephone: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

Eastern Mdse. Co., 456 Broadway. Auctioneers and commission merchants.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse, fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2246.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 3944.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Fisher<Warned.
Bosselman<US.
Crim<Triest.
General calendar:
Penn R R<Groves.
Erie R R<Allmaina.
Petrie<same.
Phalan<Tug Port Johnson Towing Co No 7.
McCullom<Sam.
Mason & Hanger Co<Sharon.
Cont Pub Works Co<Stein.
Re Hollins.
Church<Swetland.
Salas<US.
Follette<Tug Wrestler
Re Arkin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Peake<L V RR.
Whalen<Penn RR.
Karpinski<L V RR.
Ward Lumber Co<Seeberg SS Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Laxer<Schavoir.
Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co.
Dezurenok<Penn Coal, &c, Co.
U S<Goldberg.
Mosner<Gt Atl & P Tea Co.
Cuneo Imp Co<Dampsleib.
De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co<Std Oil Co
Patwell<NY, NH & H RR.
Zurando<Lehigh Valley R R.
Munter<Lanigan Bros.
Esposito<Steneck.
US<Karpius.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
NY Trust<I Mer Mar.
Toxaway Tan Co<Sulzberger.
Rees Sons<same.
Ladew<Barber.
Re Owners Tug G W Fields.
Gerson<SS Buenaventina.
Newton Creek Tow Co<Tug Admiral.
Penn Coal Co<Tug Julius C Flannery.
Standard Varnish Wks<Tug Narragansett.
Liverpool, &c, Nav Co<Bkl E D Term Co.
West India SS Co<Chicago House W Co
Woodburn<Sheehy.
Boret<Lighter Robt R
US<Pile Driver NY Central 2.
Johansen<Schooner Wm Cobb.
Gottenby<SS Berwick Tow.
C RR of NJ<Ferryboat Baltimore.
Harris Irby Cotton Co<Warren & Co.
Warren<Harris Cotton
Rickinson<Ames-Brooks Co.
Walls<Tug Arthur Kill.
Phosphate Mining Co<Gans SS Line.
Donald SS Co<Gilbert & Morse.
Hud Nav Co<SS Mohawk.
Murray Ltge Co<Ferryboat Pierrepont.
McClintoc-Marshall Co<Munson SS Co.
US<Tug Anna W.
Tuttle<Tug Nellie Tracy.
Beasius<SS Neptune.
Hutton<Tug Triumph.
Wertheim<same.
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Taylor<SS Century.
Am-Cuban SS Co<SS Whitgift.
Stewart<SS New York
Hirsh<SS San Guglielmo.
Falt<Lamplough.
Mijento<SS Gouverneur de Lantolina.
Jones<SS Ligonier.
Eustalhiodes<Paaki & Co.
Britt & So Am Nav Co<SS Mulderskin.
Bodessa<Ham-Am Line.
Pastine<SS San Guglielmo.
Lukiardofulo<same.
Tykiardofulo<SS Wa[illegible]
Healy<Scow 120.
Pace<SS Sigurd.
Moore<L'ter George.
Penn RR<Tug Bern.
Hahn<Tug NY Cent.
Con Coal Co<Munson SS Co. (3.)
NY & Cuba SS<Tug J E Packard.
Jarvis Ltg Co<Lighter Wadley.
Sconten<Tug Eureka.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
A & J Wissocker.
Abraham Levy.
Samuel Weifaud.
Breuer & Fleischman.
Abraham H Fox.
Morris Buchsbaum.
Edwd G Soltman.
Jos L Solomon.
Jacobs & Harris.
Murphy Door Bed Co.
Sarah Fertig.
Israel Linder.
Henry Feldman.
Clement C Wilson.
Herman J Rosenthal.
Meyer Mishkin.
Celia Weiss.
Otto Gutzmann.
Arthur G Kranich.
Victor V Kranich.
Louis Matko.
Jacob Stein.
NY Trans S S Co.
Henry P Mills.
Bernard Rapp.
Jacob Klein.
Georgina F Kipp.
Kaufman & Bayer.
Moseman & Bros.
Harry A Heald.
Asa J Faulkner.
Under objections:
Arthur L Braun.
Oren M Beach, Jr.
Benj Spiegel.
Cheshansky & Kogelman.
Altman & Werner.
Henry B Kear.
Adjourned cases:
Myrtle N Whipple.
Max Apotheker.
Michael Glassman.
Clinton S Martin.
Henry Abramson.
J Garbow & Son.
Schwartz & Weinstein
Motions:
J Schuss & Co.
Wm Budd (2).
Frank Celentano.
John M Yeager.
S Desnans Sons.
Max Steinberg.
Hanscom & Co.
L H Lang & Co.
Jake Wiener.
Bramstein & Hershkowitz.
H & S Brinberg.
Fiction Transfer Co.
Gaspar Calem.
Gold & Boxerman.
Little Hungary.
Morris Glasser.
M H Finkelstein.
Marner & Son.
David Surdent.
Muntner & Haselkorn.
Giovanni Savarese.
Monti & Anmoratone.
Braunstein & Herskowitz.
Knick Couch & Co.
Hollins & Co.
Cohn & Mellman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.
US<Zraik.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty.
Leh Val Trans<Steam tug Transfer 20.
Huus<SS Bayamon.
Merrell et al<Black Diamond et al.
Leh Val Trans<Transfer 22.
Clear.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy at 10 A. M.
Re Kobre & Ginsberg.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
US<Atlantic Macaroni
Same<Schultz & M.
Same<Duffy.
Same<Ronconi.
Same<Kelly.
Civil at 3 P. M.
US<Lule Sing.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.
Langan<Penn RR.
Wygodsky<Ham Term
Driver<Old Dom SS.
Roso<Penn RR.
US<Mastantuoni et al.
Same<Carlozzo et al.
Angold<W T Grant Co
Carden<Penn RR.
Petrowsky<D L & W RR.
Rowe<New Eng SS.
US<Bkl E D Term.
Same<Illinois Sur Co.
Pylvanen<D L & W RR.
Pompnic<Nass El RR.
Fash<C I & B RR.
Maneck<Atl & C S N.
Burgaman<C RR of N J.
Burrett<Emener.
Kanefsky<Atl C L RR
Dempsey<Gr A & P T
Spencer<Penn RR
Thomas<Int M M Co.
Flay<S I Mid Ry Co.
D'Scall<Penn RR.
Cohen<Rothstein (2).
US<190 cases figs, &c.
Same<Chiarette.
Same<50 bbls olives.
Same<Illinois Sur Co (Acts 3 to 9 in).
Same<200 bbls olives.
Same<Harris et al.
Friedley<Shuttleworth
Kever<P & R RR.
Girlaides<Perpall.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fawcett<Fritz.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
Walsh<Penn RR.
Pasecany<Buck Ridge C M Co.
Christensen<So Pac.
Byrnes<Penn RR.
Kennedy<McCusker.
Portlock<Old Dom SS.
Jonson<McMeel (2).
US<S W Surety Co.
Fowelaitis<Wicht.
Dargils<Mallory SS.
Tuovinen<D L & W RR.
Roman<L V Coal Co.
Scudder<Curtin (2).
Gronsky<L & W Coal.
Sewickas<same.
Kings Co El L & P<Maxwell.
US<Davies.
Same<Bedell Bros.
Peoples Trust<Keith.
Franklin Trust<same.
Heinley<W Md Ry (3)
Favorite<Atl Trans.
Meier<B H RR.
Riccinte<Sabanac.
Olsen<Stand Trans Co
Kaiser<NY & Cuba Mail SS.
Anderson<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Prince<Behal.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Pressure Light Co<Landers.
Haviland<Allen.
Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank.
Evans<Colonial M Picture Corp.
Flanagan<CNY.
Re Henry E Fox Const Co.
Re Dress & Costume House, Inc.
Banks<Banks.
Re Levy.
Re Ludwig Goldfield Corp.
Cohen<Abrams.
Schillaci<Hall (2.)
Berger<Ebling Brew.
Davis<Bull (2.)
Kingsbury<Kingsbury
Powers<Crystal Film.
Berg<Berg.
Lee<28 St & 7 Av Realty Co.
Akin<Moss.
Lewis<Howe.
Re Rienzi.
Frank<Frank.
Howard<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
McWirther<Commer'l Trav Mutual Accid Assn.
Welch<Empire Trust.
Fajans<38 W 59 St
Bertine<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Weisner<Tucker (2.)
Friedlander<Abrams.
Clason<Childs Co.
Hanf<Kroos.
Finch<Hall (2.)
CNY<J Burke Imp.
Galligan<Un C Ins Co.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Dangler<Edgar Imp.
Roffmann<Roffmann.
Fulop<Karkos.
Goldstein<Barbati.
CNY<McCabe.
Abell<Mitchell.
Siegel<Sokoloff.
DeWitt<Vogelstein.
Ahlgren<Ream.
Burns<Goodman.
Stange<Sup Lodge Knights & Ladies of Honor.
T G & T Co<Pam.
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Church<Friend.
Beck<Only Skirt Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Bdg & Engineer Co.
G T Co of NY<2d Av RR Co.
Schenke<German Artistic Weaving Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Bdg & Eng Co.
Bowery Sav Bk<Schluter.
Coughlin<Westminster Kennel Club (2.)
Cohnfeld<O'Connor (2)
Macon<Macon.
Surety Rty Co<114 St & 7 Av Const Co.
Neilson<Kunstler.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Equitable L Assn Soc<Simpson Rty Co.
Re Lane Av.
Carroll<Carroll.
Silverman<Silverman.
Flamingo Films Co, Inc.<World Film Cor
McLaughlin<Sire.
Cohen<Birnzweig.
Chatham Bk & Tr Co<Guar & Trust Co.
Schwelt<CNY.
MacPherson<Taylor.
Lockwood<Tagliavia.
Blomquist<Pulis.
Re Feiering.
Land Lien Co<Harris.
Devos<Devos.
Finkel<Ehrenworth.
Ahlgren<Ream.
Earle<Upperman.
Beisel<L Val Coal Co.
Kolenskie<same.
Re Rouse.
Re Swedish Am Rty.
Erstein<Knit Goods Exchange.
Re Clark.
Tombs<Tombs.
Brody<J H Jackson Tile Co.
Grill<Grill.
Knoff<Knoff (2.)
Re Kahn (Krinsky.)
Re Gecks (Olmstead Av.)
Re Cox (Olmstead Av)
Re Stein (same.)
Re Morrison<Hoag.
Greenwald<No 501 W 113 St.
T G & T Co<Pam.
Stern<Philipsborn.
Re Packard & Co.
Neiman<Cohen (2.)
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Furst.
Wecker<Kraftzof.
Moran<Vreeland.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Ragano<Furlong & Furlong.
Cannata<Peter Doelger Brew Co.
Cohen<Hanauer.
Rosenwald<Friedman.
Ramsey<Danziger.
Re Levengston<Farmer.
Re Kemlo (Thompson)
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av R R.
Stewart<Stuart.
Cohen<Sherman Co.
Schmucker<Bandler.
Sonnenberg<Myers.
Re CNY (Pier 27.)
Re Cartier<Ziegfeld.
Latner<Labor.
Durant<Berger.
Re Bronx G & El Co.
Madden<Schloeffel.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Bloom<Hirsch.
Little<Ware.
Jenks<Title G & Tr Co (2.)
Hoenig<Hoenig.
Re Mulstein.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Re McCarthy.
Townley<E C Riebe & Co.
Purity Paper Bottle Co<Fonda Container.
Matthews Sales Co, Inc<Smith.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Re Fleischer.
Gold<Weinstein.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Stein.
Simmons<Simmons.
Kowalchek<Buck Run Coal Co.
Haynes<Gt East Casualty Co.
Lurie<Cohn.
Brunson<Gillespie.
Winston Social Athletic Un<Woods.
Greenwald<No 101 W 113 St Corp.
Stiles<Randall.
Brady<Diehls.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Greenwald<501 W 113 St.
Stern Bros<Michaelis.
Wilson<Salomon.
Ferstandig<Ferstandig.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Ferstandig<Ferstandig
Gruenwald<Gruenwald.
Siegler<Siegler.
Schedler<Schedler.
Schuberth<Schuberth.
Bd of Foreign Missions<Volk.
Kesnig<Kesnig.
Solly<Solly.
Donnelly<O'Brien.
Unger<Unger.
Stephenson<Stephenson.
Kornbluth<Kornbluth.
Ryan<McPartland.
Demurrers:
Leszynsky<Levinsohn.
Rosen<Bernstein.
Preferred causes:
Dreltzer<Dreltzer.
Greenwald<501 W 113 St.
Engalitcheff<Engalitcheff.
General calendar:
Brosnan<Dempsey.
De Fajo<Quackenbush
Blair<Turbo Elec Const Co.
Hudson Hosiery Co<Mitchell.
Swinehart Tire, &c, Co<Hoffman.
Jackson<Campiglia.
Schwartz<Gens.
Fields<Fields.
Shaw<Ansaldi Co.
Margolies<Kotok.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Innovation Ingenuities<Stern Bros.
Patrick<Patrick.
Adler<Adler.
Donohue<Olena.
Webster<Am Ex Nat'l Bank.
Giorgi<Giorgi.
Salzberg<Finkelstein.
Brooke<Brooke.
Robinson<Textile Pub.
Duryea<Tappin.
Cleary<Nat Nass Bk.
Marmann<Marmann.
Cohen<Bruere.
Keck<Szabo.
Fraenkell<Fraenkell.
Adler<Adler.
Miskinoff<Miskinoff.
Makarzel<Ill Surety.
Ulman<Schwartz.
Cruikshank<Donnelly.
Weinstein<Weitz.
Galligan<Union Central Life Ins Co.
Eaton<Logie.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Oxenham<Oxenham.
Wilson<Ward.
[illegible]
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Grace<Grove Hill Realty Co.
Van Everen Co<Brodie
Tanzer<Tanzer.
Ditenfass<Horsley.
Anderson<Anderson.
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to Feb. 28.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V., (February Term.)—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rockland Co Trust Co<Haig.
Klein<Silberfeld.
Carnegie Steel Co<Lamble.
Midtown Cont Co<Goldsticker.
Phillips-James Co<Corregan.
Bache<Collier.
Oppenheimer<Roberts.
Vaughan<Dean.
Security Bk<Leipzig.
Knickerbocker Distilling Co<Scheidt.
Read<Hanna.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Glukoff<Fitzgerald.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Penna<Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Dressler<Tishman.
Rogan<Wells.
Vitoff<N Y Rys.
Connor<Yonkers RR.
Breen<Raab.
Fleischer<Mason & Hanger Co.
Dyes<CNY.
Werowitz<N Y Rys.
Pickowitz<Winkler.
Gallagher<Cramp & Co.
Chait<Storch.
P Wexler<Silberstein.
I Wexler<same.
Landau<Geiershofer.
Gershonowitz<Excelsior Brewing Co.
Collman<Rubinstein.
Orenstein<Wilson.
Pringle<Nowalk.
Voskobovnick<Kallman.
Kochansky<Levy.
Shelmo<Shults Bread.
Lobman<Ottenberg.
Carucci<Oscar Daniels Co.
Di Louisai<Mustacchi.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros.
Wilson<L & C Arras.
Carucci<Oscar Daniels Co.
Carr<CNY.
Silverman<Light.
Warshafsky<same.
Green<Kroywen Rty.
Case on.

PART IV.—R. L. Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Zerulkinkoff<N Y Edison Co.
Mayor<Wachaman.
R Wexler<Palliser.
S Wexler<same.
Castora<H L Converse
Ammirata<Staten Island Mid Ry.
Fraiask<same.
Latone<same.
Sadovsky<Fleischmann
N Bronz<Bolt.
J Bronz<same.
Duke<Levy.
Reedy<N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Lebofsky<B H RR & B Q Co & Sub RR.
M Stern<Oscar Daniels Co.
I Stern<same.
Schoppmeyer<Mulrooney.
Gisnofsky<Engel.
Freese<N Y Herald.
Israel<Y M C A.
Rosenstein<CNY and Town Taxi Co.
Stein<Leonard Eppig Brewing Co.
Silver<CNY and Degnon Cont Co.
Stonaker<Battery Engineering & Const Co, Inc.
Weitsman<B Altman.
Collins<CNY.
Freeze<Interboro Brewing Co.
McAuliffe<Brady, &c.
McGlynn<Health Dept of the CNY.
Shannon<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing.
Smith<Levy.
Same<Tegetmeier & Riepe Co.
Servace<Flagler.
Horan<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Zobel<Farson.
Bendix<42 St, &c, Ry.
Plesser<Bruen.
Kauftheil<Cons Gas.
Wernhardt<Grt Bear Spring Co.
Katz<Keck.
Ledwick<Van Dyk.
Kenner<CNY.
Gerber<same.
Chester<Voss.
Van Machelen<P J Corlin Const Co.
Wheeler<Stucky Trkg & Rigging Co.
Margolies<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Buckley<Van Claussen.
Carey<NY Rys.
Demling<Ehret.
Lewanda<Ruppert.
Kaplan<3d Av Ry.
Goldman<Kaufman Bros & Birkholz.
Clark<NY Rys.
Zuninan<same.
M Roessler<Blumstein.
J Roessler<same.
Kaufman<Polusky.
Morschauer<Keogh.
O'Neil-Meredith Mills Co<H Phipps Estate.
Grand<Rabinowitz.
Clear.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Amory<N Y Times Co.
Sulmonetti<Maillard.
Sahl<Kerbin.
Philip<Edelstein.
Schlemann<Mus Mut Prot Union.
Hendrickson<O'Brien Const Co.
Rosenberg<Reiss.
Stutz<Ennis.
Wein<Fed Iron, &c, Co
Maida<Kohn.
Benkovic<Slatter & Cook Co.
Rapp<New Taxi, &c.
Wilinsky<Goldberg.
Robinson<Orr.
Cantor<NY Rys.
Cassell<same.
Jomitz<same.
John<Doctor.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Finkelstein<Kaplan.
Thompson<Am Optical
Wyckoff<Allen.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Nasca<Bradley Cont.
V Summa<Fusco.
G Summa<same.
Swonen<Hudson W & L Co.
Baccaro<Schwarts.
Chelinsky<Am Hard Rubber Co.
S Graham<Bisbee.
W Graham<same.
Meyer<Morrison.
A Robinson<Carnegie Hill Livery Co.
G Robinson<same.
Stiles<Randall.
Shiller<F W Wurster & Co.
Olha<Cowperthwaite.
Hoffman<H S Rlty Co
Horan<C L Smith Co.
Reisner<Whiting Paper Co.
Carey<Toler.
Fader<Rosenblatt.
Madelein<C H Page & Co.
Henrietta Waldman<Follmer.
Henry Waldman<same
O Waldman<same.
Horan<Hastorf.
Freedman<Roth.
CNY<Man.
Stein<Redier.
Knight<Moushekian.
M Fox Amuse Co<Workingmen's Co-op Pub Co.
Iway Varieties Co<same.
Phoenix Amuse Co<same.
New England Theatres Co<same.
Wm Fox Amuse Co<same.
Hugar<Stern Bros.
Wilde<Int R T Co.
A Renna<Steinecker.
G Renna<same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Joyce<Washington Storage W & V Co.
Mascola<Gallagher.
Lowry<D, L & W RR.
A Blumberg<N Y Rys.
N Blumberg<same.
Sharkey<Int R T.
Haertel<Linch.
Peterson<Noonan Bldg & Material.
Baker<Gray.
Blackwell<Peller, Davis & Co.
R Hoe & Co<N Y C & H R RR.
Sinclair<N Y Herald.
Wheeler<Terry & Tench.
Russo<Witkin Trucking Co.
Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Finnegan<Jacobs.
Heister<Faber Bedding Co, Inc.
Murray<Geo Schneider & Co.
Katz<Central Delivery Co, Inc.
Sherman<Huner.
Goldsmith<Dochtermann Van & Ex Co.
Israel<Bickelhaupt.
Levy<Braxmar.
Adams<Finneran.
Durkin<Hudson & Man RR.
Prokor<Litcher.
Candy<Dochtermann Van & Exp Co.
Topo<N Y, W & B RR.
Bianco<Duffy Cont Co, Inc.
Burke<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Cronin<Westcott Express Co.
Dunn<Ward.
Kostyra<Barbers' Sterilizing Co, Inc.
Murphy<Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Murphy, inf<same.
MacPherson<Taylor.
E Adler<Wolf.
E A Adler<same.
L Behan<same.
C Behan<same.
Katz<Central Delivery Co, Inc.
Lodrini<Ashenfarb.
Oppenheimer<N Y C & H R RR.
Rothman<Cooper Bros Co.
Tarullo<H S Horton & Co.
Addiego<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Fay<New Yorker Zeitung Pub & Print Co.
Pianca<Duffy Cont.
Clinch<N Y & Queens Co Ry.
Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
R Kosoffsky<Connelly
I Kosoffsky<same.
Wicks<McKenna.
Walsh<CNY.
Gray<Am Female &c Socy.
Jaffer<Fischel.
Briskin<Bklyn Show Case Co.
J Lippman<Bassett.
M Lippman<same.
Feffer<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Martinson<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Rottenberg<C I & Bklyn RR.
Berenji<George Holding Co, Inc.
Pulitzer<Helcul.
Cain<Halsey.
Farley<McEvoy.
Goldstein<CNY.
Crueger<Hembdt.
Lounsbury<Dochtermann Van & Exp.
Reilly<Stewart.
Wagner<Larkin-Thompson Rty Co.
Stocker<R & L Co.
Turetsky<Taigman.
Gross<Beck.
Paudsen<McMullen-Snare & Triest, Inc
Reich<NY Times Co (Acts 1 & 2.)
Sussman<Union Ry.
Levy<Folsom.
Walter<Postal Trans Service, Inc.
Beckwith<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt.
McCarthy<Ansonia.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Kehoe<C I & B RR.
Redding<CNY.
Horn<Straus.
Spector<CNY.
Futoransky<Nass Elec RR.
Culver<Horling.
V Yankansky<Whitridge.
S Yankansky<same.
Wilkens<CNY.
Lapinski<Beth Steel.
O'Connell<Jacob & Youngs, Inc.
Melzer<Bradley Con.
Curley<Enlg Ind S B.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Kassendorf<Nas Elec R R.
Egre<Dalessandro.
Mintzes<Spiro.
Rutensky<Hegeman
Poultry Co.
Morley<Cafferty.
Wilamoski<NY Rys.
Newman<I R T Co.
Kohn<CNY.
Nagele<42 St & C Ry.
Kohn<CNY.
Thompson<I R T Co.
Prigg<same.
Rizzo<NY Rys (2.)
Greenspan<I R T Co.
Caddie<N Y Rys.
Elcomitz<Goldstein.
Covell<Kaye.
Sparrow<Wing.
Cleary<A McMullen & Co.
Mansfield<Hayward.
Baldwin<Am Finance Sec & Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Yeomans<Bradley Cont Co.
Comadari<Int R T.
Dauman<NY Rys.
Small<Schwartz Marble Co.
Nutt<N Y Tel Co. (3.)
Pecha<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Whelan<Behre.
McCarthy<Int M M Co
Starbuck<3d Av Ry.
Ackerman<5th Av C Co. (2.)
Rothman<V Loewers Gambrinus Brewery.
Klinger<Goldstein.
Costianesi<NY Rys.
Patterson<same.
Preston<Hobbs.
Heldman<Oakley.
Hall<Wall & Hanover St R Co.
Leffen<McGrath.
Kowalsky<Souchner.
Zuckerbrot<Reibstein.
Cohn<Nassau El Ry.
Cohen<Bklyn Union El RR.
Weinberger<Baff.
Bowah<Tennant.
Johnson<Schulz.
Moore<Tennant (2.)
Case on.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Cent Theatres Leasg Co<CNY.
Greenberg<Lyons Transfer Co.
McLaughlin<T Hogan & Sons.
De Angelo<Holler.
Mahan<Cent RR Co.
Scannell<T A Gillespie
Fiedler<C I & B RR.
Cleary<Int R T Co.
Lipschitz<Deutch.
Towler<Blue Bird Motor Cab Co.
Faley<Bradley Cont.
Schechter<D Mayer Brewing Co.
Schelniss<NY Rys.
Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co.
Bauer<Empire Carrying Corp'n.
Rubenstein<Zucker.
Busch<Dudley.
Kantrovitz<J F Stevens Const Co.
Weinstein<Hodweck.
Rachel<Tilford.
Brenner<Wustl.
Horwitz<Stern.
Weinstein<Sprung.
E Paul<Hastorf.
N Paul<same.
McGlone<Levy.
Pickowitz<Germania Life Ins Co.
Counihan<J J Hearn Const Co.
Metzger<Aronson.
Malone<H Morgenthau Co.
Gareis<same.
Mazzack<Int R T.
Majosky<NY Tel Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Laska<Harris.
Avery Scale Co<Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Fairchild<McGrath.
FitzHugh-Luther Co<Coen.
McQueeney<Skinner.
Frankfurter<Von Raitz
Bailey<Duane.
Morris<Suerken.
Kupie<Schwartz.
Weinschenken<Ocean Accidt, &c, Corp.
Caggiano<Winston.
Investors' Agy<Hatt.
People<Reilly.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt &c, Corp.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Brunswick Rty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet<Krakower.
Ragona<Riccobono.
Green<1,073 1st Av.
Hanlon<Hendrick.
Maloy<Cas Co of Am.
Hunt<King.
Gourd<Healy.
Case on.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Lloyd<Silverthorne (2)
Int Silver Co<Michel.
Flynn<CNY.
Archer<Amadell.
Hanna<Morison.
Myers<Deuth (2.)
Loevin<Sheldon.
Snare & Triest<CNY.
Martin<Betts.
Hunter<Larkin.
Same<McKeon Rty Co
Policastro<Sprague Co.
Goldmann<Eq Life As
Herman<Sciama & Co
Parachini<42 St & Mad Av Co.
Cement Gun Co<Joseph Balaban Co.
Fettretch<Elliot.
Moynihan<Artmetal Const Co.
McCuiag<Ellis.
Straus<Shanley.
Borchard<Nellenbogen.
Tunis<Brescher.
Prud Ins Co of Am<Nat Bk of Com, NY.
Biltman<Loeb.
Govett<Knoedler.
Little<Lund.
Rau<Mut Life Ins Co.
Jaballe<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bank.
Strysower<Block.
Barclay<Barclay.
Baltzel<Rhinelander.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.
Brocas<Palmier Line, &c Co.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Coles<Stillman.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Schwartz<Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Sullivan<Walsh.
Schweinler<Earl.
Wright<Ettington.
Ehrlich<Kamholz.
State Bk<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Cooper & Evans Co<NY Municipal Ry.
Dartmouth Mfg Corp<Phillips & Jones Co.
Adamson<Prentice.
J Lake Sons Co<Forest Box & Lumb.
J Lake's Sons, Inc<Cohen.
Miller<Home Ins Co of NY.
Lipshitz<Serota.
Johnson Heating Co<Board of Edu of Nassau County.
Nat Nassau Bk of NY<Eschwege.
John Thallon & Co<Droste & Snyder, Inc.
Fidelity & Deposit Co, of Md<J G McCrory Co.
Randall<Northern Fire & Marine Ins.
Austin<Austin.
Lemle<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Kravigny<May.
McCue<Davison.
Durham Rty Corp<Holmes.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
Berger<Berger.
Ward<DeVany.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Saks & Co<NY Edison Co.
Rambaut<Engel.
Sullivan<Flanagan.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Johnston Heating Co<Lowry.
Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
Brown<Shevlin.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Booth<Grubb & Kosegarten Bros.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Richmond Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Harrington Pick & Co<Lightfoot.
Levin<J Everards Breweries.
Lasky<Petrova.
Rawlin<Hayden.
Farquharson<Rowland
Kelsey<Mangin.
Sobinson<Union Ry.
Duquet<Ringling.
Murphy<CNY.
New Netherland Bk of NY<Seminole Distilling & Distrib. Co (2.)
Clark<Blendoid Co, Inc.
Gulf Pipe Line Co<Nat Fire & M I Co.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rty.
Coburn, J,<Frasch.
Hunter<400 W 31 Co.
Miri<David Weil's Sons Lithographic.
Devereux<Jesse L Lasky Feature Play Co, Inc.
Fay<Robert Graves.
Underpinning & Foundation Co<Hartcorn.
Fleming & Reavely<Sam S & Lee Shubert, Inc.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Heers<Sloane.
Munro<Bradstreet Co.
Cannaugh<Champlain Barge Canal Transp.
Desangles<Conhagan.
Englander<Nat'l Surety Co.
Everdell<Moan Transit Co.
Raught<Weed.
Croton Falls Const Co<CNY.
Gen Dehydrator Co<F W Bussing Co.
Badt<Longobardi.
Hamburger<Goldstein.
Lifson<Hoffman.
Samuels<Rothschild.
Peters<same.
Pesoa<MacKinstry.
Haas Bros Ladies' Tailg Co<Rosenberg.
Pearse<Vanneman.
Forbus<Winkelman.
Lyons<Borchard.
Cardashian<Endicott.
Bitz<Block.
Lloyd<N Brit & Merc Ins Co.
Courter<Von Novelly.
Von Caspis<Fritz.
Bessem<Price.
Dunn<CNY.
Heyman<Moerlbach Brewing Co.
Deiches<Durbrow.
Van Gulider<Realty Purchase, Sale & Trad
Vatable<Vassar, Jr.
Flaxbaum<Langsdorf.
Borden<Bevier.
Jamieson<Gluckin.
Lewis<Barnett.
Italia Film Co of Am<Lotus Theatre Co.
Hofflin<Lepow.
Rosenberg<Oldsmobile.
E Gribbon & Sons, Ltd<Alley.
Weintraub<Cowen.
Krauss<F Draz & Co.
Barker<Jackson.
Hawley<Munroe.
Grau<Chandler.
Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
James Carson.
Wills for probate:
Schlome M Zweig.
Charles T Dade.
Rose C Brady.
William H Munroe.
Hannah Stokes.
David Kaufman.
Carl A Friedenstein.
Dora K Ranons.
Clara G Wilson.
Mary E S Williams.
James Tranor.
Leo R Nathan.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Amos F Eno.
Contested wills:
Peter W A Heuser.
Edwin O Brinckerhoff.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Friedman<Lapin.
Donohue<Hayes.
Schechter<Cozzens.
Bemis Rlty Co<Campbell.
Aarons & Co<Benedek
O'Neill-Adams Co<Rheinfeld.
Nussbaum<Weintraub.
Ledewick<Barnett.
Pepe<Barkin.
Wise & Whitlock<Sudbury (2).
T M Sales Co<NY Prod Exch Bk.
Danzinger<Levin.
Graham<Allen.
Firestone Tire &c Co<Allen.
US Tire Co<Allen.
Corn Exch Bk<same.
M Feigel & Bro<Folk Textile Pr Co.
Weber<Int R T.
Seaman<Wait.
Trotta<Horton & Co.
Isaac<Rosenberg.
Helpern<Waldes.
Wendell & Co<Cohen & Sons Co.
Goldstein<Loria.
Baskin<Shenk.
Storch<Ficken.
L Frooks Eng<Cohen.
Kall<Selinka.
Hirt<Mayer & C.
Burns Int &c Agy<Elwell.
Da Costa<Brown.
M J Myers Co<Snow.
Miller<Goldberg.
Greenberg<Stern.
Berkeley<Moore.
Abramson<Sherman.
McMorrow<Silberberg.
Lipp<NY Rys.
Cozens Cabinet Co<Friedman.
Anselewitz & Lubinsky<Greenstein.
Rothchild<Auty & Nelson Co.
Tannenbaum<Wechsler.
Barchardt<Russe.
Garabedian<Hoosepian.
Krieger<Margulies.
Fixel<Marlow.
Amer<Goldman.
Hartman<Cohen.
Greenberg<Comet Amuse Co.
Da Costa<Brown.
De Peyster Rty<Steele
Slovack<Smith.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schainer<Wagner.
Rosenblum<Goldstein & Ludwig.
Quirk<Bradley Con Co.
Gimbel Bros<Frazee.
Cook<Tozzi.
Locasio<N Y Rys. (2.)
Soifinger<same.
Becker<same.
Palmer<Kohn.
Seklir<Bayne.
Manson<Hudson Nav.
Goldberg<Tillman Con
Satake<Rosenthal.
Stewart<Linch. (2.)
Metro Litho Co<Gaumont Co.
Lasky<Silverman.
Mandel<Greenberg.
Cory<Bound Brook Woolen Mills.
B & O RR<Lowenstein
Tannenhaus<NY Rys.
Manganello<Glasberg (2.)
O'Connor<Cent U Gas.
Loewenthal Co<Pac Mail SS Co.
Shapunya<Winthrop.
Davies<Penn RR.
Timin<Yellow Taxi.
Lorin<Del Ins Co.
Kozak<Sheff Fms-S-D
Zlatkin<Hutkoff.
Harrison Elec Co<So Power Co.
Steiner<Brueck.
Maier<Codman Co.
Mayer<Cohn.
Ratner<Sadowsky.
Stocking<Seed Filter, &c, Co.
Standard, &c, Co<Haff
Madoff<Ronginsky.
Berkowitz<NY Rys.
Barsky<Pref Accidt Ins Co.
Century Hold Co<Ebling Brew Co.
Cox<Steinheimer.
Ranahan<NY Rys.
Vasco<same.
Jones<same.
Gelfand<I R T.
Dervin<Winckler.
Parmey<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Sternberg<Silberberg.
Long & Shaw<Bennett.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Mt Airy Rty Co<Pierson.
Karsh<J J Little & Ives Co.
Berger<Man Live Fish Co.
Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Corson<Hamilton.
Grannis<Temple.
Glasier<Cutter Tower Co.
Dunn<Auto Tire Co.
Rieser<L Prager, Inc.
Equity calendar:
Souvay<Scherer.
Cardile<Royal Marble Works.
Herman & Grace Co<Harder Rty, &c, Co.
Lowinson<Jacobs.
Schmidt<Walbaum.
Lyon<Styles.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Farmers Loan & Trust Co.<Outcault—Martin L. Stover.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Re Riemer, (Meyers)—Robert C. Birkhahn.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Alsofrom<Kaplan—Herman Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Mantell<Mantell—Hon. James A. Blanchard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Wm. Alsofrom<Samuel K. Kaplan—Isidor Cohn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
White<Magerle.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
McGuire<Rogers.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Joseph<Joseph.
Re Rippel.
Criscuolo<Crowe.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
French<Cummings.
Hummel<Akron Bldg Co.
Re Wade.
Dawson<Gilligan.
Rothenberg<Rothenberg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
P Guthy, Inc<Berliner
Gilmartin<McAdam.
Cohen<Tekel.
Crimmins<Crimmins.
Benenson Rty Co<Mitchell-McDermott.
Curzio<Curzio.
Freese<Freese.
McDade<McDade.
Gregorio & Co<Maltke Bldg Corp'n.
Amanna<Monaco Con.
Green<Green.
Bay<Bay.
Bassett<Bassett.
Brede<Brede.
Graham<Graham.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Laing<McCue.
Kotlowsky<Isear.
Arnold<Arnold.
Englander<Bode.
DeVoti<Bozzuffi.
Salop<Bathgate Rty Corp'n.
Singhi<Winton Motor Car Co.
Bock<Brieger.
Haage<Haage.
Hughes<CNY.
Dworkin<Dworkin.
Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
Wiener<Bathgate Rty Corp'n.
Murphy<Hemstead House & Home Co.
Smith<CNY.
Williams<Parkhurst.
Kaiser<Hennessy.
Lampson<Lampson.
Falco<Falco.
Johnson<Nelson.
McHugh<McHugh.
Auerbach<Werle.
Rogozin<Rogozin.
Gingberg<Gingberg.
Carlson<Carlson.
Scafati<Alvino.
Lazarus<Lazarus.
Geller<Geller.
People, &c<Tuthill.
Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Barbati<Fargo.
Green<McMullen, Sn & Triest Co.
Beagen<Bendheim.
Slavig<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Weeker<Hand.
Zingaro<Zingaro.
Tenement H Dep CNY<336 E 176 St.
Same<334 E 176 St.
Same<332 E 176 St.
Hetherington<NY, NH & H RR.
Becker<Forest Box & Lumber Co.
McIntyre<Carpenter.
Horowitz<Cummings.
Monno<J B King Tr.
Elkins<I R T Co.
Fuld<Marks.
Gleason<Fischer (2.)
DiTore<Garafano & Son.
Waronen<McMullen.
Mackel<Int Hdkf Co.
Ott<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Goldstein<Eldoroda Rty Co.
McLaughlin<Nally.
Weingarten<Nestor Const Co.
Foran<D H McLaury Marble Co.
Feller<Hogg.
Reggio<Claydon.
Hief<Dean.
Worm<3d Av Ry.
Wheeler<Brown (2.)
Deak<NY C & H Ry.
Rosenweig<Chrisholm
Neylan<NY, NH & H RR.
Murphy<Watson Con.
Rozwadowski<I R T.
Cook<Mason-Hanger.
Palette<Silk Finishing Co.
Kaufman<Blush.
Highest number reached in regular order, 450.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for Probate:
Samuel D Tompkins.
Mary A O'Hara.
Sarah E White.
Gustave B Fals.
Maria Hedwig Prager.
August Arnold.
Elias Bernstein.
Katharina Heimburger
Guardianship:
Fannie Rabinowitz.
Lizzie Rabinowitz.
Anna Rabinowitz.
Alice Reinberg.
Minnie Reinberg.
Charles Sprauer.
Accountings:
George Deutermann.
John Shanley.
Motions:
Anna Woods.
Gabriel Newgard.
Ernest Girardin.
Charles Lowen.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will—Margaret Ryan.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Kaucher<Merrivale Realty Co.—Wallace S. Fraser. Shetter<Dean—Leslie S. Lockhart. Ridgley<Kelly—John J. O'Brien.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Scholes<Scholes (Feb. 28.)
Shields<Shields.
Jones<Kaufman.
Hohorst<Coleman.
Estersohn<Bershatsky.
Brina<Brina.
Conover<B,Q C &SRR
Voss<Fenlon.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
Re McCunn, (Hotchkiss.)
Macon<Macon.
Mulvaney<Ed Pierson & Co.
Mahr<C I & B RR.
Brennan<Man & Q Tr.
People<Dasheff.
Same<Kessler.
Bean<Bean.
Grant<T B Jeffrey Co.
Haenlein<McGregor.
Odom<Odom.
Smith<Smith.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Newbury<NY Con RR.
Rosenberg<same.
Gugel<Hiscox. (3.)
Solomon<Maryanov.
Guindon<Bloch.
Re Lincoln Av (Kertsher.)
Chrzanowska<Chrzanowska.
Neben<Neben.
Barcikoski<Tarta Chemical Co.
Southside Sportsmen's Club<Loucka.
Suffolk Traction Co<Ascher.
Nelson<Stand Oil Co.
Eagle Savgs & Loan Co<Norton.
Thornton<Miller.
Varley<Heidelberger.
Goodwin Gallagher S Gravel Co<Nassau S & Gravel Co.
Re Fulton, Adams, & Willoughby Sts.
B H RR<Prendergast.
De Luca<Pace.
Reegler<B,QC & SRR.
Gray<NE RR.
Svenson<B H RR.
Salisbury<same.
Carpenter<same.
F H Leggett & Co<Ader.
Amend<Mfrs. Tr Co.
Ludeking<Mullen.
Glaser<Burns.
Kark<Kealy.
Roberts<James.
Wellman<Wellman.
Taylor<Granite Assoc.
McBee<same.
NY Mtge & Sec Co<same. (3.)
Zyla<Mutual Window Cleaning Co.
Kruger<Eiseman.
Siegler<Empire Theatre Co.
Sapperstein<Leybuck.
Elsasser<Berg. (2.)
Burchard<Haggett.
Brina<Brina.
Keepers<L I Wood Co.
King<King.
Arndt<Nichols.
Matzhold<Gardner.
Sauer<Weiser.
Stark<Stark. (adjd.)
Bell<Aubinger.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
Contreres<Contreres.
Krulevitz<Prov L Soc.
Klohs<Klohs.
Grinnage<Grinnage.
Mosback<Sullivan.
Re Parker, dec'd.
Maniscalco<Queen Mrgt Socy.
Smith<Smith.
Adami<Am Sumatra Tob Co.
Hughes<Tyndall.
NY Mtge & Sec Co<Kistler.
Same<Bennett
Goldsmith<Kornahrens.
Couch<Knutsen.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Roosevelt<Roosevelt.
Feldman<Moeller.
Wonder Mist Co<Marvel Mist.
Minott<Minott.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Stevens<Stevens.
Cohen<Neiman.
Mescia<Nicholas.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Lunger<Jones-Wood Realty Corp.
Boesen<Marsh.
Gerber<Harris & Males
Feldman<Blank.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Farnola<Farnola.
Sprague<Sprague.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 2806.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Ward<Suydam.
Thorsau<Gitzendauner.
Murray<Whipple.
Berg<CNY et al.
Leeman<Haaf et al.
McGowan<Bkln Cooperage Co.
De Carrio<Nassau RR
Hurley<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Jorgansborg<Lumber Operating & Mfg.
Kantrowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Vreeland<Cashopheco Transporters.
Becker<Pryll.
Zeigelbauer<CNY et al
Union Bank<Am Bonding Co of Balt.
Muller<Callaghan.
Reilly<Herzog.
Obana<Saybolt.
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Secor<NY Consol RR.
Sullivan<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Wardell<C I & B RR.
Rafferty<Standard Varnish Works.
Mandarano<Lefferts & Co.
Hamilton<Spitdorf Electrical Co.
Rzanca<B H RR.
Wilson<same.
Friedman<Kronheimer & Oldenbusch Co.
Wallace<B H RR et al
Tone<Ciyne.
Avery<Dean.
Deutsch<Shaw.
Goldstein<May & Co.
Royce<Third Av Ry.
Cina<Giliens Sons Lighterage.
Wallach<Henderson Coat & Apron Co.
Giambalvo<Fowler.
Burchetta<Hansen.
Carter<Nassau RR.
Flanagan<same.
Oellrich<Cogan Co.
Davidson<Weill et al.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Lynch<Erbe.
Rossano<B H RR.
Hechenberger<Nas RR
Pfeifer<Wallan & Hoffman et al.
Stumlkoff<Nolan.
Hartigan<Nassau RR.
Nehl<Licht.
Grills<B H RR.
Constant<White Co.
Monahan<B H RR.
Leonard<CNY.
De Lapierro<Ford et al

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
McCullough<Bowie.
Hammer<Stork.
Greenberg<Green et al
Jaffe<Rotary Realty.
Rourke<B HRR.
Roach<Stand Oil Co of NY et al.
Disano<Borough Operating Co.
Nolan<Nassau RR.
Brennan<Nassau RR et al.
Schofield<Sammis.
Schlumper<Jablow et al.
Semmel<Hopkins.
Nachod<Int R T.
Becker<Edwards.
Zaleski<Products Mfg.
Ostrander<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Wianikoff<Lapidus Cornice & Roof Co.
Kiernan<Bklyn Builders' Supply Co.
Schneider<Feltman et al.
Harty<CNY et al.
Lindon<McNulty.
Gotsill<Colwell Lead.
Pengel et al<Kings Co Lighting Co.
Dechter<Nassau RR.
Levitzky<NY Cons RR
Gill<Nassau RR.
Tynan<Wigley Candy.
Frey<Williams Submarine Comp Co.
Corbin<Nassau RR.
Aldrich<NY Cons RR.
Katzenmiller<Sturm.
Flynn<Iba Bros et al.
Griffin<Kanouse Mtn Water Co.
Sisti<B H RR et al.
Kaplan<Ginsberg.
Scharen<Rothkamp.
Barstow<CNY.
Milo<Francarilio.
Greige<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Reilly<Schwab.
Boss<McDermott Dairy Co.
Nat'l Surety Co<O'Brien.
Donovan<CNY.
McLaughlin<same.
Corbett<Meserole Trucking Co.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3214.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Charles A Koertzel.
Thekla Kormann.
William A Marett.
Patrick Mohalan.
Sarah A Folan.
John Sirius.
Jennie Haldane.
Bernard D Meyer.
Regina Odendahl.
Elizabeth R Maas.
Joseph Vogel.
Honora Desmond.
John H Somers.
Henry Mattfeld.
Scholastyka Kapusansky.
Thea Richards.
John Butler.
Mary J Armstrong.
Celia A Folson.
Mary Peterson.
Administration of:
Kate Nix.
John Strugess.
John F Claas.
Accounting of:
Lena Happel.
CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Mary Amador.
Ann E Bowne.
John McClure.
Michael Toomey.
Sarah Cush.
John Cush.
George Franklin.
Emma Smith.
Clarence Fleet.
Charles Winant.
John B Mellio.
Ann Dennie.
Hannah Pattison.
Robert H Goodman.
Chas Street.
Wm Zell.
Lena Sittig.
Leah Fain.
Estates of:
Henry Hannan.
Donohue infants.
Maria C Utter.
Michael Zirkel.
Ann Livermore.
Chas E Winant.
Fred Osmann.
Richard Reid.
Guardianship of:
Swartz infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Govenno<B H RR.
Jensen<same.
Manzo<same.
Townsend<same.
Arrighi<same.
Wisser<Rusikoff.
Feldman<Weisman.
Marolda<C I & B RR.
Ryan<Mezzardi.
Gordon<Wolkowitz.
Curry<Rabinowitz.
Mahon<Loerner.
Laddis<Graf.
Stetson<Krauss.
Kessler<Frank.
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
RESERVE CALENDAR.
Howard<B H RR.
Kelly<same.
Lingard<Weyand.
Vitale<N E RR.
Sparrock<B H RR.
Willen<N E RR.
O'Connell<McAvoy.
Oden<L Isl RR.
Grubner<N E RR.
Shertrites<B Q C & S RR.
Lerenberg<Boni.
Iselman<N E RR.
Stein<B H RR
Mannarino<Brady.
Thorn<Kallscher.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 4314; on call, 4583.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Pettite<NY C & H R RR Co.
Sweeney<Loew Amuse.
People<Di Carmine.
Mencuso<New Castle Bottling Co.
Levine<West St Ry Co
O'Brien<NY C & H R RR Co.
Ford<Yonkers RR Co.
Pasquale<City of New Rochelle.
Tutino<Pennell.
Stage<Kindler.
Shannon<McGovern.
North<Eastchester Con Co (2.)
Emberson<City of New Rochelle.
Maloney<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Cohen<Power.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Barrella<West St Ry.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Boyce<Rathbone.
Merritt<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Gooley<West Elec RR
Searles<City of New Rochelle.
Fanelli<Seed.
Svarapa<Fed Sug. Ref.
Duffy<West Elec RR.
Samilson<Packard Motor Car Co.
Strianese<Fed Sugar Ref Co.
Borup<Von Kokeritz.
Birch<Sees.
Malcolm<Kelly.
McKeon<Oakland Steamboat Co.
Williams<West St Ry.
Valentine<Oakland Steamboat Co.
Hollenbach<O'Brien.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Thompson<Holt-Chandler Auto Co.
Tess<Union Ry Co.
Gilloon<Strauss.
Carr<Stern.
Englis<Sessions.
Face<West St Ry.
Fray<McManus.
Abendroth Bros<Kraft.
Ridick<Jackson.
Millar<Fortunoff.
Goermann<Dobbins.
Baker<Johnson.
Rice<Union Ry Co (2.)
Armstrong<B H RR.
Marroney<Bd Education Mt Vernon.
Kolpin<Durcan.
Seaman<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Smith<Toch.
Bergan<West Elec RR
Capano<Eggleston.
Williams<Mullen.
Hunter<Mills.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Powers<same.
Ede<same (2.)
Highest number reached on regular call, 1625.

PART II.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.—Special Term Cases.
Westchester Syndicate<White Plains.
Sharkey<Flood.
Rider<Vil of Pleasantville.
Linabury<Finger.
Tefft<McOwen.
Pecora<West Side Warehouse Co.
Schultz<Gramatan Spring Water Co.
Titus<Tucker.
Delfino<Marine Metal & Supply Co.

County Court.

Young, J.
Lines<Reynolds.
Hillyer<Westchester Elec RR Co.
Shea<Loescher.
Jubb<Molloy.
Rochelle Park Assoc<Kellock.
Kelsey Smith<Malcom
Bister<McLaughlin.
Foster<Board of Trustees Bedford.
Popalopsky<Simpson.
Knapp<Johnson.
Kelley<Briggs.
Rose<Morrison.
Keelers Vans<Swanston.
Bilden<Bilden.
Same<Beluscio.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Evangelista<De Paul.
Levine<Westchester Elec RR Co.
Besant<Fink.
Powers<Sinclair.
Stephens<Yonkers El Light & Power Co.
Falliace<Goldman.
Prettyman<Stuber.
Thomas<NY & Stamford RR Co.
Stephens<Yonkers El Light & Power Co.
Trohn<Craven.
Fitzgerald<Sulbenkean
Deprill<Yonkers RR Co
Fazekas<Engle.
Hoffman<Yonkers RR
Baird<Schneider.
Merriam<Knickerbocker.
Todino<Logue.
Fazekas<Engle.
Foley<Lenny.
Seneca Distribg Co<Smith.
Debroske<Yonkers RR
Oake<Petruzzi.
Cavaleri<Marchigiani.
Aurilio<West Elec RR.
Force<Cassidy.
Zacaroli<Westchester Elec RR Co.
Poleze<same.
Rispoli<Westches Co Brewing Co.
Burrows Co<Utz.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.—Called in Part I. at 10 A. M.
Jackson<B H RR.
Leahy<same.
Monis<Lesher.
Pogue<Jockers.
Hack<S L K & L of H
Mina<I O S of Italy.
Johnston<C I & B RR.
Nemo, an inf<Kowall.
Jacobson<Nass El RR
Kinsey<Decker.
Coughlin, an inf<Dunstader.
McCabe, as admx<Penn RR.
Loewe, as admx<Duffy.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Klecanda<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Wieden<Stern.
Smith, as admr<L I RR Co et al.
Farrell, an inf<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Essig<B H RR.
Lononica, an inf<Serena.
Ralph<Vettel.
Kern, as admr<Lowell
Militscher<Larsen Bld Co, Inc.
Platz<Probber.
Schempp<Thoroughfare Garage, Inc.
Sloan, an inf<Carey.
Farley<Astoria L, H & Pow.
Ellenberg<Zachman.
People ex rel Post<NY Teleph Co.
Berky<Transit Dev Co
Latonik<Beckman et al.
McEwen<McEwen.
Klein<Bassi.
Spader<Gen Veh Co.
Droege<Jergenson.
Lynch<NY & Q Co Ry
Ashcroft<Nat Meter.
Lusch, as admr<L I RR.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 792.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Elliott, an inf<Burchell.
Mears<Rich L & RR
Jones<same.
Burke<Mass Fire & M Ins Co.
Garzetta<S Isl M Ry.
Slobodzinski<Rich L & RR.
Ivan<Merrill Hosiery.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:52|Sun sets..5:28|Moon sets..4:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:05	4:34	10:43	10:42
Governors Island	5:00	5:27	11:28	11:27
Hell Gate	7:06	7:33	10:24	1:09

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 13.

SS St. George, Liverpool, Jan. 28.
SS San Giovanni, Naples, Jan. 27.
SS Darley Dale, Brest, Jan. 20.
SS Munwood, Matanzas, Feb. 7.
SS Cristobal, Colon, Feb. 5.
SS Duncluthe, Manchester, Jan. 17.
SS England, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
SS Sao Paulo, Para, Feb. 2.
SS Billiton, Norfolk, Feb. 10.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Feb. 7.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Feb. 9.
SS Matura, Port of Spain, Jan. 21.
SS St. Andre, Bordeaux, Jan. 20.
SS Benheather, Philadelphia, Feb. 7.
SS Pomaron, Cardiff, Jan. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 2
Strathdene	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
Kroonland	London	Jan. 30
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24
Muskeegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 23
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Elena Margaritta	Oran	Jan. 20
Kentigern	London	Jan. 27
Pacific	Hull	Jan. 26
Appenine	London	Jan. 27
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Northern	Havre	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Galileo	Middlesbr'gh	Jan. 27
Snowdonian	Naples	Jan. 28
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Strathspey	Havre	Jan. 29
Herm	Seville	Jan. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 12
Belford	Barry	Jan. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 11
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 9
El Mundo	Galveston	Feb. 8
DUE TOMORROW.		
*St. Paul	Liverpool	Feb. 5
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Feb. 6
Hindoo	Hull	Jan. 29
Satilla	Freeport	Feb. 7
Havana	Havana	Feb. 12
*Orduna	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
El Siglo	Galveston	Feb. 9
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb. 2
Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 10
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 13
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 10
DUE THURSDAY.		
Mentor	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb. 1
Ares	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Brinkburn	Oran	Jan. 27
Gregory	Para	Feb. 5
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 12
Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 12
Manzanillo	P'to Mexico	Feb. 9
Momus	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 14
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 14
DUE FRIDAY.		
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Hova	Palermo	Jan. 28
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 4
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Kansas City	Bristol	Feb. 2
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 12
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 12
DUE SATURDAY.		
*Finland	Liverpool	Feb. 9
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 9
Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
*Cameronia, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Rio Janeiro	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvanian, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Haiti	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
*Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Galileo, Hull		12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
†Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Kroonland, London		12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
*San Giovanni, Naples	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bayamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calypso, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Orduna, Liverpool		10:00 A.M.
Hindoo, Hull		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 13.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 14th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 13.

SS Siberia was 670 miles from New York at noon, 12th.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 68 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M., 12th.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 13 miles E. of Vera Cruz at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Caracas left San Juan for New York at 8:30 P. M., 12th.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 47 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 122 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 175 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Somerset, Tuxpam to New York, was 355 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 145 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 5 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 370 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 135 miles S. at noon.
SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 295 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 73 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 368 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 350 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Liverpool, Feb. 11.
SS Georgic, at London, Feb. 13.
SS Wagama, at Sydney, Feb. 10.
SS Baron Ogilvy, at Dunedin, Feb. 10.
SS Eurypylus, at St. Lucia, Feb. 11.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, from London, Feb. 12.
SS Samland, from London, Feb. 13.

Passed.

SS Theodor Wilham, New York for Aarhuus, passed Prawle Point.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 19, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II., and at 8:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 15, SS Taormina, and at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS San Giovanni.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Feb. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Feb. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai	Feb. 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Mar. 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	Mar. 11

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CAMERONIA ... MON., FEB. 14, 10 A. M.
TUSCANIA ... SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VASARI ... Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI ... Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1915, by the Cornell Steamboat Company, as owner of the steam tug Ice King, concerning the loss, damage, injury, or death occasioned by the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King, and the scows M47 and M48, on December 24th, 1914; and

Whereas, the said Cornell Steamboat Company, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on December 10th, 1915, by Frederick Coykendall, Esq., in the sum of $73.33, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on December 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said steam tug Ice King and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, damages, injuries, or death, caused by or resulting from the accident or stranding of the steam tug Ice King and the scows M47 and M48, that occurred on December 24th, 1914, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated December 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY County, Pennsylvania.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH GALLINGER, Deceased.—No. 251.—December Term, 1915.

To the MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK CITY, Old People's Home for Jews, Tuskegee Institute, Myer Gallinger, Anna Withers, National Jewish Consumptives' Hospital of Denver, Colo.; Nathan K. Gallinger, Amelia Content, Virginia Katzenstein, Millie Katzenstein, Joseph Katzenstein, Jr., Arthur Katzenstein, Joseph Dannenbaum, Samuel Dannenbaum, Sylvester Dannenbaum, Selina Gottlob, and all parties interested in the above estate: Take notice that on the 11th day of February, 1916, the above Court issued the following citation:

State of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, ss.:

In the Orphans' Court in and for said County.—In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Gallinger, Deceased.—No. 251.—Decr. Term, 1915.—In re petition of Anna M. Gallinger Waiss praying the Court to award an alias citation directed to all parties in interest to show cause why petitioner's appeal from the decision of the Register of Wills in admitting to probate a certain writing purporting to be the will and codicil of said decedent, should not be sustained and an issue devisavit vel non awarded. Our said Court granted an alias citation returnable Saturday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. Now, therefore, we command you, as before, the said parties in interest, that you be and appear before the Judge of our said Court on or before Saturday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of petitioner shall not be granted. Herein fail not.

Witness, Hon. James W. Over, Judge of our said Orphans' Court, at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1916.
WM. CONNER, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Par. H, Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.60 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

STORY OF THE WAR.
Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$3 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS
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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R.
St. Paul ... Feb. 19, Noon
Finland ... Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R.
Adriatic ... Feb. 16, noon *Finland ... Feb. 23, 3 P. M.
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Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic ... Feb. 19, 10 A. M. Canopic ... Mar. 1
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5000 Rector
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ESPAGNE ... Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE ... Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU ... Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO ... Mar. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y.
CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
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ORDUNA ... SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA ... SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA ... SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
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TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
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FABRE LINES to Azores & Lisbon Naples
S. S. ROMA, March 1, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada and Lisbon.
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BAY STATE LINE $2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, [illegible]
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS [illegible]
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway & 23d St.
FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $3.00
PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St. Daily 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St. week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation.

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 8, 1915; and

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an interim stipulation in the sum of $25,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as ascertained, or to give a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 8, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessaloniki," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship, her equipment and pending freight [illegible] shall be paid into Court [illegible] or a stipulation for the value thereof be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by the foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear [illegible] in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 24th day of November, 1915, by Cornelius K. G. Billings, as owner of the Steam Yacht Vanadis, concerning the [illegible] death occasioned by the collision [illegible] Bunker Hill, which occurred on the 13th day of June, 1915, and

Whereas, the said Cornelius K. G. Billings, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed on November 24th, 1915, by the National Surety Company, in the sum of $210,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on November 24th, 1915, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in [illegible] pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the collision between the Steam Yacht Vanadis and the Steamship Bunker Hill on June 13th, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Clarence S. Houghton at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and also to appear before said Court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on March 6th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
KIRLIN, WOOLSEY & HICKOX, Proctors for Petitioner.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The storm that was over the Ohio Valley Saturday has moved to the Carolina coast and is passing eastward. This storm has been attended by rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rain turning to snow in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic States, and North Carolina, and snow in the North Atlantic States. It is being followed by rapidly rising pressure and decidedly colder weather generally east of the Mississippi River, and north gales on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod.

The indications are that the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys cold weather on Monday will be followed by rising temperature on Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, strong north, shifting to northwest winds probably of gale force over the south portion; Middle Atlantic, north to northwest gales; South Atlantic, northwest gales, except strong north winds on Florida coast; East Gulf, strong north winds.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair and continued cold Monday. Tuesday fair, with rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	38	26	4 P. M.	42	20
6 A. M.	33	23	6 P. M.	35	15
9 A. M.	37	20	9 P. M.	34	15
12 M.	38	19	11 P. M.	35	14

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 21; for the corresponding date last year it was 37; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 20; at 8 P. M. it was 16. Maximum temperature, 28 degrees, at 5 A. M.; minimum, 14 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:25—52 W. 12 St.; Cecil Seymour	Slight
1:35—3 Av. at 13 St.; I. R. T. Co.	Slight
2:05—171 St. at 3 Av.; I. R. T. Co.	Slight
2:30—313 W. 119 St.; Ludwig Merklin	Slight
3:05—1,280 Amsterdam Av.; S. Robinowitz	Slight
3:25—1,528 Taylor Av.; C. Gresh	$1,500
5:15—324 W. 125 St.; Miliphone Musical Co.	$1,000
5:30—2,637 8 Av.; Mary McConville	Slight
5:55—250 2 St.; Samuel Goss	Slight
8:00—200-204 William St.; Peter De Baum & Co.	Not given
9:35—267 W. 153 St.; Michael McCarren	Slight
9:55—43 Grand St.; N. Forlani	Slight
11:00—342 W. 24 St.; Grace Andrews	Slight
P. M.	
12:50—343 E. 31 St.; Jacob Hoffman	Slight
1:10—121 E. 36 St.; Wm. Traveller	Slight
1:45—306 W. 101 St.; Theo. Schuttler	Slight
2:00—114 W. 82 St.; Dr. J. Shearin	Slight
4:00—231 E. 85 St.; Louis Hirschberger	Slight
4:40—237 E. 112 St.; Morris Taub	Slight
5:20—951 Westchester Av.; Bernard Kapler	Slight
5:40—85 Catherine St.; Mary McLeer	$200
6:35—3,149 Decatur Av.; H. Hatzel	Slight
7:10—10 Hamilton St.; W. Tomanatta	$15
7:20—240 Delancey St.; A. Schwartz	Slight
8:10—243 Stanton St.; Herman Stanislau	Slight
8:20—804 W. 116 St.; Nathan Goldstein	Slight
8:45—109 E. 57 St.; Andrew Schilling	Slight
8:50—341 E. 48 St.; Frank Presto	Slight
9:05—244 W. 132 St.; Mrs. Anna Carroll	Slight
9:30—1,594 Bathgate Av.; Morris Liebling	Slight
9:50—421 E. 21 St.; Con. Gas Co. (auto)	$2,000
10:00—133 Willis Av.; Necker Bros. (auto)	$450
11:00—428 E. 71 St.; Harris Schwartz	Slight

WORKER DIES OF ANTHRAX.

Contracted Disease Handling Skins from South America.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Niles Reynolds, 53, died today from anthrax which he contracted last Wednesday while working in a leather manufacturing plant here on sheepskins imported from South America. The disease was communicated through a pimple on his neck. At the time of death his head was swollen to nearly double its normal size. This was the second case among workmen of the same plant within a year. The other recovered.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

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ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell their handsome home; everything like new; strictly up to date open fireplace; beautiful bath; gas, electric; large plot; refined neighborhood; 42 minutes out; elegant train service; price, $2,850; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Room B608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

I have a bungalow of 4 rooms in a very pretty spot on the North Shore which would make an ideal home if fixed up a little; near water and R. R. Station; will take $100 down and $12 monthly; call for appointment to see; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Little farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some big shady trees; near trolley and school; healthy location; near enough to commute; owner will take $100 cash and $10 monthly. Farm, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Garden City Estates.—House, 11 rooms, handsomely furnished and decorated, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings, &c., $125 a month. J. P., 142 Brixton Road.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.

Ideal house, semi-detached, 11 rooms, 2 baths; front, side porch; driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent, $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 5110.

$2,100 house, 6 rooms, 1½ acres; cement cellar; fruit; large barn, chicken houses; commutation distance, West Shore R. R. Owner, F. H., Box 15 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

THE HOUSEHOLD CABINET WORKS

REAL ESTATE and EQUIPMENT

Business — Good Will
Globe and Crary Streets,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Main Building, brick, four stories and attic, 40x125 ft., power plant and sprinkler system;

Frame Annex, two stories, 81x47 ft., five kilns—Stuyvesant & Sons system; Engine house, boiler house; storage sheds.

Complete Equipment for Fine Cabinet Work and Woodwork of All Kinds.

LAND AREA, 52,514 SQ. FT. AMPLE ROOM FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

The plant is fully equipped with woodworking machinery and ready to start operating at once. For over twenty-five years the Household Cabinet Works have produced a high quality of work.

FOR A QUICK SALE A VERY LOW PRICE WILL BE NAMED.

G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT
62 EAST 54TH STREET

Handsome 5-story American basement. Unrestricted. Best location. 14 rooms, 4 master's and a servant's bathroom. Modern plumbing and fixtures throughout. Possession May 1st.
HETH LORTON, Garden City, L. I.,
Or your own Broker.

62 East 54th Street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—5-story American basement, unrestricted; best location; 14 rooms, 4 master's and a servants' bath room; modern plumbing and fixtures. Possession May 1. HETH LORTON, Garden City, L. I., or your own broker.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FORCED TO SELL

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, &c.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain; $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. KLOTZ, 349 East 14th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

HAVE AN INCOME

OWN your HOME and have apartments to let that will give you rent free and pay all your carrying expenses. We have just completed several hollow tile and stucco two-family houses with up to date improvements, in fine location on Richmond Road. 5c. trolley line, 35 minutes from St. George Ferry to Manhattan; 5c. more for ferriage with a transfer will carry you to 155th St. in New York City.

These houses are on high ground at

NEW DORP MANOR

Staten Island, accessible by 5c. trolley to Midland Beach. Pure ocean air and city piped water in abundance. Four large rooms on each first floor and 5 rooms on each second floor.

You should investigate our offer and own a home by saving the rent you now pay for owning nothing.

A Small Amount Down

to guarantee careful usage and then $80 monthly. If interested, call at 1 o'clock week day or Sunday, and we will take you to our property at our expense, or write for our free map.

STATEN ISLAND HOMES CO.,
25 Ann St., near Nassau St., N. Y.

SUMMER BUNGALOWS

Near the Sea

WOODLAND TERRACE

The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER.
TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.

Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Illustrated map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 141 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SURE WINNER

Corner property; old-fashioned country house; 20 rooms, no improvements; 3 acres; 300 feet on Merrick Road, 430 feet on County Road; great possibilities for gentlemen's mansion or business purposes; fine old trees and orchard. Owner, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Every Subway Terminates Here.

41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.

OFFICES TO LET

Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

29 West 34th Street

LORING BUILDING.

OFFICES TO RENT

BEST VALUES.

Large, light offices and floors; steam heat; 2 Otis electric elevators. Building open Sundays and all night.

The Havemeyer Building

Popularly Known as
26 Cortlandt Street
with entrances at 25 Dey St. & 25 Church St.
Offer at Very Low Rentals
Several Desirable Suites
and Small Offices
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE GOLDEN GATE,

272 MANHATTAN AVE. (Cor. 111th.)

5-7 extra large rooms overlooking Morningside Park; one block from L. High-class elevator apartments, all latest improvements, $45-$65.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE

2 EAST 45TH STREET.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN PEARLMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 22,537.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Morris Israel, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 14th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1,365 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Assets of the above-named bankrupt consisting of woolens, dress goods, silks, satins, fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on February 9th and 10th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, February 2nd, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York City.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—Three-story brick, 9th St., near 5th Av. and subway; suitable business or dwelling; fine order; $2,000 cash. Sauter, 431 5th Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

for the season, (or longer,) 7-room cottage with modern conveniences; delightfully furnished, situated on gentleman's estate; 16¼ acres; 368-foot elevation; 40 minutes from Wall St.; perfect tennis court. Y 225 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A plot of free and clear lots and cash for an apartment house. WEST BRONX. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., Grand Concourse, Corner 187th Street.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Lofts.—Light manufacturing or storage; 2,000 to 4,000 square feet, $40 month upward; freight elevator; heat. 408-12 West 13th St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Store, 137 East 57th St.; adjoining northwest corner Lexington Av.; sublet until Sept. 1 at reduced rental. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

$45.00.—Splendid large store, with 3 rooms and bath; steam heated, plenty hot water; best location for ladies' tailor. 1,461 Madison Av.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

LOFT SPACE WANTED.

Approximately 7,500 square feet net of loft space required; may be on one, the top floor, or two floors; if the latter, one must be the top floor, with skylights, ample, protected light on at least three sides, one of which must be a north light; building must be supplied with gas, electricity, abundant water supply, and well heated; storage space in the basement, about 700 to 800 square feet, also required; there must be good elevator service, both freight and passenger; the building must be a modern, fireproof building, equipped with sprinkler system, standpipes, &c., and restricted against manufacturing; lease for ten years will be made; any location between 4th and 7th Avs., 23d and 48th Sts., Manhattan; space not necessarily required before Feb. 1, 1917. For further particulars address Y 265 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

UNFURNISHED.—Six to nine room apartment, modern building, two or three baths; housekeeping; east side, between 50th and 80th Sts. J 16 Times.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line

East Side.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath to sublet. Apartment 207; hotel service. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

West Side.

116th, 606 West.—Seven rooms, four chambers, modern, all outside, southern, large; delightful Summer apartment; one minute Riverside or Broadway; excellent transportation. Apartment 82.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Central Park West, 300.—Three or five room suit facing Central Park; very bright and sunny apartment; high-class house; with all modern conveniences; maid service. Ward.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

113th, 507 West.—4-room apartment; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Instruction and entertainment from turning over the beautifully printed pages of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. War pictures forming a record of the European conflict. 10 cents everywhere—$5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large front room; private bath; one flight; excellent table.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Warm rooms; running water; excellent board; quiet home atmosphere; telephone.

NO. 16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive large, small; private bath; excellent; Southern cooking. Smith.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny hall room; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms, baths, home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge. steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity, excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room, with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also entire third floor; bath; exceptional table; private family.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable, large room; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room; running water; table guests; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front, sunny room; "L"; park; superior board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Second floor room; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; references.

West Side.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room; two, $14; others; private bath; single rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive home; front, sunny room; superior meals. Apartment 51.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, with board; all modern conveniences; excellent table. Wood.

123D ST., 114 AND 116 WEST.
Large room; steam heat; ample closets; excellent table; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone; reasonable rates.

148TH, (414 Convent Av.)—Single room, suitable business woman or man; private.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—"Audubon," bright rooms; splendid meals; excellent service; $8 up, singly, $15 up, two; expected vacant, floor two rooms, bath, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

BACHELORS.

If three or four gentlemen would like to join four others who have a nice home close to Drive we can take care of them. Very large rooms, good cook, butler; entirely different from hotel or boarding house; just like your own home. Telephone 8951 River. 321 West 89th St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; connecting bath; exclusive, private home; references exchanged. J 15 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, Morningside Park Hotel.—Excellent rooms and board; social surroundings; $8 per week up; all conveniences; near "L." Morningside 4021.

PRIVATE FAMILY offer room and board to couple or two gentlemen wishing exclusive accommodation, west side. Y 242 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, Corner 151st St. Private house; attractive large, small rooms; excellent Southern cooking; reasonable; table guests accommodated; references.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Private Home—Aged or invalids, mentally, physically ill. C. Bell, Bernardsville, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FARGO MFG. CO., INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,702.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver of the above named bankrupt, offers for sale, pursuant to the order of this court and subject to confirmation by this court, all the property, assets, and effects of the above named bankrupt now in his possession and situated at 106 North Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, together with all patents and interests and rights therein and good-will of the said business, consisting of the following:

One Frevert hand miller; one drill; one ¼ HP motor; one geometric die head; one turret lathe; three cross slides; two tapping holders; one Highley cold saw; one tool grinder; one Cim. miller; one Worcester lathe; one Matthews marking machine; one 2" C. die head; steel reamers, emery wheels, tools, brass, copper, five tons scrap steel, and sundry supplies, office furniture, and fixtures.

Sealed bids for the property hereinbefore described as a whole will be received by the undersigned at his office, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to 11 o'clock in the forenoon of February 19th, 1916, at which time and place said bids will be opened by said Receiver and the creditors of the above named bankrupt may then and there attend and consider the said bids.

Inspection of the foregoing machinery, tools, and supplies at 106 North Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, will be allowed on February 16 and 17, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Information as to patents and patent rights can be obtained at the office of the Receiver, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 16, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. No representation, guaranty or covenant is made by the undersigned as to the character, quality, or description of the said property. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and in case of such rejection, the property will then be sold at public auction, according to the rules of this court, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, on February 24th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at 106 North Clinton Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Dated, New York, February 14, 1916.
FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver,
68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
DENNIS & BUHLER, Attorneys for Receiver, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID GOROS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,052 Tremont Ave., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of pipe, tools, torches, pipe racks, porcelain tubs, etc., used in the plumbing business.
MAX E. SANDERS, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

VACANT.

Offices may be had in the Tower of the Times Building, Times Square. Unusually pleasant offices in the Tower. Rental office—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES SALMON, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22804.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Messrs. Latson & Tamblyn, verified the 10th day of February, 1916, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of January, 1916, praying that the above named Charles Salmon be adjudged a bankrupt and that a subpoena directed to the said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this District so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this court.

On motion of Messrs. Latson & Tamblyn, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is ORDERED, that the above named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 2d day of March, 1916, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 28th day of January, 1916, and in case of his failure to answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that this order be published in the New York Times, once a week for two (2) successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 14th day of February, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 260 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York City, February 10, 1916.
LEARNED HAND, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 22865.—In Bankruptcy.—EDWARD F. CLAUDAT and ARTHUR A. LORME, individually and doing business under the firm name of FRANK CLAUDAT'S SON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Edward F. Claudat and Arthur A. Lorme, individually and doing business under the firm name of Frank Claudat's Son, are hereby given notice that on February 10th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 25th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22661.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Max Weintraub are hereby given notice that on January 6th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 24, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, February 11, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,183.—In Bankruptcy.—INTEROCEAN TRANSPORTATION CO. OF AMERICA, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Interocean Transportation Co. of America, Inc., are hereby given notice that on September 27th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 24th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed same as new; we will accept any reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile landaulet, 5-passenger; overhauled, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1916, slightly used for demonstrating purposes; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Overland, 1914 touring car; excellent in condition and appearance; fully equipped; $385. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARDS, NEW TWIN SIXES WITH SPECIAL BUILT LANDAULET BODIES; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. C 23 TIMES.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Studebaker, 1914 touring car; excellent condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated; $400.
J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—1 1,500 White delivery, with express body and top. X 376 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 Knox Tractor, with 7-ton trailer; good condition. X 373 Times Annex.

For Sale—1 Sampson 5-ton truck, with excellent box body, suitable for ice business. X 374 Times Annex.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'phone Lenox 8282.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine six 48, $275 monthly to desirable party. 5358 Columbus.

Peerless 38, Packard 12, $325-$350 month; references. Ben Sulkius, Columbus 8963.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front and back room; clean, quiet, select house.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Large, sunny, pleasant rooms, $3 up; congenial surroundings; centre dry goods district. Stuyvesant 1224.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman; private house.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room; private bath; electric lights; telephone.

West Side.

2D AND 3D FLOORS in private house, furnished, two rooms on each floor, with bath; will let singly or en suite. Plaza 1805.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, with private lavatory. Keen.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios, rooms furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished back parlor, other select rooms, front basement; gentlemen.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

70TH, 145 WEST. — Beautiful furnished room; strictly private house; all conveniences; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive home; suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Fine rooms, suites, $3.50 to $10; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 806.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive parlor; other desirable vacancies in first-class, clean house.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nice, airy rooms; parquet floors, electric light; references.

72D, 240 WEST. — Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

72D ST., 121 WEST.
Large room, with bath and kitchenette.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, (near West End Av.)—Two handsome rooms; telephone 9059 Columbus.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath; flight up; other rooms; reasonable.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, front room; private dressing room; all conveniences; telephone.

75TH, 238 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Select rooms, hot water heat; back parlor, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Elegant large rooms with bath; second floor; private family.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Small costly furnished outside room; private house; select. Schuyler 10117.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second-floor front room; handsome; well furnished; reasonable rates; references.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Well furnished connecting rooms; telephone, steam; reasonable; comfortable. Agassiz.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; water, steam, electricity, telephone; references; reasonable.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private washroom; adjoining bath; every convenience.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

West Side.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Front parlor with connecting bedroom; electricity; $8; telephone.

97TH, 230 West, (Broadway.)—Rooms, single, double; board optional. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny, high-class room; moderate. Apt. 4D.

102D, 211 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, together, singly; steam, bath. Phone Riverside 1399. Williams.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

103D 108 WEST.—Adjoining rooms, running water, suitable one or two; small family; conveniences; subway and "L."

104TH, 140 WEST.—Single or suite of rooms; L, subway; every convenience. Hamilton.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, sunny, outside room; gentlemen; near 103d subway. Kistler.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.
Single room, also bedroom with parlor; private, modern; breakfast. Riverside 820. Pelham.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, single or ensuite; no other rooms, rate $4 and $5. Apartment 21.

111TH ST., 535 WEST.—Large room, next bath; shower, electricity; family 2. Apt. 61.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large, sunny room; reasonable; restaurant in house; convenient to car lines. 6th floor, west.

114TH ST., 606 WEST. — KITCHENETTE, $7; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OTHER LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REASONABLE.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Gentlemen, opportunity! Sunny front room; near bath; phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Pleasant suite, with kitchen; near Columbia University; attendance, telephone, elevator. Apt. 52.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Two outside sunny rooms; well furnished; all conveniences. Apt. 67.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large, small, beautifully furnished, quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; 'phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

122D, 423 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, $3 and up; steam heat, electricity, shower, elevator. Phone 5550 Morningside. Apt. 54.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional outside, single room; all conveniences; private family. 2W.

122D, 500 WEST.—Quiet, outside room, for two; three windows; elevator. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two rooms; front; near Columbia, Riverside; 'phone, &c. Duncan.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms; heat, elevator, phone; 6th Apt. Favorat.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms; well heated; running water; telephone.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Connected, sunny, clean rooms; double bed in one; lavatory; electricity; phone; $2.50; near subway. Ross.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (103D SUBWAY.)
Attractive room; elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Telephone 10129 Riverside, 4th floor south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th St.)—One block subway, L; rent moderate; choice outside rooms, facing park; gentlemen. Freese.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; gentleman. Beeten, 7878 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 47, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Bright, comfortable rooms, $4.50. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny outside room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

VERY ATTRACTIVE large room, in modern American basement private residence; exclusive and convenient location, West Seventies gentleman only. Private, H 202 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 451.—Large, comfortable, front room; breakfast if desired; bath convenient. Lounsbery.

WEST END AV., 231, (Near 72d.)—Attractive rooms in private residence; private bath.

WEST END AV., 936.—Large front; running water; modern elevator. McNamee.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted for general housework; one who can cook; no washing; call today and tomorrow; city references required. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St., city.

MAIDS (2) to live in New Brunswick, N. J.; one general houseworker, one nurse for 3-year-old girl; personal references. Apply between 1 and 4, Monday, Feb. 14. Mrs. A. Hardenbergh, 1 West 81st St., New York City.

SALESWOMAN.—Bright, educated, American woman for traveling position; college graduate preferred; salary; an excellent opportunity for woman with selling ability. Communicate, M 61 Times.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Men and women of unquestionable character and ability wanted for crew work on Encyclopaedia Britannica; handy volume issue; salary. Apply 120 West 32d St., 6th floor. Ask for Mr. Cullen.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, fourteen years' experience; entire charge office; exceptional recomendations. M 63 Times.

CULTURED ENGLISHWOMAN.—Excellent linguist, musician, etc., desires position as social secretary, manager of large establishment, chaperon or visiting governess in wealthy American family; used to entire control with highest English families, chaperoning, introducing girls in society; high English and American references. Y 256 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKING and remodeling, at home or out, by the day; references. Kottman, 112 West 103d St. Phone 6890 Riverside.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, late with McCreery's, wants few more customers; home, out. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 68th St. 7725 Columbus.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher diplomee desires afternoon engagements; French, German, English, music. S 94 Times.

LADY to address envelopes during spare hours at home. Mrs. Wolff, 167 West 81st; Schuyler 5622.

LAUNDRESS. — First-class; wants family hamper; ladies', children's, specialty; open air drying; prompt return. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified stenographer; Eastman graduate; knowledge of accounts; good handwriting; neat appearance; hard worker; $8 per week. Miss F., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly familiar with all branches of insurance, desires connection with a reliable firm, where conscientiousness will be recognized. Miss R., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER, NEAT APPEARANCE, FAST, ACCURATE; $10. MARGUERITE DOOLEY, STENOTYPE COMPANY. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, accurate, quick transcripts; efficient; best references. McGee, M 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; capable; references; several years' experience. Address N. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, Private Secretary.—Six years' experience; references former employer; $15. M 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, BOOKkeeper.—Neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, one year's experience, high school graduate; competent. Miss Lebowitz, 863 Beck St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable, hard worker, desires good connection; salary $14. Miss K., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER, high class, A1 specification writer, in architect's office. H. L., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; 3 years' experience; reliable; references; $10. M 250 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant, 20 years old, wishes position; experienced. Gounnoud, 313 West 21st St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 814 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, laundresses, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St..) Schuyler—9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 132d. 6916 Morningside.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

To Rent.—Main floor, 50 by 95, in one of the most prosperous cities in the Northwest; population, quarter of a million; the most prominent corner in the main business section; either in whole or in separate departments; building occupied for women's ready-to-wear; suitable for cotton, wool, and silk dress goods, gents' furnishings, ladies' underwear, and hosiery and knitt goods, jewelry, notions, neckwear, leather goods, gloves, &c. Apply M 47 Times.

Large, modern machine shop, in operation, for sale by receiver as a going business, March 1; new building, fully equipped; never shut down; no labor troubles; in natural gas field. Inquire Robert Adair, Wooster, Ohio.

WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTY SHOP on upper Broadway doing cash business over $40,000, can be purchased outright for $5,000. M 80 Times.

Will sell profitable Paterson silk mill, with over 80 looms in perfect condition, at reasonable price; owner has other interests. Address Box Y 264 Times Annex.

Furnished rooming house, near Natural History Museum; long lease; electricity; income, $175 above rent. Apply 126 West 78th.

Will assist manufacturer with $5,000-$10,000 in reliable established business, or make short loans. S 263 Times Downtown.

Must sell rooming house, furnished in leather and fumed oak, parquet floors, electric light; profit, $165. 38 West 91st St.

Excellent manufacturing business wishes active partner; established, thriving; investment required. Y 270 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted with $500; drug specialty line; great chance. Y 234 Times Annex.

Young man able to invest and travel with young man with a good paying proposition. J 161 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

BUYER just arrived from England wishes to communicate with manufacturers of watches, razors, gild-filled articles, pipes, hosiery, underwear, suspenders, and novelties, for export. Address Export, 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday, 6th, on Broadway, Flushing, between bridge and railroad crossing, between 12 and 1 o'clock, leather handbag marked "N. P. N.," containing gold vanity case marked "N. P. N.," handkerchief, and $19 in cash; $50 reward. Return to A. K. Nimick, 823 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 7111 Lenox.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. A-57896, REPresenting 5 shares Baltimore & Ohio R. R. common stock, standing in the name of Philippe Landel. Please communicate with A. Ruffer & Sons, London, National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, Agents.

LOST.—Pass Book No. 194598 of the Manhattan Savings Institution; payment stopped; please return to bank, 644 Broadway, New York City; all persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST—On Monday, Feb. 7, on journey between Atlantic City and New York via Broad St. Station, Philadelphia, diamond lace necklace; liberal reward, no questions asked. 923 North 19th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOST—Between Mouquin's and East 16th St., Sunday evening, lady's Elgin watch, copper and silver antique chain; reward. M 99 Times.

LOST—Waltham watch, solid gold, monogram "M. B. B.," Brighton Beach "L" or Kings Highway; reward. Schaumloeffel, 2,103 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Salary envelope, marked "W. E. C.," Friday in or near Trinity Building. J 162 Times Downtown.

LOST — Sunday afternoon, small gunmetal watch, with black ribbon fob and bronze medal; reward. Beiderhase, 202 W. 86th St.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

BESSIE McPHERSON WEISSE SERIOUSLY ill. Relatives wire Arthur W. Stokes, Kankakee, Ill.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Pianos and Organs.

Player piano, 88 note, famous make; like new; originally $650. sacrifice for $250 cash. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT required; preferably accustomed import and export business; state age, experience, nationality, salary. Reply Scotia, M 230 Times Downtown.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOYS for office work; must be 16; good promotion for the right boys; apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

DOCTOR.—Single man as interne; pay, $60 per month and maintenance. J 160 Times.

FARMER ORCHARDIST as superintendent of large commercial orchard located in New Jersey; applicant must have good references, technical training, and practical experience in fruit growing and field crops. Apply, 6 to 7 evenings, Apt. 812, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

PIANIST.—Wanted, a good pianist with orchestra experience to play in spare time for moderate pay. Call at 537 West 56th, Monday or Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SALES MANAGER.—Experienced in handling organization placing investment securities; (age 39; married;) correspondence invited. Y 229 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Insurance men to represent oldest and largest company; conditionless policy pays in case of death, all sicknesses, accidents; men experienced in this line will be considered for salary. Call mornings, Room 557, 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN WANTED. — Efficient, experienced salesman and women on New Encyclopaedia Britannica. Apply 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; salary. 120 West 32nd St., 6th floor. Mr. Cullen.

SALESMAN wanted; an overseaming machine salesman with practical experience; please give references, salary. M 68 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, acquainted with the art needlework trade in the Pacific Coast States, to handle side lines; commission basis. M 292 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A reputable photo engraving concern, excellent financial standing, desires a first-class salesman. C 48 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted at once for eastern States. Must be man of good address and education; salary. Communicate M 62 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, for cloaks; with good references. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WANTED, CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN OR CANADIAN EXPERT, (UNDERWOOD,) WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE, FOR CONFIDENTIAL POSITION; GOOD APPEARANCE; REFERENCES; SALARY $25 PER WEEK. M 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for printing plant and folding box factory in New England city; must be practical printer, with ability of handling at least 100 employes; state experience; correspondence confidential. Address Y 277 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNERS experienced on jigs, fixtures and dies; state age, salary, and experience in first letter. Y 238 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN.—Five energetic and forceful young men who can learn work in chemical factory near Perth Amboy and develop into foremen; rapid promotion for right men $65 to $95 per month. Y 259 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NURSE for three children; good wages; references required; Summer at Bay Shore, L. I. Call at apartment or telephone Schuyler 6021 Monday morning. Simon, 320 West 87th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNT AUDITOR, (34,) 18 years' experience, expert on accounting procedures, efficiency student, desires responsible position as cashier or office manager. Auditor, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT, fully qualified, 12 years' experience, desires position as senior with firm of C. P. A.'s; salary $250 month. J 159 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-Office Manager, 29, married, 12 years' experience manufacturing concerns; thoroughly familiar modern accounting; present employed executive position; references. Chas. Gelbert, 44 St. James' Terrace, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 24, office man, with working knowledge of Spanish; 8 years' experience; competent, accurate, reliable; can take full charge controlling accounts, pay rolls, trial balance, balance sheets. Phillips, 169 Prospect Av., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—I want the position where a high grade, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper is needed; have the qualifications. J 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, correspondent, office details, accurate, capable, energetic; salary $15. J 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Seven years' experience; modern methods; trial balance; references. Address M 287 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write John Hasler, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. — Colored; capable, reliable, neat, sober; highly recommended; 11 years last employer. Roberts, 130 West 102d St.

CHAUFFEUR.
Experienced; moderate salary. Bryan, 250 West 84th. Phone 9577 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; best references; city, country. L 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; unquestionable character, ability; references; city or country; foreign, domestic. P 56 Times Annex.

JANITOR.—Couple wish position; experience steam, hot water. Storteck, 408 East 118th St.

MACHINIST HELPER or garage work; understand electricity. Schwab, 1,001 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, (35.)
Sales or office; forceful correspondent; initiative, energy, tact; A1 record. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

MANAGER, (40,) hotel, club, or restaurant, A1 man; best references. F. R., 4,207 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 4320.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (Christian,) understands filing, switchboard; $10. A1 references. M 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, age 30, is open for position with responsible concern that can offer an attractive proposition with guaranteed compensation; get acquainted. J 158 Times.

SILK SALESMAN wants position, selling city trade; commission basis. J 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) desires position offering advancement; three years' business experience; competent and well qualified; high school graduate; excellent references. V. J. Romeo, 620 Park Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — FAST, ACCURATE, NEAT, WILLING, $10. GEORGE MUNK, STENOTYPE COMPANY, BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, six years' experience, wishes position with advancement. J. A., Times, Harlem.

TRANSLATOR of German into English desires position; can translate very quickly and with reliability; possess highest references. Y 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (28,) preparing for C. P. A. certificate, wishes position, assistant auditor, accountant, or cost manager, with advancement. Address P. O. Box 22, East Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN seeks position; high school graduate; anything with advancement; auto experience. J. Runge, 577 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 21, aggressive, hard working, well educated, experienced, fluent correspondent, desires permanent connection; best references. M 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, well educated, experienced office details and salesmanship, desires connection with firm offering advancement. J 60 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position chance for advancement; knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping, and general office work. J 32 Times

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of lathe, desires position in automobile shop. J 22 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,836.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM H. COOK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William H. Cook are hereby given notice that on February 4th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 24th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22292.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS MEYER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julius Meyer are hereby given notice that on October 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 25th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22533.—In Bankruptcy.—THE FULLER'S EXPRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Fuller's Express Company are hereby given notice that on December 15th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 24th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,857.—In Bankruptcy.—ONOFRIO BARBARA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Onofrio Barbara are hereby given notice that on February 9th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 25th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 22,606.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM J. PIROSNICK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Abraham J. Pirosnick are hereby given notice that on February 3rd, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 25th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22835.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES E. GOLLNER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles E. Gollner are hereby given notice that on February 4th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 24th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MORE ARRESTS NEAR FOR BAFF MURDER

District Attorney Says He Has Evidence to Send Four Instigators to the Chair.

WOMAN GIVES USEFUL CLUE

Many Who Gave Innocently to Gunmen's Fund Ready to Tell Who Were Collectors.

District Attorney Swann believes he has enough evidence to send four men to the electric chair for the murder of Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, not including the gunmen and others under arrest.

He said yesterday, however, that though these four men were among the instigators of the crime, he was inclined to let one of them turn State's evidence that would convict all, or nearly all, of the conspirators, estimated to number a score or more. Chief among those responsible for Baff's death, according to the District Attorney, was the so-called "murder steering committee," composed of twelve men who engineered the crime, and Judge Swann believes that he can capture and convict all of these men.

The District Attorney will begin the presentation of his evidence to the Grand Jury today, but he does not expect any murder indictments before Tuesday or Wednesday. The confessions of the men already in prison will be put before the Grand Jury first.

Among those in prison who have confessed is the first man arrested for Baff's murder, Frank Farraro, the chauffeur, who drove the murder car. When seen yesterday in the Tombs he talked freely, repeating the full confession he made to the District Attorney and adding everal statements to it. The young man seemed despondent because of his situation, and expressed regret that he had been involved in the murder.

"I wish I had broken both of my legs before I started out with that car," he exclaimed in the middle of the interview.

One of Wendell's Boys.

Farraro said he had been placed, when a boy, in an orphan asylum in this city and had there come under the influence of Evert Jansen Wendell, the amateur actor and former athlete who served as an American member of the International Committee of the Olympic Games in 1913. For many years Mr Wendell has devoted much of his time to work among boys and, Farraro said, he was one of hundreds of boys saved from the street and its vices by the philanthropist.

"Mr. Wendell gave me a start in life and got me my first job," said Farraro yesterday, "and for years I went absolutely straight. This is the first trouble I ever got into. I am married and have two children. But I got to going to Greko's saloon in Harlem because all of the other boys I knew went there, and just about the time Greko offered me $250 to help pull off the Baff murder I was out of a job and in debt, so I took the job."

When Farraro was arrested he did not tell his full story and, he said, he was not persuaded to talk freely until Mr. Wendell came to see him and told him he would best serve himself and the State by confessing everything. He swore that if he was ever free again he would leave New York and "stay straight."

District Attorney Swann said that he had also received much valuable information from poultry dealers of West Washington Market who innocently contributed to the fund of about $4,200 collected to pay for the murder of Baff. These contributors were among Baff's business rivals, and for months before the murder suffered serious losses due to Baff's methods and powers of competition, so, according to their stories to the District Attorney, when they were approached by the collectors of the fund and told that the money was to support a legal but effective combination against Baff they contributed to the extent of their ability.

Hasten to Give Evidence.

When Baff was shot, these men have said, they feared that their money might have been used in the murder plot, but, lacking certain information, said nothing. When the police and officers of the District Attorney's office, however, published the fact that the collectors of the fund were the real murderers of Baff, many of the innocent contributors hastened to Judge Swann to tell all they knew. Others, fearing the gang that killed Baff, volunteered what information they had in signed and anonymous leters which have been of value to the District Attorney.

"There is no doubt," said Judge Swann yesterday, "that some 200 poultry merchants made up the murder fund, of whom a great number were certainly ignorant of the criminal use for which the money was intended and put. These men have much valuable information, and I hope that all of them will communicate with me and assist in bringing to justice the criminals whom they unwittingly aided. The letters I have received and the conversations I have had with contributors have been of real value, but still more information is to be had from this source. Any one wishing to talk with me who is innocent of the crime should fear nothing, as I will see that he is protected against those who might seek to injure him."

Others of the contributors who were not in ignorance of the murder plot have taken alarm at the progress of the detectives working on the case, it was learned yesterday, and have already fled. The more important conspirators are known to the police and District Attorney's office, it is said, and are under such close watch that it is hoped they cannot get away.

It was admitted at the District Attorney's office yesterday that the men who will probably be placed under arrest next are four alleged principals in the murder plot who were the administrators of the fund. They were the men who collected the money from the poultry dealers, and distributed it to those who handed it on to the murderers. Warrants for these men have been signed and are now in the possession of the police. They will be served the moment the evidence is strong enough to prevent the possibility of their escape in court. Meanwhile the men are under constant surveillance.

Woman Gives Help.

At least three of these men were in jail in connection with the investigation of the Baff murder a few weeks after the crime was committed, but the police, although morally convinced of the guilt of the prisoners, were unable to hold them because of lack of evidence. The difficulty was that at that time the police had no clue to the identity of the gunmen who shot Baff, and it was impossible to trace the crime to the administrators of the murder fund without knowledge of those who got the money for murdering Baff. The police did not know that gunmen from Harlem's Little Italy had been employed for the crime and followed many false clues.

The police obtained helpful information in their investigation, it was learned yesterday, from a young woman who is related to Barnet Baff's family, and who, shortly after the murder, was courted by a man related to one of the chief instigators of the crime. This man, innocent of any part in the murder plot, knew some of its inside facts, and in the ardency of his courtship, it is said, imparted his knowledge to the woman, who, wishing to avenge the death of her relative, gave the information to the police.

ANTHRAX VICTIM MAY DIE.

Health Authorities Plan Steps to Protect Other Hide Workers.

The condition of Eugene Hiers, the anthrax victim who was operated on at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, showed more dangerous symptoms yesterday, said Dr. Charles Norris, head of the Pathological Laboratories. His pulse became so weak that it was decided to inject 15 cubic centimeters of Eichhorn serum into his blood. A second injection of 25 cubic centimeters was given late in the afternoon. This revived him, but his recovery is now regarded as doubtful.

As a precautionary measure against any possible spread of the disease to other workers in leather and hides, Dr. C. T. G. Rogers of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Labor Department, sought to get in touch with Surgeon General Blue, to suggest that the Treasury Department provide for further disinfection of hides from China and South America. Dr. William Sommers of the Department of Health, who examined the Hiers case, said the department would probably take some action regulating the handling of hides in this market.

Death May Solve Disappearance.

An effort to establish the identity of Guy Johnson, who was found shot to death in Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago, is to be made by friends and relatives of Guy Johnson, formerly of Woodside, L. I. Guy Johnson married Miss Johanna Albert, sister of Mrs. John Meyer of Fifth Street, Woodside, and later went to Chicago, where a year ago he disappeared, leaving his wife and our children. His wife died in New Rochelle a few days ago.

DEBRIS OF BUILDING SOILS MORNINGSIDE

Dirt and Rock Taken from Tunnel Lie Near New Pumping Station.

CANS AND PAPER LITTER

Residents of Vicinity Say Park Never Was So Unsightly as Workers Make It.

Leaders in the movement to keep city parks free from encroachments expressed great interest yesterday in the opinions of two prominent engineers—William L. Saunders, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and Cornelius C. Vermeule—that it was not necessary to build a surface pumping station in Morningside Park for use as an unwatering plant for the Catskill aqueduct system.

They asserted that problems apparently much harder than the present one had been solved by engineers, when necessity demanded, and that, bearing in mind the prime necessity of keeping the parks free from buildings, the engineers could find means of draining the tunnel in case of emergency other than a tower forty feet high in one of the city parks.

"The opinions of engineers so well known as Mr. Saunders and Mr. Vermeule are not to be ignored," said Samuel Parsons, for twenty years associated with Olmstead & Vaux, who planned Morningside Park. "The only thing to do is to take the position that the building cannot be placed in the park and to set about to find some other way of doing it.

"It seems to me that there are two important questions which must be decided. The first is whether the Board of Water Supply actually has the power it claims under State legislation to do anything it wishes in the parks without the consent of the Park Department. If that is true, it is a bad state of affairs, for the peopl's right to the parks and the authority of the Park Department to protect those rights existed before the Catskill aqueduct system was begun.

"The second question is whether the Board of Water Supply, granting it has the power to do anything it wishes in the parks without the Park Department's consent, cannot find some other way to build the pumping station without destroying the park landscaping. The question of economy is not to be considered in preventing park encroachments, particularly in a case like this, where it seems that a little careful study would suggest another plan without very great additional cost."

The question of the Park Commissioner's authority in Morningside Park is expected to be cleared up early this week. Commissioner Ward has consulted the Corporation Counsel, and is awaiting an opinion as to what means he can employ to enforce his order served upon the Board of Water Supply to stop work on the building. That order was issued a week ago, but the contractors have continued work ever since. The present structure, which the Board of Water Supply maintains is only temporary, is practically all up.

Morningside Park looks like a Western mining camp now. On one side of the huge steel pumphouse framework there is a big wooden shack, for use temporarily in the aqueduct construction, and between that and the pumphouse is an enormous pile of dirt and rock, which has been excavated from the shaft.

"Morningside, the most beautiful small park in the world, has not been so uncared for in many years," one Morningside Park resident declared. An inspection of the park would seem to bear out that statement.

The park walks, of which there are scores in every conceivable direction, are but mud paths. The slopes in many parts of the parks are bare of grass, and they have been badly cut up by children coasting where there was practically no snow. The paths are lined with broken park benches, many of them turned upside down. The west side of the park, below Morningside Drive, has become a dumping ground, where bottles, tin cans and other rubbish have been thrown, and the whole park is littered with papers.

ADD TO SUBWAY SERVICE.

Trains Between 42d St. and Hunters Point Avenue Start Tomorrow.

Train service from the Forty-second Street Station of the Queens Subway through to Hunters Point Avenue, in Long Island City, is to be put in operation early tomorrow morning, according to an announcement made by the Public Service Commission. At present the trains stop at Fourth Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, and the opening of this new section brings the trains to the Hunters Point Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad, which means as soon as the new train service is established on that road thousands of commuters who are now carried across to the Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan can leave the railroad trains at the Hunters Point Avenue Station and board subway trains for Manhattan.

GARAGE AND 20 AUTOS BURN

Watchdog Dies After Vain Effort to Call Help.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 13.—The garage of Martin Cook on East Main Street and twenty automobiles stored there burned today, causing loss of $40,000. Among the motors lost were those of Dr. Howard L. Kaucher, Julius J. Bach, and John Halfen. The volunteer firemen saved two cars. Cook's loss is $20,000, which includes his sales agency for two automobile companies and several new model cars, and the estate of the late Dr. Ray V. Pierce, owner of the building, lost a similar amount.

Persons passing the garage at midnight heard Cook's watchdog barking within the building, and two hours later, when the fire was seen by a neighbor and the firemen called, the dog had perished.

GARY SCHOOLS DEFENDED.

Institute for Public Service Disputes Criticism by Maxwell.

"A conclusion worse confounded," the Institute for Public Service calls the conclusions reported by School Superintendent Maxwell in his "Survey of the Gary Pre-Vocational and Regular Schools."

In a statement issued yesterday the Institute said the figures from the scientific statistical measurements of two Gary, six Ettinger, and eight regular schools revealed many important discoveries entirely overlooked by Superintendent Maxwell and Statistician Buckingham. The Institute gave figures as evidence that the Gary schools showed greater progress than did the regular schools in arithmetic and spelling and that other comparisons could be made even more favorable.

"Yet," continued the Institute statement, "Superintendent Maxwell announces that the regular schools made the best showing, the pre-vocational schools stood second, and the Gary schools third."

Among the "vital facts" which the Institute said Superintendent Maxwell overlooked in his report was that the Gary and Ettinger schools were selected for experiment because of their long record of unsatisfactory results under the regular school plan. Again, the Institute said, the efficiency of teaching and character at home affects results.

It asked: "Why should Public School 45, the Bronx, with 90 per cent. of the children of poor and illiterate Italian parentage, be compared with Public School 46, with children mostly of American parentage, of good home, rather than with another school where children have similar home conditions?"

It also found that no "real test" could have been made when questions were far above the grade.

"For example," the statement continued, "the average mark of 10,000 children on arithmetic questions was less than 49 per cent., and in English 21 per cent. The experiments that are being made here are not only of the utmost importance to 35,000 children on part time, but to the 832,000 children who may receive better education if the experiments are successful."

INVENTOR HELD IN HOSPITAL

Williamson Taken from Hotel to Bellevue as He Told of Riches.

Leroy A. Williamson, an electrical inventor, of 10 West 130th Street, was removed from the Hotel Manhattan last night to the Psychopathic Ward in Bellevue Hospital. Williamson, who had taken a room at the hotel, became boisterous, according to Manager Shanks. Patrolmen Wisner and Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Station were called in to quiet him, and, according to the patrolmen, Williamson said he was dickering with the Allies for the purchase of an electric invention by which German armies could be annihilated.

He asserted, the police say, that the fortune he would amass by the purchase of this invention would "make Morgan and Rockefeller look like pikers." Patrolman Wisner invited him to "take a ride in a carriage," and he accepted, the Patrolmen asserted, only upon the condition that Wisner accept $10,000 and an automobile. They escorted him out of the hotel to a Bellevue Hospital ambulance.

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CLOSE UPON LYMAN'S TRAIL.

Detectives Search Baltimore and Expect to Arrest Him Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13.—On information received tonight from the Washington Police Department, Detectives Davis and Dunn searched the hotels here in an effort to find Dr. John Grant Lyman, the international swindler, who it was thought had fled to Europe. Lyman operated a brokerage office in New York under the name of John H. Putnam & Co. and is accused of swindling many buyers of oil stocks.

Not only are the New York police anxious to capture Lyman, but the Federal authorities want him for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

"If Dr. Lyman is in Baltimore I feel sure that he will be arrested before noon tomorrow," said Marshal Carter last night. "Every railroad and steamboat station will be watched, and there will be no chance for him to leave Baltimore unless he walks away. The Washington police are just as anxious to capture him as we are."

The Federal authorities said yesterday that they expected to arrest Dr. J. Grant Lyman, who had a brokerage office under the name of J. H. Putnam, today or tomorrow. The information received on Saturday that Lyman was in Washington or Baltimore on Thursday put the postal agents very close to the missing man.

It is understood that since the publication of the broker's alleged frauds many victims, unheard of previously, had communicated with the District Attorney, giving a great volume of evidence against the man with whom they dealt in good faith.

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Latest Paris Fashions

The New York Times, Sunday, March 19, will publish in its Rotogravure Section photographs of the latest Paris fashion designs by the masters of wardrobe art.

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The New York Times

Sunday, March 19th

PRENDERGAST LAUDS SUBWAY CONTRACTS

Continued from Page 1.

terests; but while doing this its energies must not be used to cast discredit upon the work represented in the dual subway contracts.

Two months ago, when a distinguished officer of this city announced his withdrawal from public life, the leading citizens of this community united in tendering him a splendid testimonial of their esteem and regard. His untiring work in developing the dual subway system was described as an immense service to the city, and a monumental success. Any one looking over the papers during the last few days would believe that there had not been a single creditable thing in that entire operation, and that instead of this work being a triumph of civic achievement, it really meant a consummation of all that is evil in public finance.

We have a right to insist, and I, for one, intend to do so, that if the Thompson Committee wishes to go into the details of the dual subway system the discussion should be upon the exact provisions of the contracts, and not upon unrelated correspondence and financial transactions dating back a number of years before the contracts were signed. The thing that binds the city and the companies is the contracts, not conversations that took place between railroad officials and bankers several years before these contracts were made; and I also believe that the committee should call to the stand those who made those contracts and who are familiar with their provisions.

Says "Sensations" Are Old.

Every hour of every day seems to bring some new sensation involving millions of dollars which, it is said, have been charged up against the subway contracts. The only charges that can be made against the subway contracts are those charges for which provision is made in the contracts themselves. Let that be distinctly understood, and if it be under- things that have now been "dis- more fact.

With a single notorious exception, there has not been a single statement made during the last week regarding these contracts which was not a matter of public discussion and record months before the contracts were signed and the subject of the most active contention during the six weeks immediately preceding the signing of these contracts. The objections made then are exactly the same things that have now been "discovered" by the Thompson Committee. If the record shows anything at all, it shows conclusively that every one of those objections to the contracts was beaten down in argument. The almost general public approbation with which the signing of the contracts was received is all the evidence that is required in substantiation of this statement.

It was never contended that the receipts of the new system would be sufficient within the first few years of operation to pay the railroad's and the city's charges upon the new investment. The tables of figures upon which the contracts were predicated showed conclusively that, making calculations based upon the most conservatively favorable assumptions, there would be deficits in the interest and carrying charges upon the railroad's money, and that it would be some seven or eight years before this deficit could be entirely wiped out, and that following this it would be a number of years before the receipts of the system would be sufficient to pay up all the deficits that had accumulated upon the city's account for new investment. The contracts were made with this in view. There was no misapprehension, no misunderstanding, no ignorance of this big fact, and all of this was the subject of the most earnest public discussion before the contracts were signed.

Defends the Preferential.

It was the judgment of a majority of the city authorities, and I believe of a majority of the people of this city, that the municipality had better extend the present subway system and other transit lines and enter into partnership with the private companies for this purpose. If such a partnership were to be effected it could only be effected upon the basis of private capital receiving a preference in respect of interest and carrying charges. This point was so thoroughly debated from 1910 to 1913 that to have it now brought forward as a matter of "discovery" indicates only that Rip Van Winkle has waked after another long sleep.

It is said that huge amounts are being charged to the subway construction account of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in the nature of bonuses and other items, which can only have the effect of depleting the sum it will pay for construction, thereby increasing the sum the city will have to pay. The total amount so charged is $327,405, representing outlays by that company prior to the signing of the contracts. Nothing more of this character can be charged under the contract, because the time in which the company could make a claim or file an appeal from the decision of the Public Service Commission has now passed. Under the contracts, which were well and carefully drawn to cover provision for just such items, the Public Service Commission has exclusive authority in determining what amount shall be charged, and the company or the city, (the Public Service Commission,) can appeal from such a determination and send the matter to arbitration.

This amount of $337,406 consists of:

$129,405 for engineering and superintendence, every item of which has been fully checked over by the Public Service Commission.

$6,000, the partial compensation of the auditor of the railroad.

$45,000, legal expenses.

$125,000, for administration.

Bonus or Expenses?

When the application for this last allowance was made to the Public Service Commission it was to cover the salaries and incidental expenses of the general officers, together with the salaries and incidental expenses of their staffs, amounting to $1,332,040. On this last large figure the only allowance made was $125,000. Whether this $125,000 has been used to pay the bonus to Mr. Shonts the Public Service Commission does not know. If it were so used I would regard it as an improper allowance, but if the $125,000 is an allowance on account of the expenses of the executive officers and their staffs during the period of four years while the subway negotiations were pending, I can see no objection whatever to it, especially when we consider that the city itself has charged against its construction account for building lines to be operated by the Interborough Company the sum of $1,261,353. So that, contrasting these figures, the city has charged on its own account nearly four times as much as the railroad has been allowed.

In the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit the city allowed the company $217,144, and has charged against its own construction account for roads to be operated by the Brooklyn company $2,226,301, or nearly ten times as much. Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, we are being told every day that great sums paid to bankers and others are being charged to construction account. That is emphatically untrue, and it is time the public understood the truth.

The stories published yesterday morning all indicated that the Interborough would be entitled to receive from the revenues of the new and old subway systems all the interest and carrying charges upon its new investment in both subways and elevated railroads. That is distinctly untrue. The railroad company is to receive its interest and carrying charges upon the money paid into the subway system, which will amount for construction and equipment to $80,000,000, but the interest and carrying charges upon the third-tracking and extension of the elevated railroads are not to come out of the subway receipts, but out of the receipts of the elevated railroads.

Disclaims Test Suit Knowledge.

In the examination on Friday, Mr. Colby, the counsel of the Thompson Committee, asked the Secretary of the Interborough if there was not an understanding, into which the city had entered, regarding the Admiral Realty Company's suit to test the validity of the form of contract the city was about to make with the company, and he further asked who assented to such an arrangement upon behalf of the city. Secretary Fisher said he did not know. It is too bad that somebody who did know was not questioned, and that the unfortunate impression should be given to the public that this suit was brought as the result of an understanding between the city and the railroad company.

I want to say that the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who worked upon the subway contracts never had the slightest knowledge regarding the bringing of this action or the reasons for it other than those they acquired after the action had been stated; and at that time they did not know that the suit had been brought at the instance of the Interborough. I assume it was so brought, because the fees of the lawyers who tried the action were paid by the Interborough; so that the answer to Mr. Colby's question is that the city was not in any sense a partner to this action, and never had anything to do with it, either directly or indirectly.

I now want to refer to one notorious matter which has been brought out by Mr. Colby; that is, the alleged collusive arrangement said to be a part of the contract for third-tracking the elevated railroads. It has been maintained that the percentage of profit to be allowed the contractor would represent something near $2,000,000. It has been testified before the committee that Mr. Shonts told a former Director of the railroad company that it was necessary to make this arrangement in order that certain commitments and obligations might be taken care of. A story of this kind naturally arouses curiosity of a serious character regarding the nature of these commitments and obligations.

Wants "Slush Fund" Sifted.

It is to be regretted that upon the publication of this charge Mr. Shonts did not immediately demand a hearing before the committee for the purpose of meeting the charge and explaining it thoroughly. Personally, and as an official, I hope the committee will sift this transaction to the very bottom. It will deserve commendation for disclosing the real truth.

This much must be understood now, however. The city had nothing to do with making that contract for the third-tracking. The work was to be done entirely by the railroad company with its own money, the city not contributing a dollar. The work of the extensions to the elevated railroads was to be done under contracts let with the approval of the Public Service Commission. The commission insisted upon the contracts being let by competitive bidding, and for this Mr. McCall deserves great credit. Excellent figures were obtained, despite the efforts of the railroad company to control this contract also and to give it to a favored contractor.

ASSAILS SUBWAY HEADS.

Dr. Reisner, in Lincoln Sermon, Calls Their Characters "Weak."

"Lincoln the Patriot" was the subject of last evening's sermon at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th Street, by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor.

"When Lincoln went to Washington he had to borrow money to pay his way there," the preacher said. "When Edwin M. Stanton left the Cabinet he, too, was so poor that he had to borrow money from a friend to buy his railroad ticket. Such patriotism was apparently unknown among the men who have been handling subway matters, for which the people must ultimately pay.

"Men seem to think that $100,000 or $200,000 is small pay for service done for the public. The day has passed when a man could be accounted great without the ability to make money. Lincoln did not have that. He was in debt all his life. But something was bigger to him than getting money or even holding office. His character was supreme, and so when he knew it meant defeat he assailed the position of Douglas. But this attitude and actions in line with it fitted him for the hour when he was needed by his country.

"The men related to the subway 'deals' may be able to excuse their actions by similar actions on the part of others, but that will not remove the weak strain in their characters. Under temptation money would look large to them, when if financial rewards had not been so desirable it would have had little power."

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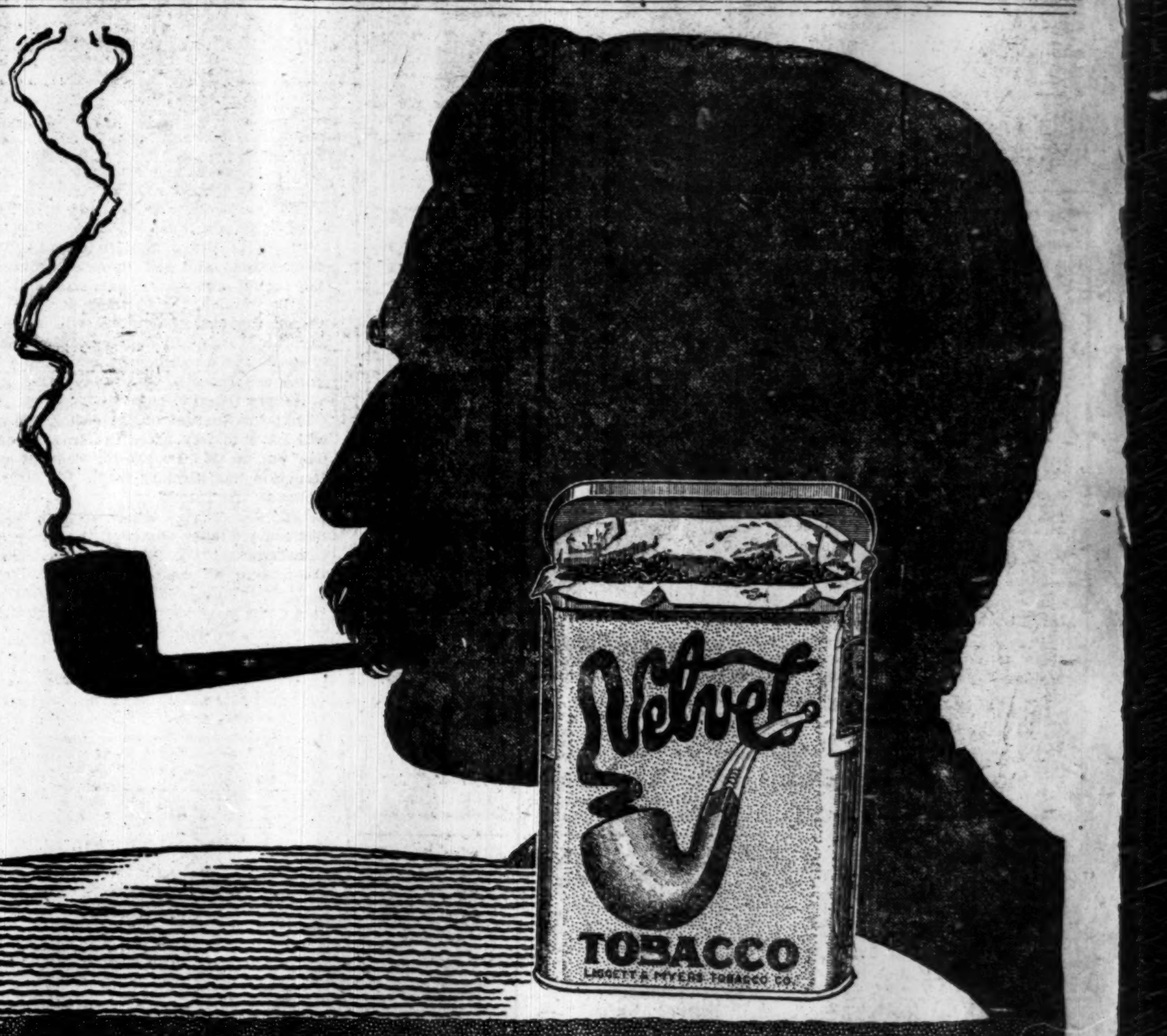

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